

शायद अज्ञातमें चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य  
भारत का निर्माण की कल्पना में



SHEPHERD BOY  
CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA  
DREAMING OF THE INDIA  
HE WAS TO CREATE

**THIRD  
LOK  
SABHA**

**1962-1967**

**a SOUVENIR**

*Part I : Articles*

# THIRD LOK SABHA 1962-1967

## A SOUVENIR

### Part I — Articles

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Chandra Gupta Maurya as a shepherd boy dreaming of the Empire he was to create

*Statue installed in the lawns of Parliament House*

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## P R E F A C E

We have adopted a parliamentary system of Government and each General Election has strengthened the people's faith in this System.

This publication attempts to present some of the varied activities of Parliament, especially of the Third Lok Sabha.

The publication is in two parts. Part I of the publication contains articles covering a wide range of subjects like the working of the parliamentary system in India, parliamentary procedure, legislative work and the work of several Parliamentary Committees.

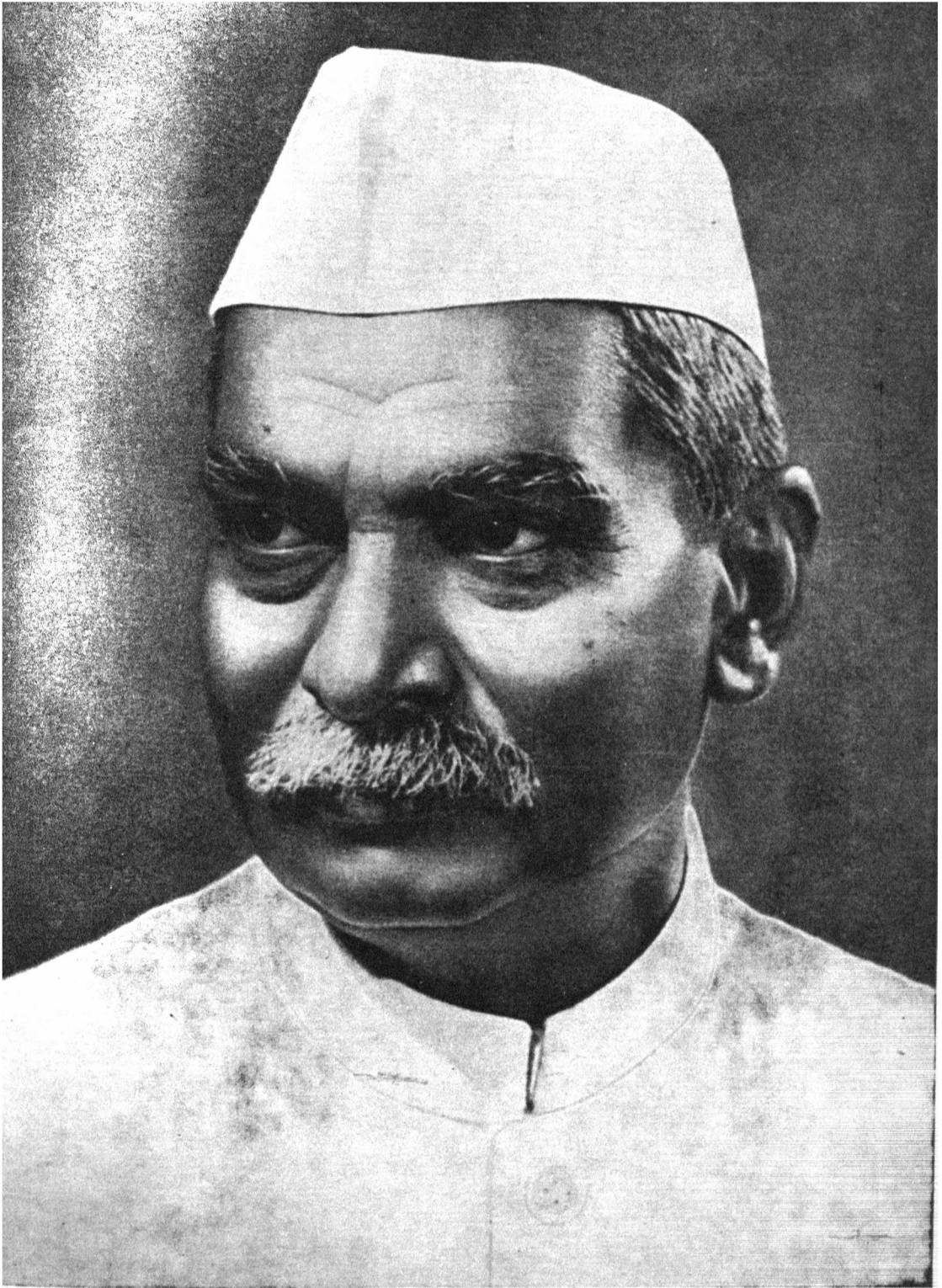
Part II gives detailed information about the activities of the Lok Sabha by means of statements and statistical tables. Some interesting feature like those relating to the age and prior occupation of Members elected to Lok Sabha in the first, second and third General Elections, number and duration of the annual sittings of the House from 1929 onwards, expenditure on Members, visitors to different galleries etc. have been included in this Part.

We are grateful to those Members of Parliament who have contributed articles to the "SOUVENIR".

It is hoped that this publication will prove to be of interest to those engaged in the study of the Indian Parliament.

NEW DELHI;  
March 1, 1967.

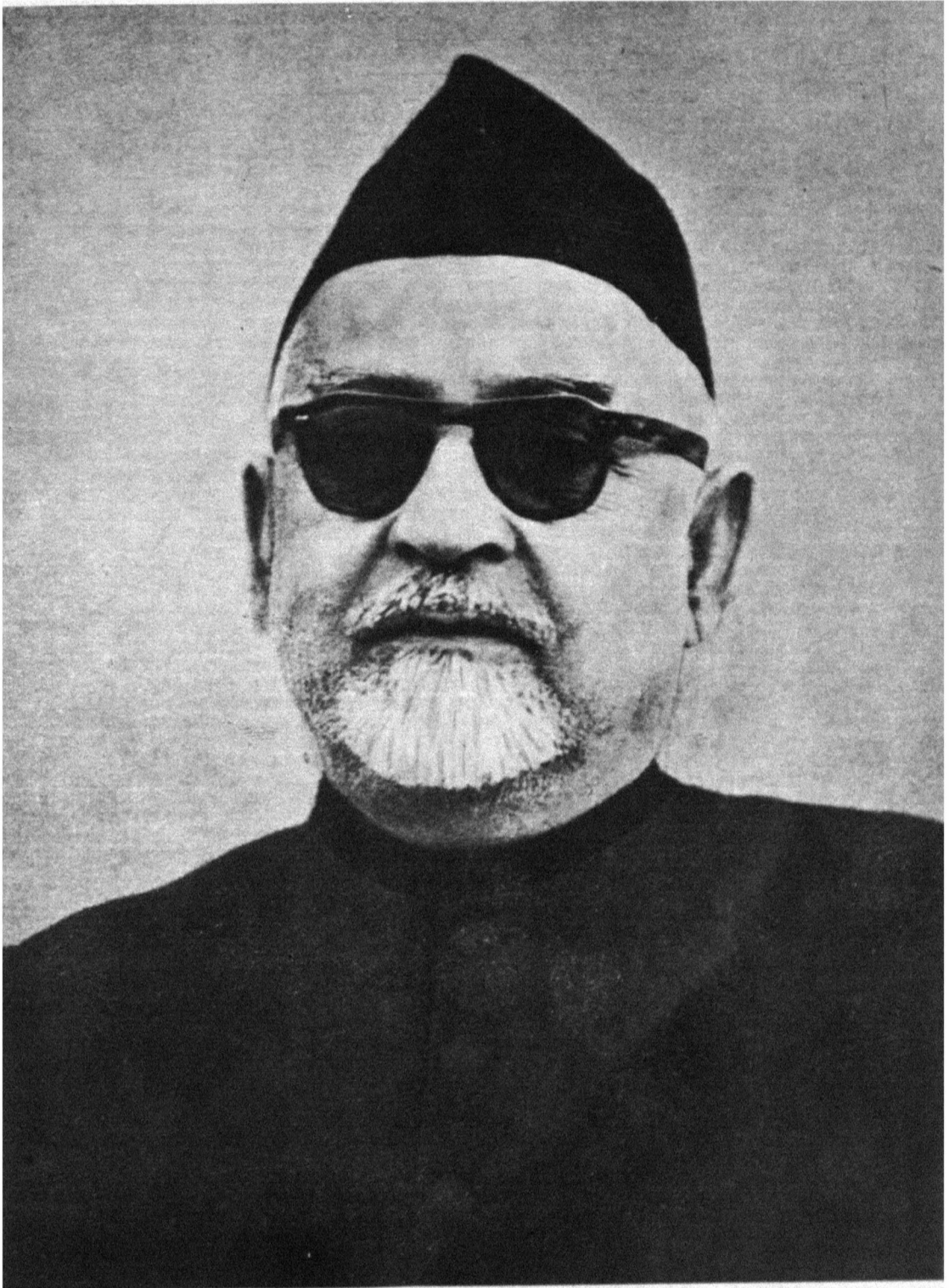
S. L. SHAKDHER,  
*Secretary, Lok Sabha.*



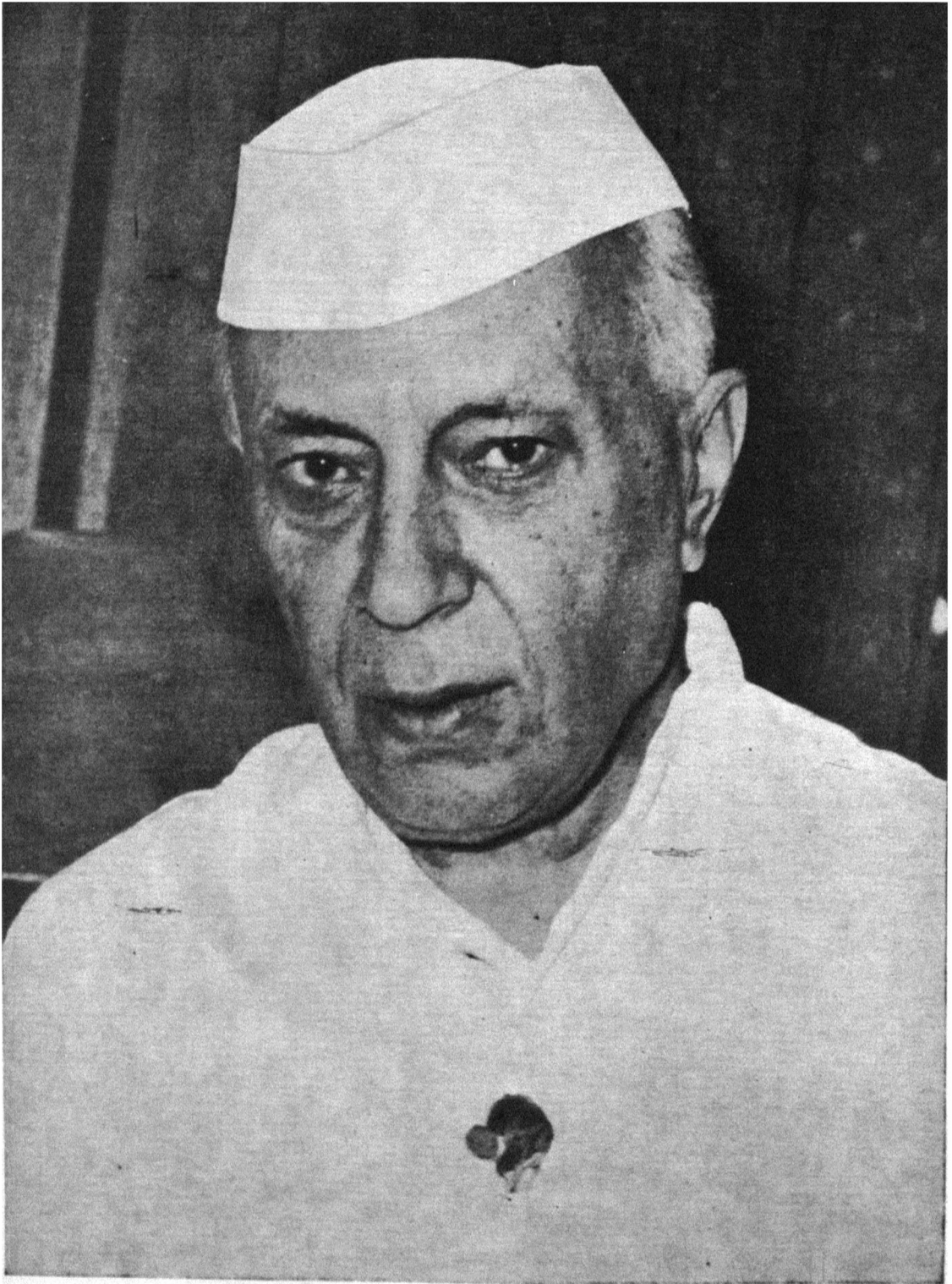
**Dr. Rajendra Prasad** *President (January 1950—May 1962)*



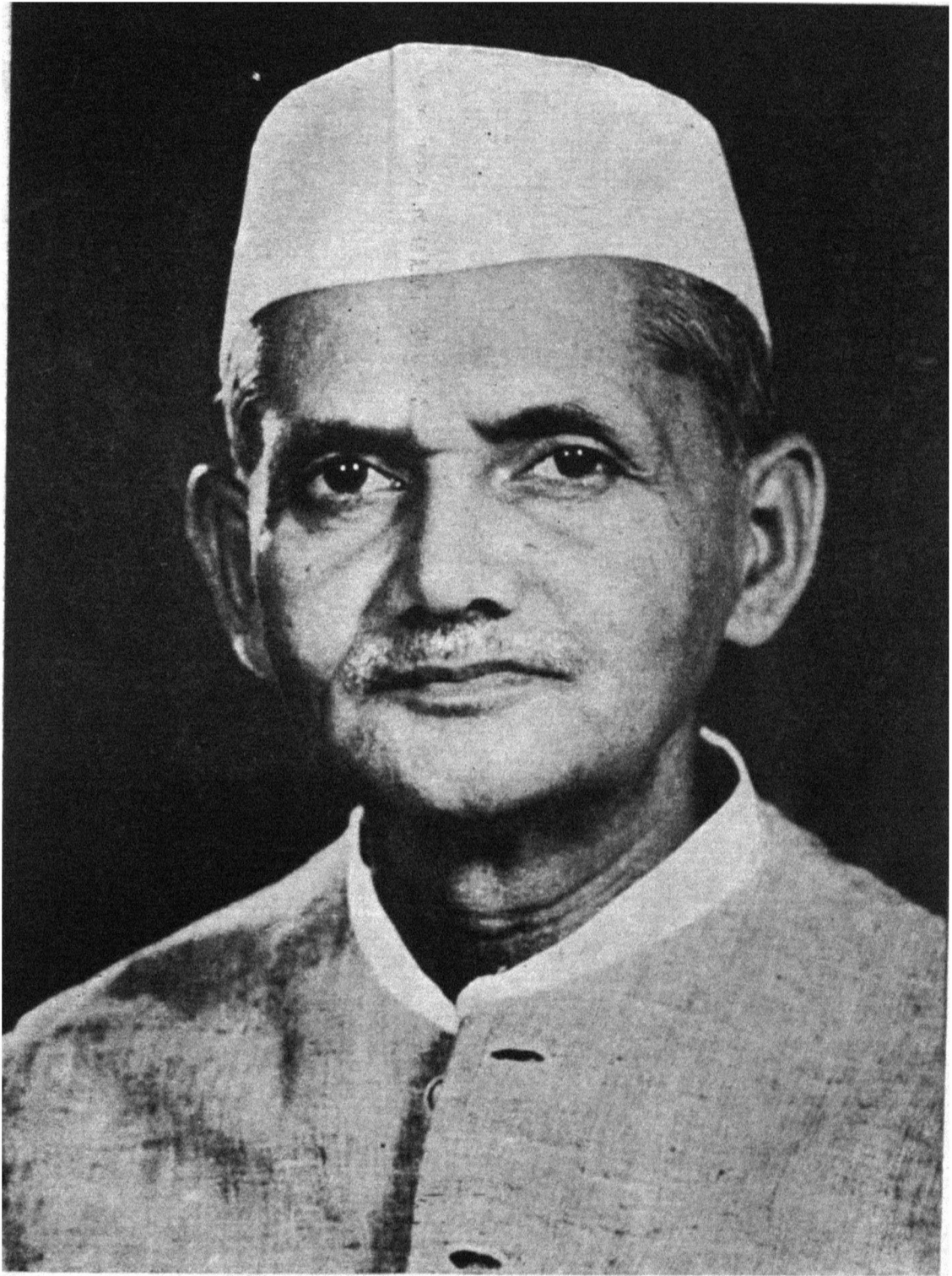
President: **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan** (May 1962— )



*Vice-President: Dr. Zakir Hussain (May 1962— )*



**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru** *Prime Minister (Upto May 27, 1964)*

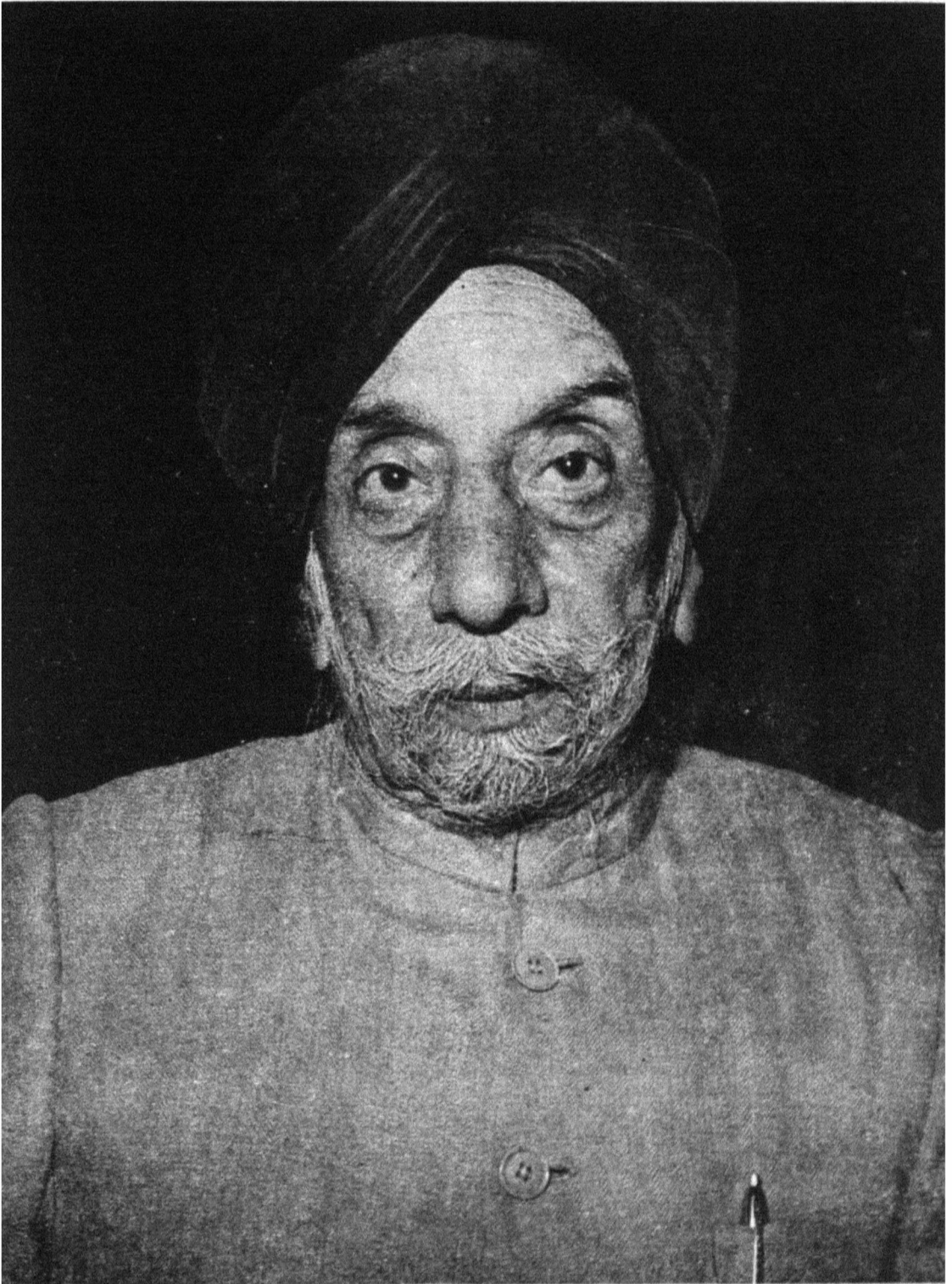


**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister (June 1964—January 1966)**





*Prime Minister: Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi.*



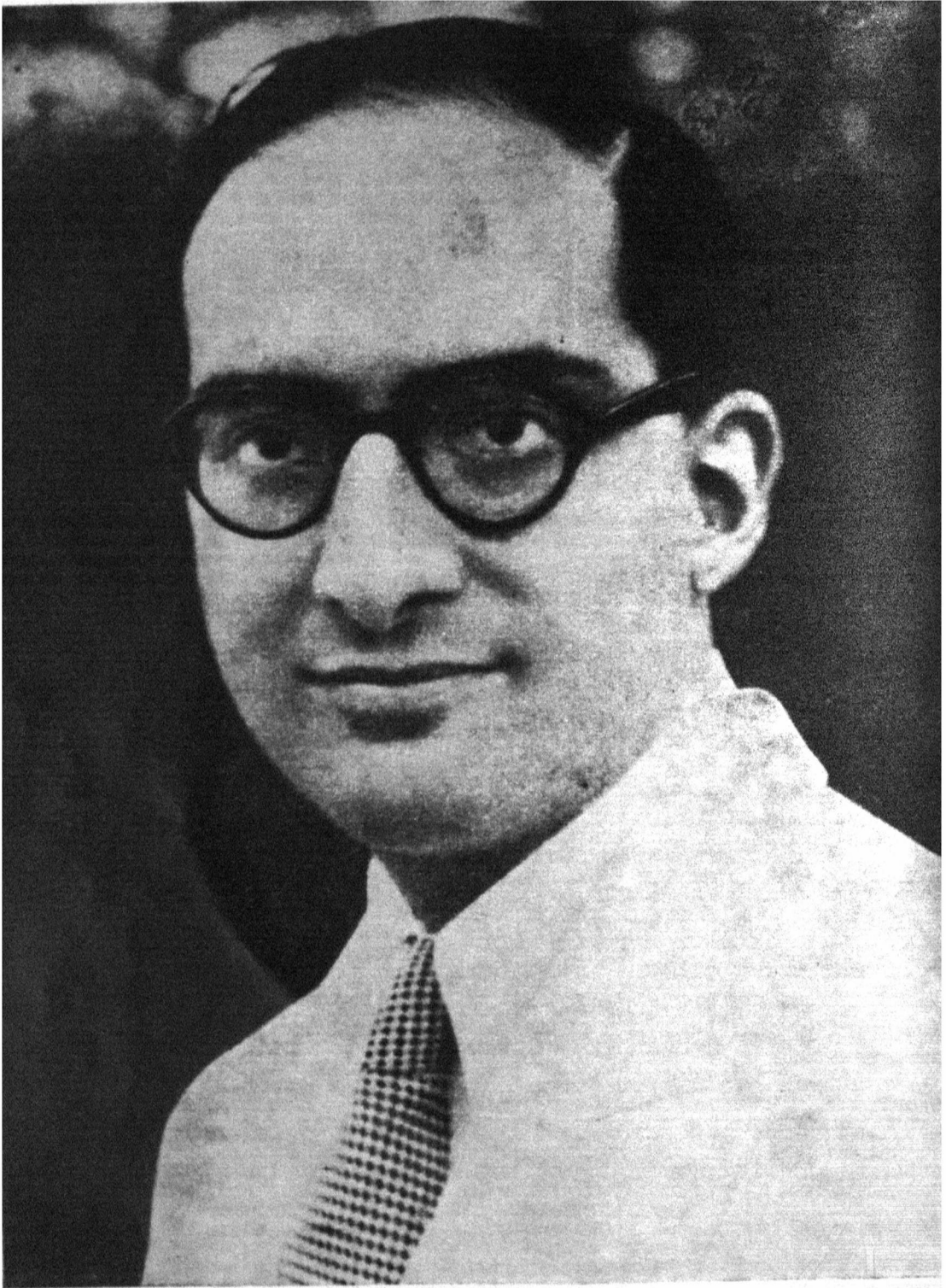
*Speaker: Sardar Hukam Singh.*



*Deputy-Speaker:*     **Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao.**



**Shri M. N. Kaul.** *Secretary, Lok Sabha (Upto September, 1964)*



Shri S. L. Shakhder, Secretary, Lok Sabha.

## THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

By

R. R. MORARKA, M.P., *Chairman, Public Accounts Committee*

In a democratic set-up, the power of the purse is with the Legislature. The Executive cannot incur expenditure unless their demands under different heads are voted by the Legislature. Once having voted the demands, the Legislature does not have the time to examine the details of the estimates or to scrutinise the details of the expenditure already incurred. The Legislature entrusts the task to its Financial Committees (*viz.* the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings). The main function of the Public Accounts Committee is to ensure that money is spent in the manner intended by Parliament. Then it has to ensure that there are economies in spending the money and that a high standard of public morality in the financial matters is maintained. By the detailed examination of the accounts, the Public Accounts Committee plays an important role in the enforcing of public accountability in the financial transactions of Government and in exercising a healthy check on Government expenditure.

### *History of the Public Accounts Committee*

The first Committee on Public Accounts was set up at the Centre in 1921 with the Montford Reforms in India and the accounts for the year 1921-22 were examined by that Committee. The Finance Member was then the Chairman of the Committee. The secretarial assistance to the Committee was rendered by the ex-Finance Department (now the Ministry of Finance). This position continued right upto early 1950. With the coming into force of the Constitution of India on the 26th January, 1950, the Committee became a Parliamentary Committee functioning under the control of the Speaker, with a non-official Chairman appointed by the Speaker from among the members elected to the Committee. The Secretarial functions of the Committee were taken over by the Parliament Secretariat (now Lok Sabha Secretariat). In the words of the first Chairman, "This change has enabled the Committee to function in a free atmosphere and offer its criticism in an unrestricted manner".

### **Constitution of the Committee**

The Public Accounts Committee at the Centre is constituted by both the Houses of Parliament for each financial year. It consists of 22 members—15 from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha. Prior to 1954, the Committee consisted of 15 members who were elected every year by the Lok Sabha only. With effect from 1954, 7 members from Rajya Sabha have been associated with the Committee. The Chairman is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee. Membership of the Committee is distributed among the parties in the Parliament roughly in proportion to their strength in the House. The Committee thus represents a cross-section of the House and Government have a majority on the Committee. Even so, the members do not function in the Committee on party basis, but they discharge their duties as a team in scrutinising the accounts and examining the witnesses. The examination proceeds in a calm atmosphere un-influenced by party politics. Indeed the recommendations of the Committee are noted for their independence, impartiality and objectivity.

A Minister is not elected to be a member of the Committee. If a member after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister, he ceases to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

### *Functions of the Committee*

The primary function of the Public Accounts Committee is the examination of the accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by Parliament for the expenditure of the Government of India. The Appropriation Accounts of Government and the Audit Reports thereon of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India are mostly the basis of the scrutiny by the Committee. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General relating to the accounts of the Union are submitted to the President who causes them to be laid before each House of Parliament. The Comptroller and Auditor General submits to Parliament the Appropriation Accounts

and Audit Reports thereon as under:—

1. \*Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services) and Audit Report thereon.
2. Appropriation Accounts (Posts and Telegraphs) and Audit Report thereon.
3. †Appropriation Accounts (Railways) and Audit Report thereon.
4. Appropriation Accounts (Civil) i.e. for the remaining Ministries/Departments of Government of India and Audit Report thereon.

Besides the above, the Comptroller and Auditor General also gives an Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts. Further, Finance Accounts of the Government of India are also presented to the Parliament. Apart from the above Audit Reports, the Committee has also been examining the accounts and separate Audit Reports of various autonomous bodies like Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Tea Board, Coffee Board, Coal Board, Port Trusts etc., and the total number of such bodies is more than 100. The C. & A.G. also submits an Audit Report (Commercial) of which the chapter relating to the departmentally-managed Government commercial and quasi-commercial undertakings is examined by the Committee.

In the course of their scrutiny, the Committee satisfies itself that the money spent against any grant was not more than the amount voted by Parliament against that grant and that the grant was spent only on purpose set out in the grant and not on matters which lie outside the scope of the grant or on any new service not contemplated in the grant. The Committee's scrutiny also extends beyond the formality of expenditure to 'its wisdom, faithfulness and economy'. Cases involving losses, nugatory expenditure and financial irregularities come for severe criticism by the Committee. Cases involving expenditure in excess of those voted by Parliament receive special attention of the Committee, which examines it with reference to the facts of each case, the circumstances leading to such excesses and makes such recommendations as it deems fit. Such excesses are thereafter required to be brought up before the House by Government for regularisation in the manner envisaged in Article 115 of the Constitution.

To enable the Committee to discharge its functions effectively, it is clothed with adequate powers. It has powers to send for persons, papers and records and to record evidence on matters

coming under its consideration. A *verbatim* record of the proceedings of the Committee is kept when witnesses are summoned to give evidence before it or when discussion at a sitting is of an important nature.

The Committee is not concerned with questions of policy. What it scrutinises is the application/execution of the policy and the results. Though, as a rule it expresses no opinion on points of general policy, it does express its considered views whether there has been extravagance or waste in carrying out a policy and/or whether the defects were inherent in the policy itself. In such cases it is really difficult to scrutinise the one without encroaching upon the other\*. Again, as the Committee acts as a check on unwise methods of expenditure, it calls attention to such weak points in the administration affecting the accounts or the system of control, leaving it to Government to remedy the defects. While it does not directly interfere with the Administration, it interests itself in the action taken by Government, disciplinary or otherwise, in respect of cases brought to its notice and expresses an opinion as to the adequacy of such action, with a view to seeing that the public interests are safeguarded in future and a high standard of public morality is maintained in financial matters.

As already mentioned, the life of the Committee is only one year and a new Committee is elected every year. In practice, however, some of the members continue for a period of two years. This is in fact both advisable and necessary as it ensures the presence of an experienced core of members at any time and facilitates efficient working by the Committee.

#### *Public Accounts Committee at Work*

During the tenure of the Third Lok Sabha, the Public Accounts Committee has presented a total number of 66 reports. (In addition, the Committee had adopted six more reports which would be presented during the First Session of the Fourth Lok Sabha). As the democratic institutions in the country become more mature, it is but natural that the responsibilities of the Public Accounts Committee should also increase. There has been a substantial increase in the Government expenditure due to various Five Year Plans. In the year 1951-52 i.e., in the first year of the First Five Year Plan, the expenditure of the Government of India on revenue and capital account was Rs. 589 crores. It increased to Rs. 3,712 crores in the year 1964-65. Thus over a period of 13 years the expenditure increased more than six-fold. With the expenditure

\*Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services) are prepared by the Ministry of Finance (Defence) and are certified by C. & A.G.

†Appropriation Accounts (Railways) are prepared by the Ministry of Railways and are certified by C. & A.G.

increasing by leaps and bounds due to various development plans and otherwise, the possibilities of wasteful and nugatory expenditure have increased. It has also become more necessary to keep a watch over the increase in expenditure so that the same is kept under check. With the increase in public expenditure, the need of effective parliamentary control has increased all the more, substantially increasing the responsibility of the Committee. Further, the responsibility has become more onerous in view of the incidence of very heavy taxation in recent years to meet the pressing needs of defence and development. All this has resulted in a substantial increase in the work of the Committee. The Public Accounts Committee of the Third Lok Sabha presented 66 reports to the Parliament in 5 years as against 43 reports in the Second Lok Sabha and 25 reports in the First Lok Sabha.

From 1962-63 onwards, the activities of the Public Accounts Committee have expanded in new directions. The Committee has undertaken examination of the Finance Accounts of the Government of India and the Audit Report on Revenue Receipts (*viz.* Customs, Central Excise Duty and Income-tax).

Although the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha provide for the examination of the annual Finance Accounts, it had not been possible earlier for the Public Accounts Committee to take up this work mainly because the compilation of these accounts had been considerably in arrears. These arrears have since been cleared. Besides, the C. & A.G., as stated above, has also been entrusted with the examination of the audit reports on Revenue Receipts (*viz.* Customs, Central Excise Duty and Income-tax). The Public Accounts Committee has presented three separate reports on Finance Accounts dealing with the revenue position, debt position, foreign aid, loans and advances by Government etc. The Committee has presented six reports on revenue receipts dealing with the irregularities in assessment and collection of customs, central excise duties and income-tax. The examination of Audit Reports on revenue receipts has revealed many interesting and new facets. Besides many cases of loss of revenue due to under-assessment, the Committee also came across cases where the Executive exceeded the powers delegated to them by Parliament in administering tax laws. In its 46th Report (3rd Lok Sabha), the Public Accounts Committee has brought out certain cases where it adversely commented on the dilution of the Parliamentary authority by an executive *fiat*, or to the non-carrying of the intentions of the Parliament as per letter and spirit of law. The Committee has also adversely commented on the administration of tax laws

in some cases where different officers sometimes give different interpretation of the same law; with the result that the citizens might be taxed differently under the same statute. The Public Accounts Committee has thus looked into not only the cases of loss of revenue, but has also taken exception to the dilution of Parliamentary authority in the administration of these laws.

As a number of cases of under-assessment/wrong assessment came to the notice of the P.A.C. through the Audit Reports (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, in its 46th Report, the P.A.C. recommended that the scope of revenue audit should be suitably extended forthwith so as to include all the Central taxes without any distinction and reservation. The plugging of loopholes in collection of tax is as important as it is to avoid wasteful expenditure. Extension of the scope of the revenue audit to all the taxes would considerably reduce the cases of short/wrong assessment and collection. The Committee has thus shown considerable concern over the leakage of revenues and has suggested the ways to plug the same.

Certain conflicting opinions had been expressed about the powers and functions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the procedure adopted by him in auditing and reporting on the accounts of Government. The matter was raised in Parliament also. As it was desirable that there should be a clear appreciation of the scope of functions of such an important constitutional authority as the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Committee of 1962-63 examined this matter in some detail with reference to the constitutional and legal provisions as also to the practice obtaining in this behalf in other democratic countries like the U.K. and the U.S.A. The Committee's Fourth Report (Third Lok Sabha) which was presented in December, 1962 deals with this case.

The Public Accounts Committee of 1962-63 examined in detail the question of fixing a limit for new works which could be executed by re-appropriation of funds available within a sanctioned grant. The Committee agreed that, subject to certain safeguards, Ministries should have the power to re-appropriate funds available within a sanctioned grant in such cases as civil works, P & T works, roads, and communications and Civil Aviation works, which were estimated to cost less than Rs. 25 lakhs each, provided they did not constitute a 'new form of service'. Cases of works in these categories estimated to cost above this limit, the Committee laid down, should be undertaken after obtaining a supplementary grant or an advance from the Contingency Fund. As one of the safeguards, the Committee also suggested that in all cases of re-appropriation of Rs. 10 lakhs and more, the prior approval of the



Ministry of Finance should be obtained. The Committee also suggested for strict observance the golden rule that "new works, which are novel or contentious, or which, while, small at the outset, involve heavy liabilities in future years, ought not, save in very exceptional circumstances, be undertaken without previous authority of Parliament". In the interests of proper parliamentary control over expenditure, the Committee has also suggested that a detailed report should be made to Parliament regarding new works estimated singly to cost Rs. 10 lakhs or more, which were not included in the original Budget but sanctioned during the course of the financial year. The detailed observations of the Committee on this subject will be found in the 10th Report (Third Lok Sabha).

While discussing a case of excess grant, the Public Accounts Committee of 1965-66 has observed that where payments against funds specifically voted upon by the Parliament have actually been made but the budget provision for that year appears in the accounts as unutilised merely as a result of an accounting omission, it would be reasonable to treat the provision as actually utilised in that year. The Committee has recommended that the rectification of the omission in the subsequent year, if it causes an excess in that year, need not be considered as requiring a fresh vote of Parliament.

I may also mention about another case involving an important procedural development. In accordance with a direction given by the Hon. Speaker in Lok Sabha in April, 1960, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) furnished the accounts of the World Agriculture Fair, which were also laid on the Table of the House, for examination by the Public Accounts Committee. The Committee obtained the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon and thereafter examined the various Departmental witnesses in that connection. The Committee's observations are contained in their 8th Report (Third Lok Sabha).

Another case of procedural importance was the examination of the expenditure incurred by the External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs. This was done in pursuance of the direction given by the Hon. Speaker in connection with a notice of Privilege Motion. The Committee's observations are contained in their 57th Report which was presented to Lok Sabha in September, 1966.

During the years 1965-66 and 1966-67, the Committee had an opportunity of examining the accounts and Audit Reports relating to the Government of Kerala. These accounts and Audit Reports had been laid before the Parliament consequent upon the proclamation issued by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution.

I would like to mention a few other developments in the working of the Public Accounts Committee during the Third Lok Sabha. To examine some of the cases involving serious irregularities the Committee appointed sub-Committees from time to time. These sub-Committees examined those cases thoroughly and gave their reports to the main Committee. This procedure of appointing sub-Committees has a dual object: it saves the time of the main Committee and also facilitates detailed scrutiny. In 1964-65, the Public Accounts Committee appointed a sub-Committee on Defence Services to consider certain matters connected with the manufacture of a transport aircraft, repair and overhaul of aircraft for the Air Force and purchase of tinned milk from abroad by the Defence Ministry. The findings of the Committee are contained in their 37th Report. In the year 1965-66 the Committee appointed three sub-Committees. The sub-Committee on Export Promotion Schemes undertook a detailed examination of the operation of the export promotion schemes and their findings are contained in their 50th Report which is now well-known.

The sub-Committee on Defence Services examined certain deals regarding purchase of mules and horses from abroad and the results of its findings are contained in the 51st Report. Another sub-Committee reviewed action taken by the Government on the outstanding recommendations of the Committee.

A number of sub-Committees were also appointed by the Public Accounts Committee during the year 1966-67 to examine cases involving serious financial irregularities. I would like to say a word about the 55th Report of the Public Accounts Committee which was presented to the House in August, 1966. This report was on the statement made on 18th May, 1966 in the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation relating to para 4.128 of the 50th Report. As directed by the Speaker on the 18th May, 1966, the Public Accounts Committee examined the statement of the Minister and presented its report thereon to the House.

In its 61st Report on para 147(ii) of the Audit Report (Civil), 1966 relating to the Ministry of Education, the Committee adversely commented on a case of mis-use of grant given to the Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya, Udaipur for the construction of a women's hostel. This case was also examined in detail by a sub-Committee. Similarly, the case relating to the purchase of defective tyres commented upon in para 110 of Audit Report (Civil), 1966, was also examined by a sub-Committee and the findings of the Public Accounts Committee on this case are included in their 64th Report. The Committee

took a very strong view of the various lapses in the Ministries of Supply & Technical Development, Defence and the State Trading Corporation. The 65th Report of the Public Accounts Committee on para 67 of the Audit Report (Civil), 1966 relating to the Ministry of Works & Housing regarding undue benefit to a firm of hoteliers was also based on a detailed examination conducted by a sub-Committee of the main Committee.

The examination of all these important financial irregularities by a sub-Committee has resulted in bringing to light the seriousness of the various lapses. The sub-Committee examines a case thoroughly in all its aspects before giving a report to the main Committee. I feel that this technique of subjecting an important case involving serious financial irregularities to a detailed scrutiny by a sub-Committee is very useful as it serves to bring out clearly the various administrative lapses which have a cumulative effect in causing a heavy financial loss to the public exchequer.

Another important aspect of the financial administration which has come to the notice of the Committee during the last five years is a tendency both on the part of the Ministers and Secretaries to interfere in the detailed execution of the policy decisions by Government, e.g. awarding and execution of contracts etc. Under the U.K. tradition, normally the Ministers are concerned only with policy matters. So far as the executive matters are concerned, the Secretariat keeps out and the heads of the departments generally do the executive functions, and both the Secretariat and the Ministers depend upon Audit to bring to their notice any cases of financial irregularities or financial failures on the part of the heads of the Departments. Therefore, they encourage audit because without Audit they are never certain of what is happening in their departments. On this aspect, the tendency in this country appears to be slightly different. In this connection I would like to mention a case regarding loss of revenue from a lease of forest area commented upon in paras. 6.51 to 6.69 of the 47th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Third Lok Sabha) relating to the Appropriation Accounts, 1962-63 and 1963-64 of the Government of Kerala. In this case, *seigniorage* rates for the bamboos were reduced from Rs. 5 per hundred bamboos (Rs. 2.80 per ton approximately) to Re. 1 per ton. This was done as a result of the discussion which the company had with the Chief Minister and the Industries Minister in March, 1958. As no minutes of this discussion were kept, the circumstances under which this reduction was made are all shrouded in mystery. With such cases coming to the notice of the Committee and also the tendency on the part of the Secretaries and the Ministers to

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associate with the executive functions, the work of the Public Accounts Committee has become very significant. A Vigilant Committee of the Parliament like the Public Accounts Committee can play a dominant role in safeguarding the interests of the tax-payers while bringing to light the various lapses at different levels. I feel that it is only through the vigilant Public Accounts Committee that cases of injudicious application of executive authority in financial matters can be brought to the notice of the Parliament.

In the month of April, 1966 the Third Conference of the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committees of the State Legislatures and the Parliament was held, over which I presided. This gave us a very good opportunity of exchanging views and deliberating on common problems. The Chairmen of the Public Accounts Committees of the State Legislatures took a keen interest and brought to the notice of the Conference the various problems facing them. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India brought to the notice of the Conference a few cases of the State Audit Reports where there was delay in presentation of the same to the State Legislatures after they had been submitted to the State Governments. Delay in laying these reports on the Tables of the Legislatures takes away the purpose and dilutes the importance of Audit and definitely hampers financial control of the Legislature on the Executive Government. I feel that the Audit Reports of the C. & A.G. should be laid on the Table of the Legislature as early as possible. Similarly to have an effective financial control the delays in the presentation of the reports of the State Public Accounts Committees should also be avoided so that the Legislatures get these reports as early as possible. This will also ensure prompt action on the part of the Executive to correct the various defects commented upon by the Public Accounts Committees.

Cases have also come to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee where action could not be taken due to these delays against persons responsible for serious financial irregularities as by the time the cases were finalised, the persons had either retired or gone abroad or left the world. Further, delays were also there in plugging the loop-holes in the procedure. I also feel that important reform is necessary in the present system of the presentation of the Audit Reports. Instead of the Comptroller and Auditor General waiting till the end of the year for the presentation of the reports to the President, the system must be evolved under which the Comptroller & Auditor General should be required to submit a report to the Parliament through the President as soon as a serious irregularity involving either large financial amounts and/or violation of a basic

principle of policy comes to his notice. The existence of such a system is bound to make the Executive more careful and alert. This would also act as a deterrent against committing such a lapse.

I had an occasion to visit the House of Commons where the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd Carpenter, was kind enough to invite me as a special case to the sitting of their Public Accounts Committee. I was struck with the similarity of procedure and practice that obtains there and in India. There was some difference in matters of details e.g. the number of witnesses appearing there was very small and secondly the representative of the Treasury is a permanent witness along with every Ministry which is under examination.

My experience of last three years as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee shows that the Committee's work is greatly facilitated where the witnesses are fully prepared with the Audit paras. It helps the deliberations of the Committee if the mistakes of obvious nature are accepted by the Government spokesman and assurances given to have the matter investigated and preventive action taken. Unfortunately this is not a uniform habit among the Government officials. There are instances when the Government spokesmen try to defend cases of obvious negligence and sometimes even cases of patent failure of normal administrative system. In the larger interest of clean and efficient administration such tendencies need to be discouraged.

I would also like to mention about the assistance rendered to the Public Accounts Committee by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India during the course of the examination of the Appropriation Accounts and the Audit Reports. The C. & A.G. and his officials attend the sittings of the Committee. He prepares a memorandum of more important points which he might like to commend for special attention of the Committee. A day before commencement of examination of the witnesses, officers of the C. & A.G. meet the Committee for any clarification required by the Committee. The C. & A.G. also helps the Committee in its examination of the witnesses and records by supplementing information and correcting the points wherever necessary. The Reports of the Committee are also factually verified by him before they are adopted by the Committee.

It is surprising and paradoxical that though more than 90 per cent of the recommendations of the Committee are accepted by the Government without hesitation, yet no vigorous and

effective steps are taken to improve the system or to remove the causes contributing to those mistakes or lapses. The result is that year after year the same types of mistakes keep on repeating and the Comptroller & Auditor-General reports on them and the Public Accounts Committee comments on them. This tends to reduce the functioning of the whole machinery to a mere routine formality. To have more effective check and supervision, it is imperative that once the mistakes are pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee, the Executive Government not only take action against the delinquent officers etc. but investigate the root cause and try to eradicate it.

In cases, where Government have reasons to disagree with a recommendation of the Committee, the Government place their views before the Committee which may, if it thinks fit, present a further report after considering the views of the Government in the matter. The Committee of 1962-63 decided to simplify the procedure regarding Review of Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in these reports. According to this simplified procedure, following the practice obtaining in the U.K., comments/statements containing action taken on the recommendations of the Committee are appended to the report of the next year without any comments. However, selected recommendations of substantial nature where it is felt that adequate action has not been taken by Government or reiteration is required, are dealt with in the separate chapter of the report itself. The sub-Committee of the Public Accounts Committee of 1965-66 has reviewed a few cases where in spite of the repeated recommendations of the Committee, the matters have not been finalised by Government.

I would also like to mention that for the effective functioning of the Public Accounts Committee it is necessary to have a very efficient and well-organised Secretariat. This, I feel, is a condition precedent to the Committee's success. In the Centre we are singularly fortunate in having a team of very able, devoted and proficient officers. If our Committee has functioned well and produced good reports, the credit is well shared by the Lok Sabha Secretariat as well as the C. & A.G.'s Department.

With the further development of democratic institutions the Public Accounts Committee has to play a very important and effective role in the toning up of the financial administration of the country. It has to act as the ears and eyes of the Parliament. With the tremendous increase

in the public spendings and increase in the public revenues, the possibilities of various financial irregularities have also increased and this gives wide scope for the working of the Public Accounts Committee. As it is a Committee of Parliament, responsible only to the Parliament, it can discharge its public duties fairly and fearlessly. It is only at the level of the Public

Accounts Committee and through it in the House that the system of public financial control becomes complete, and the public accountability of the tax-payer's money is ensured. I am quite sure that in the years to come the Public Accounts Committee would become more and more effective and help to improve the management of public finance.

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE OF THE LOK SABHA

By

ARUN CHANDRA GUHA, M. P., *Chairman, Estimates Committee*

Parliament has various devices for exercising control over the administration, the most important being the financial control. It is not possible for the Lok Sabha or for the Parliament to exercise proper control only through debates in the House; this control has to be exercised through Committees. The ramifications of the Government of India are so wide and varied and so many departments, branches, subordinate and attached offices, sub-offices, statutory and other bodies have been set up by Government that it is difficult for an ordinary public man, or even a Member of Parliament to keep track of them. For that purpose, the Rules of Procedure have provided the establishment of a number of Committees, the most important being the three financial Committees. Of these again, the two Committees—the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings—have specified definite limited scope. But the Estimates Committee has a much wider scope as it can *suo motu* examine the entire administration of the Government including financial, administrative and policy matters.

The idea of an Estimates Committee was first mooted in 1938 by the Government in the course of the debate on a Resolution moved by an Opposition Member for setting up a Retrenchment Committee. The proposal as made by the Government side did not find much favour with the Opposition. Within a short time, the Second World War intervened and the issue was shelved.

After the War, India attained independence. Almost immediately after the Constitution was enforced in 1950, provision was made for the setting up of the Estimates Committee. The then Speaker Shri Mavalankar, while mentioning this in the House stated:

“Consequent upon the provisions of Article 116, as also independently thereof, it was felt necessary to constitute a Committee on Estimates for better financial control of the House over expenditure

by the Executive. Provision has, therefore, been made for a separate Committee on the lines of a similar Committee in the House of Commons called the ‘Committee on Estimates.’”

The Estimates Committee was first set up on 10th April, 1950 with 25 members, *viz.* Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Chairman), Shri Satyanarayan Sinha, Shri Harihar Nath Shastri, Shri Khandubhai K. Desai, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Shri Ramnath Goenka, Syed Nausherahli, Shri Raj Bahadur, Shri Upendranath Barman, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Shrimati G. Durgabai, Shri B. Shiva Rao, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Shri Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala, Shri Ajit Prasad Jāin, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Sarangdhar Das, Shri V. C. Kesava Rao, Shri Biswanath Das, Shri R. K. Sidhva, Prof. N. G. Ranga and Shri Mohanlal Gautam. This Committee continued upto the first election in 1952. From 1956 due to increase in work, the membership of the Committee was raised to 30.

The members of the Committee are elected by means of single transferable vote so that all sections/groups in the Lok Sabha may be represented on it. I should mention one special feature of this Committee. All other Committees including the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings, have associated some members also from the Rajya Sabha. But the Estimates Committee being a Committee dealing with the current estimates and financial matters of the Government, no member of the Rajya Sabha is associated with it as, under the Constitution, it is only the Lok Sabha that can deal with the current estimates and financial allocations of the Government. In the Rules it has been provided that no Minister can be a member of the Committee and under the Directions issued by the Speaker, a Minister is also not called before the Estimates Committee for any purpose.

Out of the elected members, it is the privilege of the Speaker to nominate or appoint the Chairman. A convention has been established that though members are elected to the Committee only for one year, i.e. from 1st May to 30th April of the next year, the parties take care to allow the members to be elected for two consecutive years. It helps in maintaining some continuity in the membership of the Committee. A member of the Estimates Committee is not expected to accept membership of any other Committee constituted by the Government without the consent of the Speaker. The Speaker generally allows a member of the Estimates Committee to continue his membership in any advisory committee set up by the Government, as for example, the Postal Advisory Committee, the All India Radio Programme Advisory Committee etc. Another healthy convention has been established that Government do not appoint any administrative committee consisting of Members of Parliament on a subject which is under examination by the Estimates Committee without taking prior concurrence of the Estimates Committee and that also under certain conditions.

Functions of the Estimates Committee have been mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. They are:

- (a) to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be effected;
- (b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;
- (c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and
- (d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament.

The term 'policy' referred to at (a) relates only to policy laid down by Parliament either by any statute or by any specific resolution; the Committee is fully within its jurisdiction to criticise any policy decided by the executive authority of the Government. Even regarding policy settled by Parliament, the Committee can draw the attention of Parliament to defects or drawbacks in it and can suggest re-consideration of the same. It is not infrequent that the Estimates Committee raises doubts and suggests modifications of a policy settled by Parliament.

There is a wrong impression that the Committee examines the estimates of the Government as such, and the passing of the budget is contingent on such examination. It is neither feasible nor

a desirable thing. The passing of the budget is the exclusive responsibility of the Lok Sabha. The Committee only takes up some subjects or some administrative units for examination every year and usually its examination of the subjects probes back into the First Plan period and extends to even a few years ahead. It is a broad examination, something in the nature of an achievement audit of the particular unit or department under examination. The Reports of the Estimates Committee very often help the Ministries or the Departments to rectify many past mistakes and take precautions for the future. The Estimates Committee while trying to point out cases of extravagant and wasteful expenditures, pin-points at the same time non-utilisation of the allotted amount and non-implementation of particular schemes. One glaring case of such failure was mentioned in the Committee's Report last year on Bombay Port. The development of this important port was several times considered and amount allotted, but repeatedly for some administrative difficulties, the development schemes of the port were not implemented till very recently.

The Committee is not just a fault-finding body nor does it exercise a sort of post-mortem examination. It projects its examination into the coming year and anticipates the necessities of further development. This was particularly mentioned in the Report of the Committee on South-Eastern Railway when it suggested the opening up of the hinterland of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and some districts of West Bengal by railway communication for the industrial and economic development of those areas. That very Report has also elaborately dealt with the traffic problem of the Howrah and Sealdah stations in the background of the traffic problem of Greater Calcutta.

This approach of the Estimates Committee has been very much appreciated and taken as a helpful guide by the different Ministries. On several occasions, after long examinations extending for a week or so, officials would express their appreciation of the depth and understanding the Committee has brought to bear on the subject; officials frequently admit that engrossed in the day-to-day administrative routine, they have been unable to take note of many important matters brought out in the Reports.

The Committee has developed its own *modus operandi* of conducting its business. Generally there is a Sub-Committee for Defence and also for other statutory bodies. It should be realised that even after the separation of the public undertakings from the Estimates Committee, there are about 125 statutory bodies of the Government which fall within the jurisdiction of the Estimates

Committee. Besides the Sub-Committees, the Estimates Committee divides itself into a number of Study Groups each headed by a convener. At present there are 6 Study Groups. When a subject is taken up for examination, the Study Group is expected to do the preliminary work before the matter is taken up by the Estimates Committee itself.

The Committee also goes out on tours for on-the-spot study. There also it divides itself into two or three Zonal Study Groups each headed by a convener or by the Chairman himself. In the course of their tours, they see local administrative units, hold informal discussions with the local heads of units, and also have informal meetings and discussions with experts, and professional or trade bodies like the Chambers of Commerce etc. Though the discussions at these informal meetings with the Chambers of Commerce or individuals are of great importance and very often reveal important facts, they are treated as informal discussions and only a summary record of these discussions is kept.

Before the Committee goes out on tour, the Secretariat of the Estimates Committee has to make a quick but intelligent and intensive study of all the available materials on the subject including all the official publications, authoritative reports, books on the subject, articles and news items appearing in the journals and papers etc. as well as any material supplied by the Ministry/Department. On the basis of these preliminary studies a questionnaire is framed and sent to non-official organisations and specialists for submission of their memoranda. Meanwhile the Committee may go out on tour for "on-the-spot" visit. Later in the light of these informal discussions and memoranda and other information received, the Committee may invite some non-official witnesses for formal evidence before the Committee. These sittings are held in New Delhi in the Parliament House.

The last stage in the examination of a subject by the Committee is the examination of the official witnesses with whom discussions are held on the basis of information received through different sources, including that supplied by the Ministry itself; some of these sources can speak on the subject with some authority and inside knowledge. There is another convention established that the Committee does not refer to any officer by name nor does it make any reference to any Minister. The Committee examines the administration; it does not matter who the Secretary or the Minister at a particular period might have been. Before the officials are examined, long and detailed questionnaire are framed and sent to the official witnesses a day or two ahead of the examination.

Generally no subject is exclusively within the purview of one Ministry except perhaps the Railways to some extent. All other subjects have inter-ministerial ramifications. As such for the examination of a subject, representatives of more than one Ministry have to be called. Apart from that, a representative of the Finance Ministry is invariably present whatever the subject taken up for examination. Two years ago, the Committee examined International Trade for which the Committee had to call, apart from the officials of that Ministry, also the representatives of the Ministries of Industry, External Affairs, Transport, Finance etc. Similarly, while considering the problem of new migrants from East Pakistan, the Ministry of Rehabilitation were asked to arrange for the presence of the representatives of the Ministries of External Affairs and Home Affairs which are responsible for issuing migration certificates and regulating entry of migrants into India so that evidence of official representatives could cover all aspects of the problem.

This year the Committee has taken up a comprehensive study of Foreign Exchange, External Assistance and Industrial Licensing. The Committee had before it for several days 4 or 5 Secretaries of different Departments, each assisted by a large number of officials. The Committee functions not as an expert body but as one composed of laymen. In cross-examining this array of specialists and top officials of the Government the members bring out a common-sense approach and knowledge gathered as representatives of the people. At the back of the Committee is of course its Secretariat with its intensive study.

In the initial years the Committee was fortunate in having the services of the then Secretary, Shri M. N. Kaul and the then Joint Secretary (now Secretary) Shri S. L. Shakhder who were regularly sitting with the Committee and assisted greatly in developing the technique of examination of non-official and official witnesses. They also helped to overcome the initial prejudices of Government Departments and institutions to furnish detailed information to the Committee.

During the course of these 16 years the Secretariat of the Estimates Committee has evolved its own method of studying any subject intensively. It would be inappropriate to ignore the help that is rendered by the Secretariat to the Committee. In fact many Secretaries of Central Ministries/Departments have admitted before the Chairman their unstinted admiration of the intensive and intelligent study made by our Secretariat staff. Their work is not only of a high order but bears the stamp of devotion. The staff here on many occasions have stayed late

hours till 10 or 11 P.M. in the cold of December and January.

When the Committee was first appointed there was some hesitance as well as resistance on the part of the officials to disclose all facts before the Committee. But over the course of years they have come to realise that this Committee which has the authority of the Parliament behind it approaches the problems with a sense of understanding and appreciation of the administration and its difficulties. It is our happy experience now that gradually the administration has become more and more helpful to the Committee and it has been possible for the administration to realise that such a Committee is a necessity and can be friend and guide to them. The common purpose of improving the administration and making the best use of the money allotted is being fully appreciated on either side.

As stated earlier, the Committee is composed of members representing various parties in the Lok Sabha. The examination of the non-official or official witnesses is conducted on the basis of a questionnaire approved in advance by the Chairman. Generally the practice is for the Chairman to put the questions as well as the supplementaries; members who desire to participate put further supplementaries. It has often happened that a single question has taken an hour as so many supplementaries and side issues would emerge from the reply of the witness. Different members have different outlooks and new points or suggestions may also arise. So this practice of supplementaries being put by different members very often open up new issues which become very helpful to the Committee. The members function in the Committee without any party label. Members who indulge in bitter criticism of the Government in the Lok Sabha, generally take a reasonable and non-partisan attitude in the Committee. It should be realised that the members when they criticise the Government in the House, speak as representatives of a wider public. But in the Committee the members speak only to the Committee and to the officials as the sittings of the Committee are held in private. The proceedings of the Committee are treated as confidential and nothing goes to the press outside. All this helps the members in taking an objective view of issues before the Committee. Reports of the Committee have so far been unanimous. In the Rules there is no provision for any minute of dissent to be appended to the Report. It has always been the endeavour of the Committee to arrive at a consensus among its members.

After the Committee has completed its examination, points for drafting the Reports are settled by the Study Group concerned and approved by the Chairman. The Report is accordingly

drafted and after adoption by the Committee is sent to the Ministry for factual verification. When factual verification is received, the Report is finalised by the Chairman and presented to the House. This has the great advantage of ensuring that the basic facts and premises on which the recommendations of the Estimates Committee are based, are fully verified so that there is no controversy about the factual position at a later date. This is a notable advance on the procedure followed in the United Kingdom. The Ministry is to restrict its comments at that stage only to factual details but where the Ministry supply additional facts and figures which have a bearing on the recommendations made by the Committee, the matter is again placed before the Committee or the Chairman for consideration and decision.

The Committee submits two categories of Reports, one original Reports, and the other Action Taken Reports. Among the original Reports there is a provision for submitting secret or confidential reports to the Speaker if the matter is of a secret or confidential nature. Last year a secret Report was submitted on Defence matter to the Speaker; it was not printed and published. It was forwarded by the Speaker to the Minister of Defence with the request that the action taken thereon be intimated to the Chairman, Estimates Committee. The Speaker also mentioned this fact in the House.

The presentation of the original Reports to the Lok Sabha is phased in such a way that they are in the hands of the members before the demands for the Ministry are taken up for consideration and passing in the House. Members make full use of the material during discussions. Original Reports are generally presented to the House in February and March. The Action Taken Reports are generally finalised within a year of presentation of the original Report. The Action Taken Report is an innovation which was not prevalent so far in the British House of Commons. We learn that they have introduced it recently. After two years' working of the Estimates Committee, the question was raised in the Committee as to the fate of the recommendations made by the Committee. Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, as Deputy Speaker, was the Chairman of the Committee. He realised the importance of the matter and introduced the system of requesting the Government to send replies to the Committee's recommendations and examining them. In fact he asked the present writer to take up this charge in 1952.

It is a convention that the Government would reply to the recommendations within six months; but generally it is difficult for the Government to submit all their replies within this period. Sometimes a single recommendation may have



to be referred to several Ministries or Departments before sending final reply. So it often takes some more time. The replies received from Government are examined by the concerned Study Group of the Committee and after a thorough scrutiny, which includes calling of such further information as considered necessary, classify the replies received under the following four heads:

- Recommendations (i) accepted by Government;
- (ii) which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply;
- (iii) on which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee;
- (iv) on which final replies of Government are still awaited.

In the Third Lok Sabha the percentage of acceptance of recommendations by Government has risen to about 90 per cent. In the initial stage, the Government may accept 50-60 per cent of the recommendations; after further arguments at the Action Taken stage, they concede many points and in some cases 98 per cent of the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government during the last two or three years.

It has now come to the knowledge of the Committee that even after acceptance, some recommendations remain unimplemented for years. It may now be worthwhile to review how many of the accepted recommendations have been implemented by the Government. We had occasion to warn the officials appearing as witnesses that a third round of examination may become necessary. I think it will be useful both for the administration and the Committee.

In the initial years a point was also raised whether the Report of the Committee should be discussed in the House. It was felt that that would not be proper. The Committee functions with the authority of the Lok Sabha and carries the sanction of the Lok Sabha behind it. It is quite likely that if the Reports are debated in the House, the discussion may proceed on party lines. So it was decided to avoid any controversial discussion on the Reports of the Committee which is a Committee of the House and as such its report is a report of the House.

With the passage of years and gathering of more experience, the Estimates Committee has been taking larger load of responsibility. Year

after year the Reports have been more intensive and their number has also been increasing as shown below:—

Year	Original Reports	Action Taken Reports	Total
1950-51	4	—	4
1951-52	1	—	1
1952-53	—	—	—
1953-54	4	—	4
1954-55	3	—	3
1955-56	21	—	21
1956-57	24	11	35
1957-58	16	9	25
1958-59	17	19	36
1959-60	20	16	36
1960-61	24	17	41
1961-62	16	18	34
1962-63	9	28	37
1963-64	13	10	23
1964-65	20	2	22
1965-66	19	5	24
1966-67	—	7	7

It may be relevant here to mention one thing about the intensive study the Committee has been able to make. Previously the Committee took up all major ports of India for one report or the Railways as one composite subject. But now during the Third Lok Sabha the Committee took up each Zonal Railway separately starting from the North-East Frontier Railway, and the ports also have been taken up singly—Calcutta, Madras, Paradeep, Bombay, Marmugao, etc. These Reports have been highly appreciated by the Railway Board and the Port authorities. Calcutta, though the most difficult port in India, perhaps in the World, was covered by one Report in 1964-65. The next year the Committee took up the Bombay Port which is a comparatively easier port. But with the experience the Committee gathered in the examination of the Calcutta, Paradeep and Madras ports, it has been possible for the Committee to go more intensively into the problems of Bombay Port which necessitated, two separate Reports on the Bombay Port.

Apart from examination of Government Departments, the Estimates Committee has often to take up specific subjects referred to the Committee by the Speaker or by the Parliament or *suo motu* by the Committee itself. On a letter written by the present writer to the Speaker, which was referred by the Speaker to the Estimates Committee, the Estimates Committee took up the examination of non-development expenditure of the Government in 1959-60. This opens up a new issue. Now so many problems and issues are placed before the Parliament by the members that it becomes difficult for the Lok Sabha to come to any definite decision on the

issues and public grievances raised or even to have a thorough probe into the matter. The result is an atmosphere of suspicion surrounding the administration. I think it would be helpful both for the Parliament as also for the administration if these issues are referred to the Estimates Committee for examination and report.

Previously, there was a Standing Finance Committee as also an advisory committee attached with each Ministry. These have been abolished on the setting up of the Estimates Committee, but the functions and authorities of those Committees have not been transferred to the Estimates Committee. It may be an appropriate point for the Parliament whether the Estimates Committee should be asked to exercise those powers.

The Estimates Committee has also been taking up some topical issues for examination. For example, in 1964-65, the Estimates Committee examined the problem of dispersal and rehabilitation of new migrants. This year the Estimates Committee examined the foreign exchange position of the Government of India; and in the course of the examination, it covered the whole range of internal and external resources during the three Plan periods. Many lapses and failures have come to light during this examination. I feel it will be good for the country if at least once during the Plan period, the Estimates Committee takes up the examination of a similar nature covering the entire economic, fiscal and financial position of the Government including internal and external finance.

Another important matter which may be referred to the Estimates Committee is the Draft Plan. *Ad hoc* committees set up to examine different aspects of the outline of the Plan are not much effective as those Committees have no sanction behind them which the Estimates Committee possesses. It has been found that in formulating the Plan, the cautious advice of the Finance Ministry or the Reserve Bank is not given due attention. The Planning Commission as also the administrative Ministries and the States put forward proposals sometimes out of enthusiasm and assessment of needs, rather than on the basis of realities. It may be appropriate here to recall the words of warning uttered by the Governor of the Reserve Bank that the Plan should be based on the resources and not on the basis of assessment of needs. The Estimates Committee being representative of all the parties and of all the States can be the most appropriate organ for examining the draft Plan and submitting its Report to the Parliament before the Parliament takes up the discussion of the draft outline. This could suitably be the basis for finalisation of the annual Plan and framing of the annual budget

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estimates. Incidentally this would also fit in with the idea of a 'Rolling Plan' that is to say the Plan could be rolled forward or back in the light of achievements and requirements.

Two or three other subjects of interest may be mentioned here which may be referred to the Estimates Committee. As yet there is no Parliamentary control over the borrowing power of the Government or over power to incur deficit financing. In fact, it has been mentioned by eminent persons that deficit financing was incurred by the Government in a subtle manner evading the attention of the Parliament, and borrowing power also has sometimes helped deficit financing in the form of treasury bills. Till an enactment is made to authorise Parliament to have statutory control over the borrowing power or over the power to incur deficit financing of the Government, the Estimates Committee can be the appropriate organ for consultation by the Government on these two important matters. The Supplementary Budget which does not contain any taxation proposal is another thing which may be placed before the Estimates Committee which can advise the Parliament. As it does not involve any taxation proposals, it can very easily be placed by the Government before the Estimates Committee prior to placing it before Parliament.

The Estimates Committee as I envisage can be and should be developed as a real organ of the Parliament for controlling the administration and finances of the Government. Already the work undertaken by the Estimates Committee is rather heavy. It is a serious strain both on the Secretariat and on the Chairman. If it is further developed, as it should be, I think the set-up of the Estimates Committee should be re-organised, the Secretariat should be strengthened and in addition to the Chairman, there should be a Deputy Chairman also who can share the responsibility with the Chairman in preparing the preliminary materials before they are placed before the Committee. The Reference Section of the Parliament should be further developed to help the Estimates Committee in its work and one wing of the Reference Section should be attached with the Estimates Committee. The staff of the Estimates Committee should not be frequently changed. Its job is a job of an expert body and it would require some years of training before a young man would pick up the work.

A word of caution I like to mention. There is not, at present, a quite clear demarcation of functions and scope of the three standing finance committees; there may be a tendency for each committee to expand its scope; that risk is likely to be aggravated when all the three Chairmen.

may not be of the same party. Before it is too late, it is better that the scope and functions of the three standing finance committees of the Parliament may be clearly defined leaving no scope for misunderstanding and mutual rivalry.

Lastly I would suggest that there is even now a lot of misunderstanding about the functions of the Estimates Committee or of other standing finance committees of the Parliament both among the public and among the officials. I think in the Political Science and Economics course of the B.A. and M.A. classes, there should be some chapter on the working of all the different Committees of Parliament and particularly the three standing Finance Committees. In the administrative training course for officers also there should be some curriculum to give them an idea as to how the Estimates Committee and other Committees of the Parliament function.

Before concluding, I should mention that the Estimates Committee had its first guidance and inspiration from Shri Mavalankar who gave form and shape to the workings of the Lok Sabha as also to the functioning of the Parliamentary Committees. The two subsequent Speakers—Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar and Sardar Hukam Singh were both members of the first Estimates Committee and as such they had clear ideas about the responsibility and difficulties of its working. So the Committee received all sorts of encouragement and guidance from these two Speakers also. It was a good fortune for the Committee to have their guidance in its formative years. I think the Estimates Committee have now set up its own pattern of working and can further develop if facilities are afforded to and responsibilities are placed on the Committee for being more effective.

## THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

By

D. N. TIWARY, M.P., *Chairman, Committee on Public Undertakings*

Since Independence the public sector of our economy has seen a very rapid growth. The Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948 and 1956 clearly demarcated sectors which have been reserved for development by the Government. Most of the projects included in this sphere are highly capital-intensive and have long gestation periods as well as those which are of strategic importance to the nation. At present, there are eight Statutory Corporations set up under separate Acts of Parliament and sixty-six Government Companies set up under the Companies Act, 1956, dealing with such diverse functions as life insurance, warehousing, and manufacture of steel, aircraft and photofilms.

These public undertakings are autonomous in character and do not form integral parts of Government Departments, with the result that their accountability to Parliament is somewhat different from that of a Ministry or Department functioning under the direct charge of a Minister. Though the funds for these undertakings come from the Consolidated Fund of India and are voted by Parliament, their day-to-day functioning is not the direct responsibility of Ministers with the result that Parliament does not have the opportunity of subjecting them to a continuing criticism as in the case of other matters over which a Minister is wholly responsible to Parliament.

With the increasing investment in public enterprises, it became obvious that Parliament should devise an effective means of keeping a watch over their working so that their accountability

could be translated into more concrete terms. Based mainly on the success of the Committee on Nationalised Undertakings of the House of Commons in the U.K., it was decided that we should also have a Committee on Public Undertakings to examine the working of our public enterprises. A Motion constituting such a Committee was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 20th November, 1963 and concurred in by the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd December, 1963. The Committee was constituted on the 1st May, 1964 and had 10 Members from the Lok Sabha and 5 Members from the Rajya Sabha. These Members were elected by the respective Houses in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The Members of this Committee continued up to the end of the Third Lok Sabha but from the next Lok Sabha, the Members will be elected every year just as in the case of the Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts.

The functions of the Committee are:—

- (a) to examine the reports and accounts of the Public Undertakings;\*
- (b) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the Public Undertakings;
- (c) to examine, in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the Public Undertakings, whether the affairs of the Public Undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices; and

\*While the Committee has powers to examine every Government Company whose annual report is placed before Parliament under Sub-Section (i) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, the Committee can examine only the following seven Statutory Corporations:—

1. The Damodar Valley Corporation.
2. The Industrial Finance Corporation.
3. The Indian Airlines Corporation.
4. The Air India International.
5. The Life Insurance Corporation.
6. The Central Warehousing Corporation.
7. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

- (d) such other functions vested in the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee in relation to Public Undertakings by or under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Lok Sabha as are not covered by (a), (b), and (c), above and as may be allotted to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time.

The Committee has been debarred from examining and investigating the following matters, namely:—

- (i) matters of major Government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the Public Undertakings;
- (ii) matters of day-to-day administration;
- (iii) matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular Public Undertaking is established.

Before the Committee on Public Undertakings came into being, the working of public enterprises used to be examined by the Estimates Committee. Actually, the task was entrusted to a Sub-Committee of the Estimates Committee. Very useful work in this direction was done by the Estimates Committee and some of the reports of the Committee had a very great impact on Government policy and did much to focus attention on delays, faulty contracts, waste of money, bad organisation, over-staffing, etc. The Estimates Committee, however, found that the work was proving too heavy as they had considerably heavy work in regard to the examination of Government Departments. Moreover, the number of public enterprises was increasing rapidly and the task of examining their working demanded the whole-time attention of a separate Committee.

Besides the normal audit by Company Auditors of a Company, the Comptroller and Auditor-General also undertakes an audit and inspection of the accounts of Government Undertakings. The C.&A.G. then submits a separate audit report annually to Parliament called the Audit Report (Commercial). This Report used to be examined by the Public Accounts Committee who used to call for detailed Memoranda from the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the Audit paras and also examine officials in regard to them. The P.A.C. then used to report to Parliament. With the formation of the Committee on Public Undertakings, this task of examining the Audit Report (Commercial) was transferred from the Public Accounts Committee to this Committee.

As stated earlier, the Committee began its work on the 1st May, 1964, with Shri Panampilli

Govinda Menon as its Chairman. The other 14 Members constituting the Committee were, Shri Homi F. Daji, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri S. Hansda, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, Shri Kashinath Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra Pant, Shri N. G. Ranga and Pandit D. N. Tiwary, of the Lok Sabha and Shri Abid Ali, Shri Lokanath Misra, Shri M. N. Govindan Nair, Shri T. S. Pattabhiraman and Shri M. Govinda Reddy of the Rajya Sabha. In January 1966, Shri Govinda Menon was appointed Minister and resigned from the Committee. The writer of this article then took over as Chairman till the end of the Third Lok Sabha. There were eight changes in the Committee since its inception.

During the brief period of three years, the Committee has done considerable work. It has submitted 40 Reports of which 10 Reports were Reports on Action Taken by Government on the earlier Reports of the Committee and of the Estimates Committee relating to public undertakings. The examination covered several undertakings including the National Buildings Construction Corporation, the Hindustan Insecticides' Shipping Corporation of India, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the Fertilizer Corporation of India, the Hindustan Steel Limited, the Air India, the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., the Indian Airlines Corporation, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., the Indian Oil Corporation, the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., and the Pyrites and Chemicals Development Corporation.

Since there were many public undertakings, the Committee found that it would not be possible to cover all of them within the period of one Lok Sabha. The Committee, therefore, decided that, in addition to the individual undertakings taken up for examination, a horizontal study of one or more common aspects or problems of all the Undertakings should be taken up every year. The Committee has accordingly been conducting one horizontal study every year. The Committee presented three reports which were of a general nature e.g. Townships and Factory Buildings of Public Undertakings, Management and Administration of Public Undertakings and Materials Management in Public Undertakings.

Besides the examination of Central Government Undertakings, the Committee also examined in 1966 the working of the State-owned Public Undertakings in Kerala State. This examination was made on the basis of a suggestion made in December, 1965 by the Governor of Kerala, upon which the Speaker directed that the Kerala Un-

dertakings be examined by the Committee. Eight reports were presented by the Committee on these Undertakings.

The Committee's method of work has closely followed the procedure followed by the Estimates Committee. The Committee calls for written information from the Government and the Undertakings, conducts on-the-spot studies of the Projects, calls for written Memoranda from non-officials and takes oral evidence of officials on the working of the Projects. The Committee is assisted by the Comptroller and Auditor General during its examination of witnesses on matters arising from the Audit Report

(Commercial).

The setting up of this Committee has fulfilled the long-felt demand for a separate Committee to examine the working of Public Undertakings. The Reports of the Committee have helped to keep Members well-informed of the working of various Public Undertakings and the Undertakings themselves have benefited, because the examination by the Committee has pinpointed several lacunae in their working. With the Public Sector expanding at a considerable pace, it is certain that the Committee's tasks will be more onerous in future years. It is hoped that it will continue to play a vital role in India's Parliamentary life as hithertofore.

## WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM IN INDIA

By

P. R. CHAKRAVERTI, M.P.

It was in London, the centre of the mother Parliament, early in 1949. A small but neat gathering of intellectuals, including parliamentarians. We were in a group of United Nations Social Welfare Fellows, stationed in U.K. and Ireland for a period of six months' orientation course. As an Indian scholar, a fighter in the liberation struggle, a visitor from a country just liberated from British domination and strangely preferring to come to this land as a learner, I had reasons to draw curious attention and answer queries. Of course, the exuberance was less marked and the demonstrations of affability and appreciation a lot subdued, when compared to outspoken comments noticeably evidenced in the Continent, more so in the East and the South.

A lady teacher in Social Science mildly asked, "What about the *purdah* system in India? Do the ladies take part in the social activities in the open?"

Naturally, I had to relate brief accounts of active participation of Indian women in the freedom struggle and in the growth of a new India—with its trials and tribulations and varied problems. And it was obviously something new to them. I had to caution myself against overstatements and exaggerations. I had to be modest. And then came the inevitable question—"What about adult franchise? Do you expect your men and women to come forward to exercise their democratic rights with proper sense of responsibility and vigilance?"

I sensed their shyness in making direct reference to the mass illiteracy and lack of communication, as it obtained in India. And yet we spoke of universal suffrage! Indeed, it was an enigma—a puzzling question to a student of sociology and history. The audience was roused to a sense of deep and abiding interest in this daring experiment in a country with the second largest population in the world. A unique innovation, a bold enterprise—an ennobling venture.

I was influenced by their remarkable sincerity and spirit of scholastic urge to know, and gave

them a picture of the social and the community life that has evolved through ages in the far-flung villages of India, with its behavioural pattern and psychic form. I had to tell them in all bareness how the diverse elements in the social upbringing and growth directly and indirectly moulded the public life in India and gave its people a philosophy and a form of understanding. It was, I said, something innate and readily acceptable. It had its own language and tone that conveyed a positive meaning, once it was brought within the compass of its own attitudes to life and the essential values it stood for. I could merely give them reassuring anticipations about the successful performance of the experiment that was proposed to be introduced in the body politic. I could at that time only counsel them patience and it was in my next visit after 1952 that I carried with me sufficient data to demonstrate what we worked for and what we achieved in practice.

It was certainly not to be exclusively utilised for foreign consumption—these meagre facts relating to the introduction of parliamentary system in India and the technique of its working. The people of India had to be made fully conscious about its implications and the possible repercussions thereof, affecting the thought-process as well as the social attitudes of the people at large. A student of political science, I felt equally interested, a little worried though. It was a venture into a strange land, an uphill task. The initial hurdles had to be surmounted and that demanded a lot of reasoned thinking and a calculated process of implementation. And one could hardly overlook the interaction of forces that would come to the fore as the necessary accompaniments of an emerging society. The possibilities were there. But what about the attendant dangers of pitfalls and lapses! The questioning mind was riddled with problems which had their projections in the social and community life, thereby leaving a deep imprint on the psyche and the motivating force that guided the day-to-day behaviour of social beings in this vast country of millions.

The number of gloomy prophets in the country was not inconsiderable and they came forward to volunteer their wise counsels against embarking on such risky ventures in a country yoked for centuries to foreign domination. The idea of self-determination was indeed a promising assurance, but how to bring it into effective operation in a country that had willynilly reconciled itself to a form of self-effacement, a denial of the fundamental rights of the people to express themselves—a complete negation of the urges that sought fruition unfettered by the dictates of extraneous will. It was a state of utter denigration—and that is what India went through for ages together.

The Parliamentary system could, according to these prophets, flourish only in a clime that was fresh, buoyant and vibrating. And India stood at a long distance from this favoured circumstance, which was necessary for its growth and evolution. It had to nurture and cultivate the requisites and that meant a gestation period covering a good length of time.

Yet, the flag was unfurled and India took the pledge to work for democratic socialism through effective operation of the parliamentary system. It was the unreserved acceptance of a way of life that eschewed violence and the dictates of power. It militated against tyranny and superimposed will that sought to subvert the general will of the people and their aspirations to grow and achieve fulfilment. Undoubtedly, it was a purposeful venture, adventuresome and bold. Jawaharlal studied closely the moods and motivations of his countrymen and his intimate contact with them for decades together gave him an historical perspective of the country rich in traditions of yore. He fully realised his own responsibilities in ushering in a system which was apparently something strange in the socio-political set-up. But he probed into the psychological depth and discovered the real essence—the abiding faith in life that the millions of Indians carried with them—a vivid pulsation that defied decay and death and made room for creative efforts to fructify. He knew that it was a healthy receptive mind which the noble enterprise would not fail to stir up.

This he knew with unquestionable certitude and found no reason to share the misgivings of the sceptics and the scoffers. The first General Elections were held on the basis of adult suffrage in 1952. The country witnessed a unique experience and all doubts were set at rest when it bravely stood the test and came out wiser but certainly not sadder. The parliamentary system had its first baptism and the people of India gave it a warm reception. The agony was

over. The world looked on with wondrous expectation and had a good occasion to feel gratified and elated over India's successful venture. Jawaharlal was happy. His calculations were amply authenticated. His countrymen responded to his loving call and this was because they found it so easy and natural to work up to his expectations. The parliamentary system started working. The country witnessed two more General Elections till 1962 and the experiences opened out a new vista—an ever-widening sphere of activities taking the country and its people on the onward march to its goal.

Indeed, the period intervening between 1962 and 1967 is epoch-making, intensely tragic and agonising though. The onslaughts of China and Pakistan, the closest neighbours of India, were devastating. The country refused to surrender and Parliament gave the people a clear lead. The mighty strength of the people asserted itself and faced the challenge, like the unconquerable Himalayas standing on its borders with its colossal magnitude. The military and the civil population worked as a unified team and the morale was at its highest. It was a wonderful demonstration of what the voluntary efforts of a determined people pledged to the parliamentary system of life could do, standing face to face with unbridled dictatorship and the naked and ugly exhibition of its senseless sabre-rattlings.

And the country had as yet to experience the greatest tragedy—the sudden passing away of the architect, the builder and the master-mind, Jawaharlal Nehru. The sentinel of democracy, the indefatigable fighter, the saviour of parliamentarism was no more. He fought relentlessly till the last minute and rested in eternal peace.

India was called upon to answer the pertinent question, 'Who after Nehru?' The inseparable leadership that had covered the country with remarkable glory and renown and raised it to a position of uncommon eminence had a sanctity of its own, associated as it was with the superb personality of Nehru. It raised the level of aspirations of the masses and their forward emulative thirst took a strong hold.

Now that Nehru was no more, what should the country do? It was a crisis and the world waited in suspense. And the period was not long. Decision had to be taken and the country gave its verdict. It renewed its pledge and elected a leader to keep the flag aloft. The parliamentary system continued its chartered course. Not the least delay was to be tolerated.

Lal Bahadur took up the leadership and in reverent humility, and gave the fervent call. The response was equally ardent. Pakistan



reeled back. The new leader proved a stern fighter and led the country to victory. He worked for peace, went to Tashkent, signed the peace treaty with Pakistan and suddenly expired, before the ink was dry.

A fresh ordeal—an excruciating pang—the deadly stroke of destiny. Again the country

faced it with unperturbed sobriety and quietude. Indira Gandhi took up the leadership with the solemn vow to continue the struggle—the emancipation and upliftment of humanity, through devoted service and steady pursuit of the objectives for which Jawaharlal and Lal Bahadur worked. The parliamentary system in India has come to stay and fulfil its mission.

## CATCHING THE SPEAKER'S EYE

By

JOACHIM ALVA, M.P.

Catching the Speaker's eye is a pleasant, easy as well as a dangerous game. Now that I shall be bidding good-bye to the Lok Sabha, I am happy to recall my sixteen years' experience at question time in the Lok Sabha.

When I first entered the Lok Sabha, the great Mavalankar, perhaps India's ablest Speaker, was adorning the Chair. The Opposition of the present House, which will soon cease to function, has naturally changed and one does not know what the nature of the next House will be. Shri Mavalankar ruled with an iron hand even in those placid days when scenes of disorderly behaviour were absent from the House.

Who can forget that formidable trio, Mahavir Tyagi, H. V. Kamath and the late R. K. Sidhva? The first and last simultaneously became Ministers of State and the indomitable Kamath missed the bus and crossed the floor. But they always managed to catch the Speaker's eye, and Tyagi and Kamath continue to do so, even now after fifteen years of Lok Sabha life. They were in the field right from the days of the Constituent Assembly in 1946. The trio was a source of perennial inspiration to others. From the outset, I for one may not at all have risen in my seat to catch the Speaker's eye. But the trio inspired me to pluck enough courage to rise and take an initiative in learning this art. These three were indeed stalwarts! They were the first to arrive in the House and the last to go, and their example should be emulated by all Members of Parliament for sheer hard work, attendance and alertness. Sidhva, after catching the Speaker's eye, could probe into a matter through sheer trivialities. Mahavir Tyagi was the flashing knight of the three. And who can say anything about Kamath? Even at question time, he could reel off points of order, which did not strike others, either for lack of study, pluck or for lack of alertness.

### *Stern and Unbending Speaker Mavalankars:*

The present Speaker, Sardar Hukam Singh not only caught the Speaker's eye from the Opposition benches but occasionally could reel

off one to three verbal questions at a time. He was lucky to catch the Speaker's eye and his first predecessor in the Chair, who was his Guru, always showed a commendable partiality for him. Perhaps Mavalankar caught his eye instead of the present Speaker catching his eye! I recall an article I wrote in an issue of the *March of Time* in the early fifties, describing how the present Speaker, Sardar Hukam Singh was "leaping into the fray like a Bengal tiger" from the ranks of the Opposition.

No one could just get up to put a question when Mavalankar was in the Chair. But one, who had a serious question to ask, never failed to catch the Speaker's eye, who readily gave the Member a chance to speak. He was familiar with the entire crowd, and not one of serious stuff was unknown to him. I for one have not had the slightest complaint against him. Whenever I rose, he called me up. However, I found that when I began to interest myself in the grievances of the Scheduled Castes, I felt I was at times not allowed to butt in. Altogether question time in the days of Shri Mavalankar was a serious business. He was fortunate not to have had to face the elements of rebellion that have crept into the Parliament today. They were altogether the quietest, most placid days that the Lok Sabha has ever seen.

Who can forget Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee? He could speak whenever he rose and continued speaking until he chose to sit down. So striking was the moral authority wielded by the founder of the Jan Sangh. He was undoubtedly the greatest orator of his day in the Indian Parliament. Only once did the writer see him go up to the Chair to have a word with the then Deputy-Speaker. The next day Dr. Shyamaprasad told the writer that he had gone up to request the then Deputy-Speaker, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, to call me up to speak on the trouble spot at Aligarh University.

### *Affable Ananthasayanam Ayyangar and Veteran Hukam Singh:*

Catching the Speaker's eye or his ear in the days of Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was

much easier than under Shri Mavalankar. The hour for questions was often prolonged. Sometimes one went through with less than half a dozen questions and everybody felt satisfied about having caught the Speaker's eye. Sometimes even questions were lengthened out and the easy manner with which the then Speaker handled the M.Ps. showed that he was being good unto them all. However, tempers often mounted and tensions prevailed.

Veteran Sardar Hukam Singh has not had the luck of his predecessors in the composition of the House. The third Lok Sabha has been entirely different in its character. The Opposition members have displayed wrecking tactics entirely different in its character. The Opposition members have displayed wrecking tactics and, despite translation facilities having been made even easier, the language business is an infernal one. The back-benchers, however, are never sufficiently lucky anywhere, while the front benchers snatch every opportunity to catch the Speaker's eye. The present Speaker's task has been no easy task at all and when Members have sometimes failed to catch his eye several times like the present writer, they have got out of hand and become even angry and defiant. This has not been a happy phase at all—perhaps for nobody's fault. When a few M.Ps. could not catch the eye of the Speaker, they have lost temper whether it be in the Congress or in the Opposition. Some angry Members, especially from the Opposition, have argued out points when they were not authorised to do so by the Speaker at question time. A kind of malevolent persistency has prevailed in some quarters whilst catching the Speaker's eye for no fault of the Speaker. However, Speaker Hukam Singh has managed the stormy weather despite the gruelling days in the Chair, for which he needs to be much commended.

The writer recalls three Parliaments at question time—the great British House of Commons, the New South Wales Parliament and the Northern Irish Parliament. The last was more or less a Chamber with only a few members. The Parliament at Sydney was exciting, though it is only a small Chamber which would

not even fill a part of the House of Commons. The Members strove hard to catch the Speaker's eye. The writer recalls in 1962 a Member rising more than seven times in Sydney and yet failing to catch the Speaker's eye. His ringing declaration "Mr. Speaker" still rings in the writer's ears. He was definitely an eloquent Member.

Incidentally, the food catered to the Members in Sydney was of the highest quality—better than that served in most Parliaments of the globe. The House of Commons presents the best scene at question time and its present Speaker, Dr. King, a former school master, turns his eyes alternately to the right and to the left. Thus every one seems to get a chance and few are left out, though essentially a verbal question is much the same as in the Indian Parliament. However, there must be clear, unwritten rules for M.Ps. to catch the Speaker's eye, nay even his ears!

The writer has carried away an imperishable memory of a scene in the House of Commons in August 1948, when Mr. Attlee, the then Prime Minister, was answering questions on India. The matter related to Hyderabad which had not then acceded to India and planes were flying to and fro between Karachi and Hyderabad. In fact, the writer saw four adventurous Cotton planes flying to and fro in the early hours of the morning from the Karachi airport to Hyderabad. The thunderer, Mr. Churchill, caught the Speaker's eye and off sprang his eloquence against the Labour Government for showing partiality to the Hindus! Mr. Attlee countered it by silencing Churchill altogether. The writer recalls the magnificent pose of silence on the Treasury Benches. The late Sir Stafford Cripps and other veterans of the Labour Party sat motionless on the front benches. So did the Tories headed by Churchill and Rab Butler.

May the catching of the Speaker's eye at question time or at any other time of the day's business be a constant source of interest and inspiration, whether it be in our Parliament or elsewhere in the world. If you don't catch his eye, fail not to catch his ear!

## POINT OF ORDER

By

U. M. TRIVEDI, M.P.

The legislative procedure for the House of the People (Lok Sabha) is laid down in Articles 107 to 122 of the Constitution of India. Article 118 provides that "each House of Parliament may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business" and until such rules are made, the rules of procedure and the conduct of its business shall be the rules of procedure which were in force before the commencement of the Constitution with respect to the old Central Legislative Assembly, with such suitable modifications and adaptations as may be made by the Speaker of the House of the People.

It is under this provision that the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha have been made. The Rules Committee framed the rules from time to time and have made some changes here and there. But so far as the procedure regarding the points of order in the House is concerned, they have remained what they were before and at least they are so since 15th April, 1950.

The point of order is an important tool in the hands of the members whereby they can seize opportunity as back-benchers, stormy petrels or publicity-seeking members to achieve their object of speaking in the House; but for the parliamentarians endowed with legislative learning or with an inclination towards law-making, it is an instrument of great value, which can help them individually to exhibit their power of debate, their knowledge of procedure and their acumen to understand, use and digest the procedure.

The provisions relating to point of order are contained only in one rule divided into six sub-rules. The rule prescribes that the point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the Rules of Procedure or to the Articles of the Constitution regulating the business of the House and it shall raise only such question as is within the cognizance of the Speaker and must also refer to the business before the House at the moment. Notwithstand-

ing this, "points of order" are the order of the day even during the question hour and the zero hour in the Lok Sabha. As I said before, the power, though limited by the rule, is so wide and comprehensive as to cover all the rules of procedure as also Articles 107 to 118 of the Constitution. An alert parliamentarian can easily pinpoint his 'point of order' to any of the rules but seldom is the 'point of order' in order. It generally fizzles out, as the member raising the point of order raises it mostly to get precedence of audience and for no other purpose; because a point of order, once the words raising it are uttered by the member, has got to be listened to whether or not it has got any substance.

Often enough, if a certain grievance of an individual member or of the general public cannot be otherwise referred to in the House, it can be narrated with impunity by raising a point of order, of course, with many 'ifs' and 'buts' and with many phrases like "Sir, I seek the Chair's protection", or, "Sir, you will not in your wisdom do me injustice" or "Sir, your able and wise guidance will be able to clarify the position" or some sort of euphemistic phrases added to the narration of facts, which have absolutely no bearing whatsoever to the rule allowing the raising of the point of order.

Actually the point of order has a very limited and meaningful scope. A member can very intelligently formulate a point of order, and at any time within the prescribed limitation referred to above or with relation to the maintenance of order in or arrangement of business before the House seek a decision from the Speaker, which will prove useful to the debate in particular and to the decorum of the House in general.

Some members often mix up the point of order with the point of privilege which it is not. A good deal of confusion exists in the mind of the members which sometimes appears to be deliberate but is more often the result of ignorance, and therefore that which is not a point of order is generally raised by some members.

It is often noticed that under the guise of a point of order some information is sought, some individual explanation is offered, some interruption is created regarding a motion, or some abstract academic question is formulated.

I have often felt that in the House many members who have heard about raising a point of order do not really know what a point of order means, nor when it can be raised, how it can be raised, and how it should be formulated. Of course, even experienced parliamentarians, sometimes when they feel frustrated in their efforts to raise issues before the House in which they are interested, yield to the temptation to make use of this universal omnipotent power which gives them the right to speak in the House, and it often happens that simultaneously many members get up to raise points of order on the same matter and ultimately it turns out that there is no point of order. True it is, however, that it is a very interesting and important procedural weapon, which a member can wield and with his wits about him, create pleasing situations and get attention focussed upon him

by the Press and the public. Sometimes, however, very valuable contributions are made by some members who do raise very legitimate points of order and very successfully guide the debate and the proceedings of the House. The points of order do often provide good humour also, and the Speaker very understandingly goes over to the next item with such remarks as "It is not a point of order nor of any disorder".

I must repeat in the end, that this provision contained in Rule 376 of the Rules of Procedure is indeed the weapon of an intelligent member, which can be successfully wielded to add pep to the debate and exhibit the wit of the member. It does provide the back-benchers opportunities for having their say. However, there are occasions when it turns out to be absurd and we then get reminded of the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri Mavalankar, who succeeded in putting down such abuses firmly and quickly. Come what may, the points of order will continue to provide a good bantering and an exhibition of intelligence from learned members,

## PARLIAMENT AND THE PRESS

By

A. D. MANI, M.P.

On the occasion of the celebration of Parliament Week in India it is worthwhile to state that the Press in India has played a significant part in the development of Parliamentary institutions in India. During the years preceding 1947, which marked the transfer of power, there was a Central Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Assemblies in the various States of the "Federation" as it then was. These Assemblies had restricted political power and over the years had become a platform for nationalist opinion to demand independence for India and the ending of foreign rule. Despite the fact that Parliamentary debates were not as comprehensive as they are now and the legislatures had to work within the restrictions imposed by Britain's control over India, the proceedings of these Assemblies received considerable publicity in the Press. They contributed a good deal to the development of political consciousness and the acceleration of those forces which led to the disappearance of British rule from India.

Further, the publication of Parliamentary proceedings generated an atmosphere of discussion. It has been said by a wisecrack that an Indian loves nothing more than a debate on a No-Confidence Motion. This remark uttered in jest can be traced to the sustained public interest in Parliamentary proceedings, which to a great extent prepared the background for the acceptance of a full-fledged Parliamentary democracy of the Western type by the Constituent Assembly.

There has been remarkable public interest in the proceedings of Parliament ever since the days of the Constituent Assembly. It is necessary to state here that a free and uncontrolled Press is necessary for the proper functioning of Parliamentary institutions. If there is any restriction imposed on the coverage of Parliamentary proceedings by Government, either by administrative action or by indirect pressure, it would not be possible for Parliamentary institutions to grow to their stature. In our country, I am glad to say as an editor of 31 years' standing and as one of the oldest journalists of the country, there has been no administrative inter-

ference in regard to Parliamentary proceedings. When one of the business tycoons of India was the subject of interpellations in Parliament, many of which were unfavourable to him and his interests, the newspaper controlled by the industrialist published a fair and accurate account of these interpellations. This is an example of disinterested journalism which can be held up as a genuine expression of the Press of India to cooperate in an adequate manner in the development of Parliamentary institutions.

When questions are asked from time to time by members, many of them are published in the Press. The average newspaper reader who is in a hurry to catch the bus to go to the office may not find time to read the questions and answers in full, and often the remark is heard that a newspaper is wasting its columns by giving publicity to questions and answers in which the public at large are not interested. Such remarks are confined to a small section of the people and as one who has been a Member of Parliament for over six years. I can say that Parliamentary proceedings in respect of Questions evoke the keenest public interest. I may mention here an instance of such interest. A question was asked in the Rajya Sabha by some member about the production of newsprint in the country. I happened to intervene with a supplementary and asked the Minister whether he had seen the working of the paper mills set up by Tibetan refugees at Sehore in Bhopal which was producing newsprint as good as the imported one. The question and answer and my supplementaries were published in the Press. The result was I had enquiries from Madras and Bombay and the mills concerned also received many enquiries from prospective buyers of newsprint.

There was again a question of the hapless condition of persons of Indian origin who had been rendered without employment in Mandapam. I still get follow-up materials to the questions I asked on the subject two years ago. The Parliamentary Question Hour can therefore be regarded as the exhaust funnel for accumulated

public discontent. Sometimes I have felt that if the Question Hour is more fully reported in the Press, it would sustain people's interest in the growth of Parliamentary institutions and their belief in the general suitability of democracy to answer the requirements of developing India.

It is noteworthy that Parliament occupies more or less the front-page of newspapers in India throughout the Parliamentary session. It is not often the case in Great Britain where Parliamentary proceedings in the leading newspapers occupy the centre page. Whatever happens in Parliament it is the substance of the news for the day. To some extent the emphasis on Parliamentary proceedings is a little overweighted on the side of Parliament to the exclusion of legitimate interest in other items of public interest. If there is an error on emphasis, however, it is an error in the right direction.

Our Parliamentary institutions have developed in their own way and have acquired an Indian character. There is so much of alarms and excursions in Parliament and so much of tension from day to day that the publication of such proceedings has contributed a good deal to the maintenance of an atmosphere of tension in the country. What has been happening in our country is that the Press of India has gone back to the days prior to 1947 when the British Government was the target of attack and nationalist opposition was the baiter of the British Government. The Congress monopoly of power for over twenty years at the Centre, for no fault of its own, has made the present-day Government being cast in the image of a Government which is irremovable as was the case with the British Government. Every day, therefore, as and when Ministers are bullied on the floor of the House and the incompetence of some Ministerial spokesman or the other is exposed, the country is fed on the continuous stream of exciting material. It looks sometimes as if a spy-thriller film is being shown on the public screen where James Bond or somebody of that name knocks down somebody or manages to elude the pursuit of culprits. It is continuous hit-and-run game.

I wish sometimes Parliamentary proceedings had a little more humour so that the Press of India could allow a sense of humour to permeate public discussion. Parliamentary proceedings often appear to be as a verbal battle between Ministers and those who hate them. There has not yet developed in the Indian Parliament those strains of caustic humour which have always characterised the proceedings of the British Parliament. The often-quoted remark of Mr. Churchill, when the Labour Government was in

power, seeking the permission of the Speaker to call the Labour Government as a lousy Government because some Minister had said that Britons should go without their bath in order to conserve fuel, is a kind of humour which is necessary in our Parliament and which is absent. The ferociousness of Parliamentary proceedings, if I may use the term, has also considerably coloured political thinking in the country and contributed a good deal to the bitterness which exists in the political life of the country.

The Parliamentary proceedings on exciting events like the November 7, 1966 demonstrations or items of scandal get considerable publicity. I wish the Press of India would give as much detailed publicity to constructive discussions of bills to amend trade union acts or other matters which do not excite angry controversy. The debates on such measures sometimes abound with useful suggestions made by Members of Parliament but they do not get the same measure of publicity which they receive in the sedate columns of the British Press in relation to their reportage of other proceedings in the House of Commons.

It has often been said that the test of democracy is on its capacity to eliminate corruption. In dictatorships also there is substantial corruption but those who try to unearth the evildoers are often executed or exiled. In Parliament those who are suspected of corruption are exposed to the public gaze and as was observed in effect by Justice Lyzinsky in the famous Belcher case, mere publicity to wrongdoing may sometimes be adequate punishment. An official committee had been appointed to deal with corruption and this has submitted its report which now goes by the name of the Santhanam Committee's report. The Press of India has contributed a good deal to the prevalence of a rigid atmosphere against corruption in the country and the coverage of proceedings involving alleged corruption has always been thorough in the Indian Press.

There is the vexed question of parliamentary privileges. I sometimes have to see the matter from both sides of the fence as I happen to be an editor and also a Member of Parliament. I have come to feel that Parliamentary privileges should be codified. It is not fair that a special class of citizens should come into existence called Members of Parliament. I quite agree with the view that Parliament must be the final master of its own proceedings and no courts should interfere with its discretion, but the public have a right to know what the privileges of Members of Parliament are. If some newspaper

feels that the performance of a Member of Parliament is actuated by considerations other than public good, he should have an opportunity of saying so and take the risks involved in such a statement. It may be useful for the Indian Parliament to set up a committee of investigation in regard to charges which may be made against Members of Parliament in the Press. If for any reason these charges are found to be without substance, then and then alone the matter should be referred to the Committee of Privileges. At present the Committee of Privileges is barred from going into an investigation of such charges which may involve the Press in contempt of Parliament.

There is another sphere in which the Press of India has conducted itself in a most commendable manner, namely in being the ante-room of the statesmen. If one meets pressmen talking to members of parliament in the Central Hall of Parliament or in lobbies, one could have adequate opportunities of seeing how much newspapermen can influence the thinking of members of Parliament as well as ministers. Many times useful suggestions have been made by the Press representatives to members of Parliament, which have often assisted them in debates as well as in the appraisal of public questions. Publications in the Press and editorial articles and special representatives' reports on various questions have contributed a good deal to evolution of political thinking in the country. Press representatives may not enjoy the same status which

Harvard University professors enjoyed in the time of President Kennedy and may not be given publicly the status even by those whom they benefit by their suggestions whether such persons are Members of Parliament or Ministers, but there is no doubt, as one who has watched the Parliamentary proceedings from a ringside seat, that pressmen have contributed substantially to moulding the thinking of Ministers as well as members of Parliament.

As long as the Press of India is free and no administrative restrictions are put or invisible pressures exercise on it, the Press will continue to be the guiding light of democracy in the country. It is perhaps true to say that among the Asian countries the Press of India has set a noteworthy and commendable example of being the friend as well as the loyal servant of Parliamentary democracy. It is only fitting on the occasion of Parliament Week that the services of the Press towards democracy and Parliamentary institutions should be adequately remembered. It is the fashion of the day to put up statues or hang up portraits in the Central Hall of Parliament of those who had rendered distinguished and outstanding service to the nation. Considering what the Press has done for Parliamentary democracy I think it will be suitable if a statue of an unknown pressman is put up in the precincts of Parliament to remind all concerned of the services rendered by the Press of India towards the development of Parliamentary institutions in the country.



## SOME INNOVATIONS IN THE PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE DURING THE THIRD LOK SABHA

By

S. L. SHAKDHER, Secretary, Lok Sabha.

Within months of the coming into being of the Third Lok Sabha, the country was faced with the Chinese aggression and a Proclamation of Emergency was issued by the President on the 26th October, 1962. It was felt that Parliament had a special role to play in the emergency and it was the duty of Parliament to strengthen the hands of Government to function more effectively. The Speaker (Sardar Hukam Singh) felt that simplification of some of the procedure in the House, within the existing framework of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, should be considered so that the Ministries and their Departments could find more time to devote to their urgent tasks in connection with the emergency. With this end in view, the Speaker held, on the 7th November, 1962, a meeting with the Leaders and representatives of all the Opposition Groups in the House and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The meeting decided upon the following procedural changes<sup>1</sup>:—

### "(1) Questions—

- (a) For the purpose of answering question in the rotational order, the various Ministries of the Government of India should henceforth be divided into five groups instead of three as at present. That would mean that questions relating to one Ministry will be answered on one day in a week;
- (b) Not more than five questions, both starred and unstarred combined, by one Member, should be placed on the List of Questions for any one day. Out of these, not more than three questions shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer.
- (c) Not more than thirty questions should be placed on the List of Questions for oral answer on any one day.

(The above changes were recommended to be introduced with effect from Monday, the 12th November, 1962)

### (2) Private Members' Resolutions—

A Member who desires to move a Resolution should in the first instance give written intimation to that effect only. The intimation shall be addressed to the Secretary and left at the Parliamentary Notice Office. The names of Members from whom such intimation is received will be balloted and those securing the first four places in the ballot will be eligible to give notice of one Resolution each. Those Resolutions, if admitted, will be put down in the List of Business.

### (3) Amendments to Motions, Resolutions, etc.—

In order to limit the number of amendments to Motions or Resolutions each party or group may, if they so desire, table one amendment only in the name of one or several members of the party or group. The present practice whereby a large number of individual Members give notices of separate amendments should be dispensed with."

Commending the above procedural changes to the House, the Speaker appealed<sup>2</sup> to the members to extend their full co-operation in giving effect to them. As some members wanted time to consider the proposed changes, the Speaker agreed to take up the matter again on the next day. On the 9th November, 1962, after some members had expressed their views on the subject, the Speaker explained<sup>3</sup>:—

"I might just give my explanation as to what prompted me to take these steps. First

<sup>1</sup> L.S. Deb. 8-11-1962, cc. 89-90.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> L.S. Deb. 9-11-1962, cc. 376-79.

of all, there are thousands of questions received, and the present practice is that as soon as a question is received it is transmitted to the Ministry concerned. They get to work on it. They send telegrams to the different quarters of the country. Much money and labour are spent on that. Ultimately, if I find that it should not be admitted, it is disallowed, and the labour and expense are wasted in that case. 20,000 questions are received in a year. The first direction that I have given is that a question, as soon as it is received, would not be sent on to the Ministry unless I have scrutinised it and taken a decision whether it is to be admitted or not. Only those questions which I think are to be admitted will be passed on to the Ministry concerned, so that the onrush in the first instance could be eliminated altogether....

The Ministries would be divided into five groups so that each Minister has only to come here for one day in the week and devote all his other time to the war effort, and in the case of this emergency all attention should be directed to the war effort....

Any number of notices of questions might be sent, but I could get the permission of the House that only five would be entered and I would disallow the others. I would request hon. Members to give or indicate to me the priority as to which one has to be put in first, and then I shall have that indicated, and I will put on the list only those five that I admit....

So far as the putting of starred questions in the list is concerned, what I said was that only 30 of them need be put down. Ultimately we may reach 20; generally it is only 10, 12 or 15 that we have been reaching. So, the others may be automatically transferred to the unstarred list. That was what I suggested. There was nothing novel or strange that was being done.....

Let us work out the thing. We are not taking away any right of hon. Members and I can assure them that it is only during this period that we can just tackle it. Therefore, there ought not to

be any difficulty. I hope hon. Members would agree to my appeal in this respect so that we might work on it just for sometime."

The House, thereupon, gave its approval to the proposed changes in the procedure.

Besides the above procedural changes made in the wake of the emergency, quite a few other new practices, conventions, innovations and amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the House were introduced during the Third Lok Sabha. Some of the more important ones are described below.

#### Questions—

Rule 39 provided that if any questions placed on the list of Questions for oral answer (Starred Questions) on any day were not called for answer within the time available for answering questions on that day, the Ministers, to whom the questions were addressed, would forthwith lay on the Table written replies to those questions. In actual practice, however, answers to such questions were not formally laid on the Table by Ministers but were deemed to have been laid on the Table at the end of the time available for answering questions. However, if a member, on being called by the Speaker, stated that it was not his intention to ask the question standing in his name, the question was treated as having been withdrawn and no written answer thereto was deemed to have been laid on the Table. Further, although there was no specific provision for laying on the Table answers to questions placed on the List of Questions for written answer (Unstarred Questions), written answers to such questions, on the analogy of the provisions of, and practice under, rule 39 were also deemed to have been laid on the Table by the concerned Ministers at the end of the Question Hour on the relevant day. There was also no provision in the rules for laying on the Table answers to questions for written answers (Unstarred Questions) admitted for a day on which the House sat but there was no Question Hour. Such a contingency arose during the first part of the Third Session, 1962, when, on the 22nd November, 1962, it was announced<sup>4</sup> that the Session would continue till the 11th December, 1962 but that there would be no Question Hour from the 26th November to 11th December, 1962. Some Unstarred Questions were admitted for the 11th December, 1962 and replies thereto were formally laid<sup>5</sup> on the Table by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs with an entry to that effect having been made in the list of

<sup>4</sup>L. S. Bn. (II) dt. 22-11-1962, Paras 403 and 404.

<sup>5</sup>L. S. Deb. dt. 11-12-1962, c. 5247.

business for that day. With a view to state more specifically the practice actually followed in Lok Sabha in regard to laying on the Table answers to questions referred to above and also to provide for laying on the Table written answers to Unstarred Questions admitted for a day on which the House sat but there was no Question Hour, the Rules Committee recommended<sup>6</sup>, and the Lok Sabha approved<sup>7</sup>, the substitution of the following rule for the then rule 39 of the Rules of Procedure of the House:

"39. (1) If a question is not distinguished by an asterisk, or if a question placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any day is not called for answer within the time available for answering questions on that day, a written answer to such question shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table at the end of the Question Hour or as soon as the questions for oral answer have been disposed of, as the case may be, by the Minister to whom the question is addressed:

Provided that if a member, on being called by the Speaker, states that it is not his intention to ask the question standing in his name, the question shall be treated as having been withdrawn and no written answer thereto shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table.

- (2) If there is no Question Hour on any day on which the House sits, written answers to questions placed on the list of questions for written answer on that day, if any, shall be laid on the Table by a Minister on behalf of all the Ministers to whom such questions are addressed.
- (3) No oral reply shall be required to a question to which a written answer is given and no supplementary questions shall be asked in respect thereof."

Rule 46 provided that a Question not reached for oral answer might be answered after the end of the Question Hour, with the permission of the Speaker, if the Minister represented to the Speaker that the question was one of special public interest to which he desired to give a reply. On many occasions, members had represented to the Speaker in the House to allow an important question, which had not reached for

oral answer during the Question Hour, to be orally answered. The Speaker, however, expressed his inability to give permission without the consent of the Minister as it impinged on the Government time. Nevertheless, there has been a regular demand that a procedure should be devised whereby members' such requests could be acceded to. The Rules Committee carefully considered the whole matter and came to the conclusion<sup>8</sup> that an important question, not reached for oral answer during the Question Hour, might be permitted by the Speaker to be answered at the end of business for the day, if he was satisfied that the question was one of special interest to which oral answer should be given. In order, however, to save the time of the House, the Committee suggested that such a question might be asked on a day on which no short notice question or a calling attention notice was put down and accordingly recommended<sup>9</sup> the addition of the second proviso to that effect to rule 46.

Prior to October, 1965, notices of questions used to be received in the Parliamentary Notice Office of Lok Sabha one day after the issue of summons for a session and their priority *inter se* was arranged according to the date and time of receipt. This practice put the members residing outside Delhi in a disadvantageous position as notices of their questions were received late and consequently they obtained a low priority. Realising the difficulty of the members residing outside Delhi at the time of issue of summons, the Speaker agreed to the revision of the procedure so that all notices of questions received between the date of the issue of summons and the seventh day thereafter would be deemed to have been received at the commencement of the seventh day. The *inter se* priority of such notices is now accordingly determined by ballot as in the case of notices received on the same day and time.

Previously lists of admitted questions (both of Starred and Unstarred Questions) were printed in English and only such of the admitted questions notices of which were received in Hindi were printed in Hindi. With effect from the Budget Session, 1965, lists of all admitted questions are printed both in English and Hindi and made available to members.

There has also been a new development about printing of lists of admitted short notice questions. This was in consequence to an incident

<sup>6</sup>First Report of the Rules Committee (3LS), Para 4.

<sup>7</sup>L.S. Bn. (11) dt. 30-11-1965, para 1506.

<sup>8</sup>Fourth Report of the Rules Committee (3LS), para 5. The Report could not be approved by the House owing to the dissolution of the 3rd Lok Sabha.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*

in August, 1966 when a Minister stated that he was not aware of a particular short notice question put down for answer on that day, even though prior intimation had been sent to the Ministry concerned. To avoid the recurrence of such cases, it was decided that the list of admitted short notice questions should also be printed and circulated to all members and Ministries of the Government as is being done in the case of admitted Starred and Unstarred Questions. Lists of admitted short notice questions are normally circulated two days in advance of the date of answer and an entry to this effect is made in the list of business for the day. On the same analogy, a list of questions under rule 40 addressed to a private member (Chairman, Public Accounts Committee) set down for answer on the 30th November, 1966 was separately printed on a distinctive colour (Yellow) paper.

*Allotment of fixed days for groups of Ministries for Answering questions:*

For the purpose of answering questions in the House, the Ministries of the Government of India have been divided into five groups and the Ministers concerned answer questions by rotation.

Fixed days have been allotted to the various groups of Ministries for answering questions in Lok Sabha. Accordingly, questions relating to groups A, B, C, D and E always come up for answer on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday respectively. If, however, there is no sitting of the House on any of the above five days on account of a holiday, the questions pertaining to the group of Ministries fixed for that date will not be put down for answer during the week.

If a sitting of the Lok Sabha is fixed for any Saturday, no Question Hour is provided for that sitting.

*Intimation to members in respect of questions disallowed by clubbing:*

A large number of questions are usually disallowed and names of Members who have tabled such questions are clubbed to the earlier admitted questions relating to the same subject. In all such cases all Members used to be individually informed about the question on which their name had been clubbed. As a measure of economy, it was decided to dispense with this practice. For the information of members the following general paragraph about the procedure followed in this regard was issued in Bulletin Part II:—

"Printed Lists of admitted questions are circulated to Members five or six days in advance of the dates on which they

are due for answer. In case, a member has any objection to his name being added to another member's question, he is requested to inform the Lok Sabha Secretariat immediately on receipt of the printed list so that the necessary corrigendum seeking to delete his name against the question is issued in time."

*Treatment of questions of members under detention or Suspension:*

No set procedure had been laid down for the disposal of questions tabled by Members under detention. It was decided that following the past practice, the questions of members under detention should be treated similar to those who have been granted leave of absence. According to this, questions admitted in the names of members under detention can be included only in the List of Questions for written answer. Their questions cannot appear in the List of Questions for oral answer.

It was also decided that the questions of those members who were under suspension from the service of the House, should be removed both from the starred and unstarred lists of questions for the days on which they were under suspension. Thus, so long as a member is under suspension his name cannot appear either in the starred or unstarred list. In case the lists of questions have already been printed and thereafter a member is suspended, his name is deleted from the printed lists through a corrigendum.

*Question Under Rule 40.*

Under Rule 40, questions can be addressed to a private member subject to the provisions made therein. However, Members had rarely exercised their right in this regard. Though on a few occasions, notices of questions under this Rule were tabled, yet there had been only one instance in the past in the year 1923 when a question addressed to a private member under Rule 40 had been answered in the House.

The sixteenth Session of the Third Lok Sabha, was, however, remarkable when two questions under Rule 40 were orally answered on the floor of the House. These notices of questions were addressed to the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee and were admitted by the Speaker for answer on 30-11-1966. The List of these questions was separately printed on yellow paper and copies thereof were circulated to Members only 5 days in advance. An entry was also made in the List of Business for that day.

Supplementary Questions thereon were not permitted by the Speaker. On a request made by a member to raise Supplementary Questions in order to elicit more information, the Speaker observed that it would be difficult for him to permit supplementary questions, and that if supplementaries were permitted it would turn out to be a separate Question Hour. He further added that if the Member desired, he could give notice of another question on the basis of the answer given to his original question. The Member to whom the question is addressed would answer the question in writing, but no supplementaries would be allowed thereon.

*Short Notice Questions addressed to Private Members.*

During the Sixteenth Session of the Third Lok Sabha, a Short Notice Question addressed to the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee was not admitted by the Speaker as there was no provision in the Rules that Short Notice Questions could be addressed to Private Members.

*Half-an-Hour Discussions on matters of public importance arising out of answers to questions.*

Prior to the 15th Session in 1966 of the Third Lok Sabha, it was the usual practice that if any matter put down for Half-an-Hour Discussion on a particular day was not disposed of on that day, it was not automatically included in the List of Business for any other day unless the Member so desired. Such notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions lapsed on the prorogation of the Session. Whenever the Member revived a notice of such Half-an-Hour Discussion during the next Session, he was in the first instance normally asked to table a fresh question on the subject on the points on which he desired clarification. Even after that if he wanted further elucidation, he could pursue the matter by giving notice of a Half-an-Hour Discussion which was considered on merits.

During the 15th Session, 1966, it was, however, decided that a notice of a Half-an-Hour Discussion which was admitted and put down in the List of Business during a previous Session but which was not taken up for want of time or other causes during that Session, could be revived by the Member in the next session provided a fresh notice thereof was given within one week of the commencement of the next Session.

*Half-an-Hour and short duration discussions.*

Members can raise half-an-hour discussions under rule 55 on matters arising out of answers to recent questions and discussions for short duration under rule 193 on matters of urgent public importance. The latter kind of discussions are generally held for two hours which is, at times, increased to 2½ hours in the discretion of the Speaker. In the absence of any specific provision in the rules regarding the days and hour when discussions of shorter duration could be raised, members have been handicapped in raising matters of urgent public importance for shorter duration similar to half-an-hour discussions arising out of answers to questions under rule 55. Consequently, they have to resort to other methods in the form of adjournment motions or call attention notices for raising such matters. With a view to give members greater opportunities of raising discussions of shorter duration on current matters of general public interest, the Rules Committee recommended<sup>10</sup> that half-an-hour discussion under rule 55 and short duration discussions under rule 193 should be spread over the whole week the former being taken up on three sittings in a week and the latter on two sittings in a week for the duration not exceeding one hour each. The Committee also suggested that such short duration discussions could be taken up at the end of the business for the day wherein short speeches might be permitted allowing a few minutes each for the mover, the Minister's reply and the mover's reply—and proposed<sup>11</sup> suitable amendments to rules 55 and 194 of the Rules of Procedure.

*Adjournment motions.*

Rule 61 provided that the adjournment motion "shall be taken up at 16.00 hours or, if the Speaker so directs at any earlier hour at which the business of the day may conclude". The words "at any earlier hour at which the business of the day may conclude" were inappropriate because, if the business of the House concluded earlier than 16.00 hours, the House automatically stood adjourned and the motion "that the House do not adjourn" became meaningless. The purpose of an adjournment motion is an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance" (Rule 56). Therefore, there must be some business before the House when such a motion is moved so that if the adjournment motion is not carried, the House may con-

<sup>10</sup>Fourth Report of the Rules Committee (3LS), para 6 The Report could not be approved by the House owing to the dissolution of the Third Lok Sabha.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid.

tinue its business and the Speaker is not obliged to adjourn the House for want of business, in which case the significance of an adjournment motion would be lost. The rule also did not specify the form of the adjournment motion. In order to state the position correctly and to specify the form of the adjournment motion in the rule, the Rules Committee recommended,<sup>12</sup> and the Lok Sabha approved,<sup>13</sup> the substitution of the following for rule 61:

"61. The motion 'that the House do now adjourn' shall be taken up at 16.00 hours or at an earlier hour if the Speaker, after considering the state of business in the House, so directs".

Right at the beginning of the Third Lok Sabha, a new convention was established that no adjournment motion would be moved on the day the President addressed both Houses of Parliament assembled together. On the 18th April, 1962, when the Lok Sabha met after the President's Address to both Houses assembled together, the Speaker, referring to the notices of adjournment motions tabled by members, observed<sup>14</sup> that a sanctity was attached to the Address by the Head of the State and it was only proper that the sitting of the House on the day of the President's Address should be confined to transacting only formal business and no controversial matters should be entered into. The House approved<sup>15</sup> of the suggestion and it was agreed that the adjournment motions tabled might be taken up on the next day. This convention was again confirmed<sup>16</sup> on the 17th February, 1965 when the House met after the President's Address and a member enquired about the notice of adjournment motion tabled on that day. It has also been ruled<sup>17</sup> that an adjournment motion cannot be allowed when a no-confidence motion is under discussion.

*Calling Attention to matters of urgent public importance.*

It was at the beginning of the Third Lok Sabha that the procedure regarding calling attention to matters of urgent public importance received the vitality and importance that it has now achieved. The Speaker realised that the desire of the members to resort to tabling notices of adjournment motions arose from the fact that

the members had no real procedural opportunity to raise a matter of urgent public importance immediately it came to their notice and of compelling the Government to state their position on the matter. The procedure of adjournment motions was consequently being frequently used for a purpose for which it was not intended in the new constitutional set-up. The Speaker, therefore, early at the beginning of the Third Lok Sabha, called a meeting of the Leaders and representatives of various Groups and informed them that he proposed to give life and content to the rule regarding calling attention notices and that henceforth he would try to dispose of all such notices on the same day on which they were tabled. As a consequence there was a tremendous fall in the number of notices for adjournment motions and considerable increase in the number of calling attention notices. Although the number of calling attention notices that were admitted grew, rule 197 did not permit raising of more than one matter at the same sitting. With this restriction, it was clearly not possible to dispose of all the admitted notices quickly and any postponement of a matter of urgent public importance to a later date robbed the procedure of its utility. To overcome such a situation, it was decided by the Speaker that whenever it became necessary to allow more than one notice on the same day, one might be taken up during the normal hours of sitting and the second of 17.00 hours i.e. after the normal hours of sitting of the House. The main factor which has made the calling attention notices popular and dissuaded members from tabling adjournment motions is expeditious decision on such notices. If the facts of a matter sought to be raised in a calling attention notice need confirmation, the notice is referred to the Minister concerned for a factual note. To prevent delay in receiving facts from the Minister, the Speaker directed that when calling attention notices were referred to Ministers for facts, the facts should be furnished by them within 24 hours and where any delay was unavoidable, the Speaker should be informed immediately. Another factor which has helped a great deal in keeping this procedure tidy and the members alert in bringing forward really important matters was the Speaker's decision<sup>18</sup> to allow the members who have tabled notice of the matter to ask one

<sup>12</sup>First Report of the Rules Committee (3LS), para 5.

<sup>13</sup>L.S. Bn. (II) dt. 30.11.1965, Para 1506.

<sup>14</sup>L.S. Deb. dt. 18.4.1962 cc. 43-44.

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid*

<sup>16</sup>L.S. Deb. dt. 17.2.1965, cc. 23-25.

<sup>17</sup>L.S. Deb. dt. 19.8.1963, cc. 1199-1210; 20.8.1963, cc. 1520-32, 1572.

<sup>18</sup>L.S. Deb. dt. 20-11-1963, c. 648, 3-12-1963, cc. 2741-44.

question each seeking elucidation from the Minister on the statement made by him on the matter.

The procedure regarding calling attention notices, was also considered at considerable length by the Rules Committee who recommended<sup>19</sup> the incorporation in the relevant rule the new healthy practice evolved in respect of such notices.

Broadly, the Rules Committee suggested<sup>20</sup> amendments to rule 197 to the following effect:—

- (1) No member should give more than two such notices for any one sitting.
- (2) Names of not more than five members, in order of priority of receipt of notices, may be shown in the list of business and each of them may ask a question after the Minister's statement. If a notice is signed by more than one member, it should be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only and if two notices are received at the same time, a ballot should be held to determine the relative priority of each such notice.
- (3) Two such matters may be raised at a sitting—one after the Question Hour and the other at the end of the business for the day. The second matter should not be raised by the same members who have raised the first matter.
- (4) All notices which have not been taken up on the day for which they have been given should lapse at the end of the day.

#### *Introduction of new Ministers*

When a new Minister is appointed and sworn in, the Leader of the House formally presents him to the Speaker and the House. When the Council of Ministers is reconstituted with a new Prime Minister, new Ministers who were not members of the outgoing Council of Ministers are also introduced and when changes are made in the portfolios of Ministers, the new Ministers are also introduced to the House.<sup>21</sup>

#### *Resignation of Members*

Under Article 101 of the Constitution, a Member of Lok Sabha may resign his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker and his seat thereupon becomes vacant.

Under Rule 240 the Speaker is required to inform the House that such and such member has resigned his seat in the House. It has also been provided in the Rules that where any member gives any reason or introduces any extraneous matter the Speaker may, in his discretion, omit such words, phrases or matter and the same shall not be read out to the House.

Thus a member who resigns his seat cannot make a statement in explanation of his resignation. Seven Members of Lok Sabha from Andhra Pradesh resigned their seats in Lok Sabha on the issue of fifth steel plant for Visakhapatnam. They wanted to make statements in explanation of their resignations but were not permitted to do so.<sup>22</sup>

#### *Motion of No-Confidence in Council of Ministers*

A motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers may be made under rule 198. If leave to move the motion is granted, 50 Members having risen when leave to move the motion is asked for, the Speaker is to fix the date for the discussion of the motion.

Government agreed that when leave to the moving of a motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers has been granted, no substantive motion on policy matters would be brought by them for approval by the House till the disposal of Motion of No-Confidence.<sup>23</sup>

#### *Quorum*

In 1954 a convention was developed that the House would not be counted during lunch hour i.e. between 13.00 and 14.30 hours.<sup>24</sup> Later the conventions were developed that the House would not be counted within one hour of the count having been taken and during the time when the House sat beyond the normal hours.<sup>25</sup> For some years these conventions worked satisfactorily and no member challenged the quorum. However during the Third Lok Sabha Members challenged the establishment of the above conventions as these were against the provision of Article 100 of the Constitution. These conventions are therefore not observed now and when there is no quorum it is challenged by Members and the Chair takes notice<sup>26</sup> of it and adjourns the House or suspends the sitting until there is a quorum.

<sup>19</sup>Fourth Report of the Rules Committee (3LS) para 7. The Report could not be approved by the House owing to the dissolution of Third Lok Sabha.

<sup>20</sup>*Ibid.* The Report has not yet been approved by the House.

<sup>21</sup>L.S. Deb. 21.11.1962; 21.11.1963; 7.9.1964; 14.11.1966.

<sup>22</sup>L.S. Deb. 29-11-1966, 1-12-1966 and 2-12-1966.

<sup>23</sup>L.S. Deb. 25-7-1966, 26-7-1966 and 27-7-1966.

<sup>24</sup>L.S. Deb. 8.9.1954.

<sup>25</sup>L.S. Deb. 22.3.1960.

<sup>26</sup>L.S. Deb. 12-12-1963.

### *Disciplinary powers of the Speaker*

Under Rule 373, the Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's sitting.

The Speaker is the sole judge to say whether the conduct of a member is 'grossly disorderly'. The opinion of the Speaker in this regard is final<sup>27</sup> and it cannot be questioned.

Again under Rule 374, the Speaker may, if he deems it necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof. If a member is so named by the Speaker, he shall forthwith put the question that the member (naming him) be suspended from the service of the House for a period not exceeding the remainder of the session. Provided that the House may, at any time, on a motion being made resolve that such suspension be terminated. The member suspended under the above rule is to withdraw forthwith from the House and cannot enter the Lobbies and Galleries during the period of his suspension.

There have been occasions when a Member suspended from the service of the House refused to withdraw from the House. The Speaker, then adjourned the House for a few minutes. The member suspended withdrew from the House during the period the House was adjourned<sup>28</sup>.

The Speaker has held that a notice of motion for termination of suspension of a Member cannot be considered by the Speaker unless the suspended Member expressed regret to the House and the Leader of the House was also consulted so that there might be an agreed motion before the House.<sup>29</sup>

### *Allegations against Ministers|Members*

Under Rule 353 no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a Member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned. Under Rule 357 a member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no

question before the House but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise. Therefore, when a member whose name has been brought in the debate is permitted to make a personal explanation by the Speaker, he is not to bring in any extraneous matter in the debate and if he does, the same is expunged by the Speaker.<sup>30</sup>

If the allegations made by a member against another member or Minister are denied by the latter in the personal explanation made in the House, the denial is normally accepted by the member who made the allegations unless he is sure about the correctness of the charges made and is prepared to take full responsibility for the same. Where both the member who made the allegations and the member or Minister against whom those allegations have been made stick to their respective versions and are prepared for an enquiry being held by the Speaker, they may be asked to adduce such evidence as may be in their possession in support of their statements. After examining the evidence and going into the facts of the case, the Speaker may inform the House of the result of his findings. In the event of the member making the allegations expressing regret, the House may agree to treat the matters as closed.<sup>31</sup>

### *Adjournment of the House on demise of Ministers|Members*

It had been the practice to adjourn the House whenever death of a Minister|Member took place during the Session. The House has now agreed<sup>32</sup> that the House should be adjourned only when it was necessary in order to enable members to take part in the funeral of a sitting member irrespective of the fact whether the deceased held the office of a Minister. Formerly it was the practice that only the Speaker made an obituary reference on the passing away of a sitting or ex-Member, and in the case of death of important personages, the Leader of the House also associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the Speaker.

The House has now agreed that when a reference was made in the House to the passing of a sitting or ex-member, the Leader of the Group or Party to which he belonged and in appropriate cases, members of other Groups also, if they so wished, might be allowed to make obituary re-

<sup>27</sup>L. S. Deb. 17-11-1966.

<sup>28</sup>L. S. Deb. 25-7-1966; 7-11-1966 and 16-11-1966.

<sup>29</sup>L. S. Deb. 28-7-1966.

<sup>30</sup>L. S. Deb. 17-11-1966.

<sup>31</sup>L. S. Deb. 2-9-1965, 3-9-1965, 17-11-1965 (Case of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's allegation against Shri Humayun Kabir).

<sup>32</sup>L. S. Deb. 21-11-1964.



ferences within an overall time-limit of 15 to 20 minutes to be fixed by the Speaker.

#### Resolutions

The Rules Committee recommended,<sup>33</sup> and the Lok Sabha approved,<sup>34</sup> that in view of the changed procedure regarding the giving of notices of private members' Resolutions, which had been agreed<sup>35</sup> to by the House on the 9th November, 1962 in the wake of emergency (referred to above also), and to bring the provisions of the Rules of Procedure in line with the actual procedure being followed in this regard and also in accord with rule 31(4), rule 170 should be revised as follows:—

"170. A member other than a Minister who wishes to move a resolution on a day allotted for private members' resolutions, shall give a notice to that effect at least two days before the date of ballot. The names of all members from whom such notices are received shall be balloted and those members who secure the first three places in the ballot for the day allotted for private members' resolutions shall be eligible to give notice of one resolution each within two days after the date of the ballot."

#### Guillotine Hour

Rule 208(2) provided that on the last of the allotted days for the Demands for Grants, the Speaker should put to the vote of the House at 17.00 hours all the outstanding matters in connection with those demands for grants, which is commonly known as applying the Guillotine. It had been held by the Speaker that the time (i.e. 17.00 hours) prescribed by this rule for the disposal of outstanding demands for grants could not be changed. On some occasions, when on the last of the allotted days, the last group of demands for grants for which time had been allotted was disposed of earlier than 17.00 hours, the outstanding demands for grants were guillotined<sup>36</sup> only at 17.00 hours. The intervening period was devoted to some other business included in

the List of Business. On one occasion, when a member suggested that the guillotine might be applied at 19.00 hours instead of at 17.00 hours, the Speaker ruled<sup>37</sup> that that could not be done unless the rule was amended. The provisions of rule 208(2) have also been suspended<sup>38</sup> on an occasion to enable the outstanding demands for grants being disposed of at 18.30 hours instead of at 17.00 hours. A member suggested that the hour at which Guillotine should take place be made elastic so that the House might get extra time, if necessary, to discuss demands for which adequate time might otherwise not have been available. The Rules Committee considered the matter and recommended<sup>39</sup>, and the Lok Sabha approved,<sup>40</sup> an amendment to rule 208(2) empowering the Speaker to fix in advance such other hour for the guillotine as might be considered expedient for the occasion. In pursuance of the amended rule, the Speaker fixed<sup>40A</sup>, in advance 14.00 hours on the 29th April, 1966 as the time for applying guillotine and all the outstanding demands for grants were accordingly put to the vote of the House at 14.00 hours on the 29th April, 1966.

#### Government Bills

Rule 72 provides that if a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may without further debate, put the question. However, in the case of the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill, 1966, the Chair made an exception and permitted more than one member to oppose the motion for introduction.

Upto the Third Session of Third Lok Sabha the recommendation of the President was printed on the docket page of the Bill in the following form:—

"The President has, in pursuance of clause... of article... of the Constitution of India, recommended to Lok Sabha, the introduction and/or consideration of the Bill".

<sup>33</sup>Second Report of Rules Committee (3LS), para 5; Third Report of Rules Committee (3LS), para 5.

<sup>34</sup>L. S. Bn. (II) dt. 18-8-1966, para 1838.

<sup>35</sup>L. S. Deb. dt. 9-11-1962, cc. 376—79.

<sup>36</sup>L. S. Deb. Part II, dt. 16-4-1955, cc. 5493 and 5525; L.S. Deb. dt. 20-4-1959, cc. 12347 and 12421.

<sup>37</sup>L. S. Deb. 15.4.1963, cc. 9681—85.

<sup>38</sup>P. Deb. dt. 21.3.1950, c. 1889.

<sup>39</sup>First Report of the Rules Committee (3LS), para 10.

<sup>40</sup>L. S. Bn. (II) dt. 30-11-1965, para 1506.

<sup>40A</sup>Originally 18.00 hours on 28-4-1966 was the time fixed for guillotine vide L. S. Bn. (II) dt. 11-4-1966. Subsequently, on adoption of 47th Report of Business Advisory Committee 14.00 hours on 29-4-1966 was fixed for the the purpose vide L. S. Bn. (II) dt. 22-4-1966:

With effect from the Fourth Session, the text of the letter received from the Minister concerned, conveying the recommendation/sanction of the President is reproduced *in extenso* after the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill.

In the case of a Government Bill originating in and passed by Rajya Sabha with amendments, the Minister-in-charge sends a letter stating whether on account of the amendments made by Rajya Sabha, the Financial Memorandum and/or Memorandum regarding Delegated Legislation needs any change or not. Revised Memorandum is furnished along with the letter, wherever necessary, sufficiently in advance of the Bill being taken up in the House.

In pursuance of a recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee all Bills which are not of routine or inconsequential character should, as a matter of course, be referred to Select/Joint Committees before they are taken up for consideration and passing. Wherever, a Minister wishes that a Bill should be considered and passed by the House without reference to Select/Joint Committee, he should submit at least 10 days before the date on which the Bill is likely to be taken up in the House an explanatory memorandum for consideration by the Business Advisory Committee stating the reasons why it was not possible or desirable to refer the Bill to Select/Joint Committee.

In the case of the Seamen's Provident Fund Bill, 1965 when the Minister-in-Charge was unseated, a fresh Statement of Objects and Reasons, signed by another Minister was substituted before copies of the Bill were printed. A fresh letter regarding recommendation of the President in respect of the Bill was also received from the new Minister-in-charge.

With effect from the Sixth Session of Third Lok Sabha, copies of the Hindi version of such Government Bills as are received from the Official Languages (Legislative) Commission are printed and circulated to those Members who have asked for their Parliamentary papers in Hindi and those who get papers both in Hindi and English.

#### *Private Members' Bills*

The Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions in its Fourteenth Report presented to the House on the 7th March, 1963 recommended that not more than four Bills should be allowed to be given notice of by a member for introduction during a session. The House adopted the report on the 8th March, 1963 with certain amendments.

In order to give maximum notice of Private Members' Resolutions to the Ministries, with effect 2562 (E) LS—6.

from the Budget session, 1963, Bills are put down on the first Friday of the session and resolutions on the second Friday and so on.

With effect from the 30th November, 1962, only four Bills, instead of six Bills, are put down in the List of Business for Private Members' Bills, in addition to the part-discussed Bills and Bills for introduction.

#### *Supplementary Budget*

On the 19th August, 1965, Supplementary Budget proposals were presented to Lok Sabha by the Minister of Finance and thereafter Finance (No. 2) Bill was introduced.

#### *Amendments/Substitute Motions/Cut Motions*

With effect from the 11th Session of Third Lok Sabha, amendments and substitute motions to motions and resolutions/cut motions are printed and circulated in Hindi to those Members who get their Parliamentary papers in Hindi. Such lists in English continue to be circulated.

During the 11th Session, cut motions given notice of by a member to the Demands for Grants relating to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha were disallowed and not circulated. The member filed a writ petition before the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court but the petition was dismissed.

#### *Motions*

Under Direction 112, notices of motions under Rule 184 received between the dates of the prorogation of the House and the issue of summons for the next session are treated as notices received for the next session.

With a view to remove the difficulty experienced by Members who are not in Delhi at the time of the prorogation of the House, the Speaker has directed that the priority *inter se* of notices of motions on the same subject received after the date of the prorogation of the House and before the seventh day after the date of issue of summons for the next session shall be determined by ballot.

Copies of admitted motions and notices for short duration discussions are placed before the Subcommittee of the Business Advisory Committee for selection. The selected motions and notices are published in Bulletin—Part II and taken up for discussion in the House if time is made available by the Government.

#### *Resolutions*

Prior to 31st January, 1963, a Member other than a Minister who wished to move a resolution

was required to give 15 clear days' notice of his intention, together with text of the resolution. The relative precedence of resolutions for purpose of inclusion in the List of Business was determined by ballot, Rule 170, as amended, now provides that a Member other than a Minister who wishes to move a resolution may give a notice to that effect at least 2 days before the date of ballot. The names of all the Members from whom such notices are received are balloted and those Members who secure the first three places in the ballot for the day allotted for Private Members' Resolutions are eligible to give notice of one resolution each within two days after the date of the ballot. Thus, only three resolutions are at present included in the List of Business for a particular day, apart from a part-discussed resolution, if any.

#### *Privilege Issues*

Quite a large number of privilege issues were raised or sought to be raised in the House. Some of them highlighting the different aspects of Parliamentary privilege or the procedure followed in dealing with them are described below:—

#### (i) Interruption and walk-out by some members during the President's Address—

On the 18th February, 1963, when the President started reading in English, his address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together, some members interrupted the proceedings and staged a walk-out. Later, on the same day, when Lok Saha assembled in its Chamber, some members raised the matter and the House authorised<sup>41</sup> the Speaker to appoint a Committee to investigate the conduct of the concerned members. On the 19th February, 1963, the Speaker appointed<sup>42</sup> a Committee consisting of 15 members "to investigate the conduct" of the concerned members "and report whether such conduct of the said members was contrary to the usage or derogatory to the dignity of the occasion or inconsistent with the standards which Parliament is entitled to expect from its members and to make such recommendations as the Committee may deem fit."

The Committee, after examining the five members involved in the incident, in their Report presented to the House on the 12th March, 1963, recommended that three of them "be reprimanded for their undesirable, undignified and unbecoming conduct during the President's Address on the 18th February, 1963, and for aggravating their offence by their evidence before the Committee subsequently" and that "the ends of justice will

be adequately met by expressing disapproval" of the conduct of the other two members.

On the 19th March, 1963, after the above recommendations of the Committee were adopted by the House, the Speaker reprimanded<sup>43</sup> the concerned three members.

#### (ii) Prevention of a member's entry into Parliament House by Watch and Ward Staff under Speaker's orders—

On the 18th March, 1964, the Speaker, after informing the House that he had received notice of a question of privilege on the ground that a member had been stopped from entering Parliament House by the Watch and Ward Staff at about 7 P.M. on the previous evening, and after hearing the views of different members, ruled<sup>44</sup> *inter alia*:

"The first thing is whether a member has a right of his own accord to remain within the precincts of Parliament when Parliament is not sitting or after the time of its adjournment, whether it be five, half past five, six or seven, and how long he can stay and in what circumstances. If a member has something to do in connection with his Parliamentary work, he is allowed to stay in the Parliament House for reasonable time after the House adjourns for the day; but when a member wants to stay there for something which has no connection with Parliament and when the House is not even sitting, the Speaker has the discretion to allow him or not allow him. This place cannot be turned into a living accommodation where a person can stay as if in a residence. That is why when Shri Bagri first expressed his desire to stay here, I said that upto a specified time after the rising of the House, members can stay in Parliament House when Parliament is in session and in this case I had allowed him (Shri Bagri) to stay upto 7 P.M. so that if he had to do some Parliamentary work, he might do it....."

The question of privilege does not arise at all because no member has a right to stay here without obtaining the Speaker's permission. When there is no sitting, no member has any right of his own.

Next comes a question of broader issue because this question has also been raised

<sup>41</sup>L.S. Deb. 18-2-1963, cc. 2—10.

<sup>42</sup>Ibid., 19.2.1963, cc. 173-74, 200.

<sup>43</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 19-3-1963, c. 4790.

<sup>44</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 18-3-1964, cc. 6076—84.

by Shri Anthony whether I can create a sanctuary for anybody, whether the Speaker can allow anybody to stay here. I can never tolerate that this House should be turned into a residence but it is correct to assert that this Parliament, and through Parliament the Speaker, has an overall control within the precincts of the Parliament. . . . There is no such question involved here that I am giving shelter to an offender. . . .

It may also be made clear here that my function and the function of this House is to assist the administration of law and not to impede it and this House will continue to give assistance in this regard. But, at the same time, it is my duty to safeguard the rights and privileges of the members. I will not tolerate any encroachment thereon.

Thirdly, I cannot tolerate that by having a cot, a table and a chair on the lawns, Shri Bagri should give it a different appearance so as to keep it in public gaze and people should assemble there. I will, therefore, advise him not to do so.

... We should not make it a sanctuary because that lowers our dignity."

(iii) Alleged intimidation of the Chairman of a Parliamentary Committee by a Minister in the Lobby—

On the 21st April, 1965, a question of privilege was sought to be raised<sup>45</sup> in the House on the ground that a Minister had told the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee before several members in the Lobby that that Committee's report on Bharat Sewak Samaj was prejudicial and that the Chairman of the Committee was working against the interest of Congress. The Speaker informed the House that he had received the following letter from the concerned Minister:

"I had a purely private conversation with Shri R. R. Morarka (Chairman, Public Accounts Committee) in the Lobby of Lok Sabha. It could not have been my intention to say anything derogatory to the Public Accounts Committee or its Chairman. I am sorry if a contrary impression has been created."

The Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, confirmed that the Minister did tell him that it was a private conversation between them. After

some debate, the Speaker, disallowing the question of privilege, ruled:<sup>46</sup>

"... So far as this question is concerned, if any intimidation is caused, or is intended or is likely to be caused, to the Chairman of any Parliamentary Committee, certainly it is a breach of privilege. . . .

... if the language is intended or is likely to cause coercion or intimidation, or any offensive language is used, even if it is outside the House, in the lobby, certainly it is a breach of privilege, it comes under the discipline of the Speaker of this House, and this House can always take action against that. . . . Yet, we have to function on party lines. There might be some meetings held inside the Central Hall. There are some rooms where the parties also hold their meetings. If they sit down and criticise each other, if some member overhears it and brings it up here, of course, that would not be a subject of breach of privilege.

I am inclined to hold that if such an incident occurred in the lobby, then the person aggrieved is actually the one who has been intimidated or coerced, or against whom such language had been used.

If he brings a complaint then the House should take notice of it; not if it is brought by other Members who overhear him or who happen to be present there at that time. I have to safeguard the freedom of the members to talk freely inside the lobbies. That must be reconciled with the breach of privilege that might be committed.

In view of what Shri Nanda has written, that he is sorry that such an impression has been created, the matter is closed and there is nothing more that is required to be done by me."

(iv) Seizure by police of printed forms of a petition addressed to Lok Sabha while arresting a person—

On the 24th August, 1965, a member raised<sup>47</sup> a question of privilege that the police, while arresting a person at Indore under section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code, had seized from him forms of a petition addressed to Lok Sabha on which the arrested person intended to collect signatures of others. On the 27th August, 1965,

<sup>45</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 21.4.1965, cc. 10238—75.

<sup>46</sup>Ibid.

<sup>47</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 24-8-1965, cc. 1513—22.

the Minister of Home Affairs gave<sup>48</sup> *inter alia* the following facts in the House:

"While effecting the arrest, three documents were seized, one of them being a printed form of petition addressed to the Lok Sabha in which some space had been left blank for signatures. This form, however, did not contain even a single signature. The arrest was in no way connected with the obtaining of the signatures on the petition meant to be presented to the Lok Sabha....."

The printed form which was seized at the time of his arrest is now part of the court records."

The Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges with the following remarks<sup>49</sup>:

"Then the only question for determination is this: if the police is searching in the discharge of its duties and if there is some form also, an application that can be and is intended to be used for a petition to Parliament, whether taking possession of that also is a breach of privilege. This much I will send to the Committee to see on that limited point whether this case really forms a breach of privilege."

The Committee of Privileges, in their Third Report presented to the House on the 20th September, 1965 reported *inter alia*:

"The Committee have not come across any case either in the U.K. or in India, where seizure of a petition form addressed to the House and intended to be presented to it through a Member of Parliament, by the Police, on arresting a person on a criminal charge, was raised as involving a question of breach of privilege or contempt of the House."

The Committee were of the view that in the context of their terms of reference, no question of breach of privilege or contempt of the House was involved in the matter and recommended that no further action be taken by the House in the matter. No further action was taken by the House.

(v) Question whether a member released on parole can attend the House—

On the 1st March, 1966, the Speaker informed<sup>50</sup> the House of the release on parole of a member who was a detenué under the Defence of India Rules.

When a member sought clarification whether a member released on parole could attend the House, the Minister of Law promised to make a statement on the next day. On the 2nd March, 1966, the Minister of Law informed<sup>51</sup> the House that Shri Umanath (the member in detention) had been released on parole in order to be able to attend to his ailing wife on the following conditions *inter alia*:

- (i) he will report daily before the concerned police authorities; and
- (ii) he will not during the period of parole take part in any political, labour or kisan activities or any subversive activities either directly or through intermediaries or address any public meetings.

The Minister added that under the conditions of parole, the member could not claim the right to attend Parliament. When further doubts were raised by some members, the Leader of the House stated that Government would study the position further, examine the implications of the matter and make a further statement later on.

In the meantime, Shri Umanath was served with another notice by the Government of Madras on the 2nd March, 1966 that he should not go to Delhi under the conditions of his parole. On the 9th March, 1966, a member complained<sup>52</sup> that a further contempt of the House had been committed inasmuch as a new condition had been imposed on Shri Umanath, by the service of a fresh order by the Government of Madras, preventing him from attending the House when the House was already seized of the matter and was considering the earlier order. The Minister of Home Affairs, however, stated that no fresh order had been issued and it was only an elucidation of the earlier order and no fresh conditions were imposed and that Shri Umanath had himself agreed to his release on the express conditions including *inter alia* the daily reporting to the local police station which implicitly meant continued stay at his residence.

<sup>48</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 27.8.1965, cc. 2368—71.

<sup>49</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>50</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 1.3.1966, cc. 3048—50.

<sup>51</sup>*Ibid* 2-3-1966, cc. 3342—61.

<sup>52</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 9-3-1966, cc. 4516—20.

On the 14th March, 1966, the Speaker ruled<sup>53</sup> *inter alia*:—

"The administration of Defence of India Rules is in the sphere of the State Government. The imposition of any conditions on Shri Umanath for release on parole is the exclusive jurisdiction of the Madras State and it was for Shri Umanath to agree to those conditions and secure his release on parole or not. The Central Government has no responsibility and this House cannot interfere, even if the conditions were such as prevented Shri Umanath from attending the House while on parole. There would be no contempt committed in such a case.

But the service of the order dated the 2nd March, 1966 has introduced a curious element. If the new order was only elucidatory, it was unnecessary; if it imposes a new condition, it is improper to do so, as it came into force while the House was seized of the matter.

Now, let us examine the new order dated the 2nd March, 1966. This prohibits Shri Umanath from coming to Delhi and thus is expressly intended to preclude him from attending the House. This was the only question that was pending for consideration by this House, and the State Government or the officer responsible has created a situation under which Shri Umanath cannot attend the House even if the House had come to the contrary conclusion.

Attendance in the House and participation in the debates can never be considered as indulging in objectionable activities.

If under the original restrictions Shri Umanath had reached by some plane service any day, taken part in the debates and returned by the plane the same day to report his presence to the police station, he would not have committed any breach of the original conditions; but if he does the same thing now, this would be a clear breach. I am not competent to interpret the old conditions in the strict legal sense as that would be for the courts to decide. It may be that courts might hold that even under their original conditions the detenu could not attend the House. If then Shri Umanath had contravened any conditions, he would have done that on his own responsibility. My limited

purpose now is to point out that the alleged elucidation has brought about a change in the original restrictions.

This would be more evident by a little further examination. The latest order does not prohibit Shri Umanath from visiting nearby towns or even going to Madras or other places if he can return the same day to register his presence in the evening. If the original order had laid down that the detenu would confine his movements to his village or town, this could have been understood. I can go further. Even if the later order dated the 2nd March had conveyed that the original order was intended to restrict his movements within the boundaries of the local police station and Shri Umanath could not move out of those limits, it could possibly be argued that this was an unnecessary elucidation. But in the present circumstances I have no option but to hold that this was a fresh condition specifically served to make sure that he does not go to Delhi to attend this House.....

My function at this stage is to consider whether I should give consent to the Motion of Privilege being made. As I have stated above, there is enough material before me to give such consent. But I would urge the House to consider that as this is the first case of its kind and possibly the order has been issued in ignorance of its implications, the House would be better advised to express its displeasure at the impropriety and let the matter rest there.

I may reiterate I am not called upon to give any opinion as to whether Shri Umanath can attend this House under the restrictions laid down by the State Government and agreed to by him. That is a legal question to be adjudicated upon by courts. This House has no objection, but if he comes and attends, he has himself to face the consequences."

After the Speaker's ruling, the Leader of the House, expressing his regret over the incident, stated that it had been done unwittingly and there was no desire on the part of the Government to challenge the supremacy of the House or of Parliament. He assured that such things would not happen in future.

- (vi) Reported seeking of agreement by a Minister from World Bank authorities about a statement he was to make in the House—

On the 11th May, 1966, some members sought to raise<sup>54</sup> a question of privilege against the Minister of Planning on a news-agency report, that before leaving Washington, the Minister and the President of the World Bank had agreed on the statement which the Minister will make in Parliament on the Bank's share of assistance to India. The member's contention was that the Minister, by seeking agreement from the World Bank authorities on the statement he was to make in Parliament, had lowered the dignity of Parliament. On the 12th May, 1966, the Minister denied<sup>55</sup> that the statement he proposed to make to the House had been agreed upon with the World Bank President. He explained that owing to the important nature of those discussions, it was necessary to seek confirmation from the World Bank authorities for that part of the record of discussions which represented their views so that there was no misunderstanding later on. Disallowing the question of privilege, the Speaker ruled<sup>56</sup> *inter alia*:

"When two statesmen have a conversation or have some discussion, and they have to arrive at a decision, then it is customary to find out from the other party before releasing what impression one has carried, saying 'This is what I am carrying in my brain or in my mind about the talks that we two have had. Have you any objection to it? Or have you to say anything about it? Or is there anything that you want to object to?' That is always done.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the Planning Minister also wanted just to make sure that whatever impressions he had gathered about the talks that he had with two dignitaries must be confirmed and just got approved of by them so that those impressions are the correct ones. Therefore, no breach of privilege arises on the matter."

- (vii) Disclosure of substance of Government's comments on recommendations of Public Accounts Committee by a Minister before they were considered by that Committee—

On the 2nd August, 1966, a member complain-

ed<sup>57</sup> that although the Minister of Finance was aware of the convention that Government's comments on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee should be submitted to that Committee and not disclosed in public before that Committee had reported on them, he had in his statements in both Houses disclosed the nature of Government's reply on the observations of that Committee in their 50th Report and thereby committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House. After hearing<sup>58</sup> the Minister, the Speaker, disallowing the question of privilege, ruled<sup>59</sup> on the 12th August, 1966, *inter alia*:

"As regards . . . the conventions or practices to be observed with regard to the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee . . . I have to say that while any departure from these practices may be regarded as a serious breach of conventions and may even provoke a motion of censure against the Government, it is not, strictly speaking, a breach of privilege as defined in Article 105 of the Constitution. While deciding a question of privilege, one has to examine the law of privilege as established in the United Kingdom prior to the coming into force of our Constitution, and no new privileges can be created. Breaches of rules, conventions and practices have to be distinguished from breaches of privilege."

I have examined the practice that has hitherto been followed in the matter of implementation of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee by the Government. In consonance with the well-established parliamentary practice which has been in vogue in India for over 35 years, in all cases where Government are not in a position to agree or implement a recommendation made by the Public Accounts Committee or have reasons to disagree with the recommendations of the Committee, the Ministry concerned should place their views before the Committee which may, if it thinks fit, present a further report to the House after considering the views of Government in the matter. In this connection, I would quote the following from para 4 of the Finance Department Resolution No. 1200-B dated the 13th June, 1930, which for the first time clearly enunciated the procedure to be followed in this behalf by Government:—

"If any case should occur in regard to which there is a material difference of opinion

<sup>54</sup>L. S. Deb., dt. 11-5-1966, cc. 15989—995.

<sup>55</sup>L. S. Deb., dt. 12-5-1966, cc. 16353—66.

<sup>56</sup>Ibid. cc. 16365-66.

<sup>57</sup>L. S. Deb., 2-8-1966, cc. 1941—72.

<sup>58</sup>L. S. Deb., 5-8-1966, cc. 2962—80.

<sup>59</sup>L. S. Deb., 12-8-1966, cc. 4517—27.

between the Executive Government and the Committee, a full memorandum on the subject will be drawn up and placed before the Committee at a subsequent session and the Assembly will have an opportunity of discussing the subject later under the procedure contemplated in para 30 of the Report (refers to the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Accounts of 1927-28).'

There have, however, been one or two instances where a deviation had been made from this procedure. In the case relating to the 'Import and Sale of Japanese cloth' dealt with in the Fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1952-53), the then Commerce Minister laid a statement in connection with that case on the Table of the House without, in the first instance, placing Government's views before the Committee. The then Public Accounts Committee considered the various implications arising from the departure made by the Minister from the well-established procedure in not having given an opportunity to the Committee to consider the statement in question and to give their opinion thereon before it was laid on the Table of the House. The Committee came to the conclusion that since this was a matter which related to the functioning of the Public Accounts Committee and the procedure to be observed by them, the matter should be placed before the Speaker for his Guidance. Speaker Mavalankar upheld the convention and directed that a circular letter should be sent to all Ministries of the Government of India laying down that in cases where Government were not in a position to implement a recommendation made by a Financial Committee of Parliament, viz the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee, and Government had reasons, to disagree with the recommendation of the Committee, the Ministry concerned should, in consonance with the well-established procedure place their views before the Committee who may, if they think fit, present a further report to the House after considering the views of Government in the matter. A circular was accordingly issued to all Ministries of the Government of India on the 4th December, 1953.

I also find that our convention is based on a similar convention which was established in the UK 80 years ago. In this connection, I would quote from a Government reply referred to in para 53 of the Report of the UK PAC (1885) which *inter alia* stated as below:—

'The opinion of the Committee of Public

Accounts on points of financial order ought on every occasion to receive the most respectful attention from the Departments concerned. Upon points which My Lords admit to be doubtful, they as a rule defer to the opinion of the Committee. If a question of importance arises upon which they are unable to agree with the Committee, they think it their duty to suspend decision until they have had an opportunity of laying before the Committee the reasons which lead them to differ from the Committee's opinion. If the Committee should still adhere to their original opinion, My Lords in ordinary cases yield, but if they hold the point of difference to be sufficiently important, they would endeavour to bring the question before the House of Commons in a form that will place before the House unreservedly the argument on both sides; the ultimate decision then rests with Parliament.'

I should like that this established practice should be invariably followed by Government in the case of all reports of the Parliamentary Committees.

So far as the statements made by the Minister of Finance in Rajya Sabha on the 19th May and 27th July, 1966, in which he is alleged to have disclosed the nature or substance of the Government's comments or replies to the observations of the Public Accounts Committee in their Fiftieth Report are concerned, it must be pointed out that although those statements were made by the Minister of Finance in response to the demands made by Members in that House, and not *suo motu*, the best tradition would have been maintained if the Minister had stuck to the earlier position taken by him on the 19th May that he could not say anything until the PAC had examined the reply of the Government and made a report thereon.....

I have looked up the precedents. I have not come across any case where a breach of these conventions has been regarded as a breach of privilege either in our House or in the UK. I, therefore, do not give my consent to raise this matter as a question of breach of privilege.'

(viii) Wrong briefing of a Minister by an official regarding a statement made in the House—

On the 7th September, 1966, some members sought to raise<sup>(b)</sup> a question of privilege against



an official on the ground that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, while correcting an earlier statement, had stated on the previous day that the error had occurred because he was so briefed by a Senior Police Officer. The members contended that the official concerned was guilty of contempt of the House for misleading the House and seeking to give false information to it. Disallowing the question of privilege, the Deputy Speaker ruled *inter alia*:—

“The officer of the Government is responsible only to the Minister. It is the Minister who is responsible to this House. The Minister has made a statement that he was misled by the officer and he expressed regret. So far as that matter is concerned, that is over.

Now, as to whether this House can go into the question of breach of privilege committed by an officer who gave the information to the Minister, I think, it is purely an administrative matter. He is an officer of the West Bengal Government. Yesterday, both the Prime Minister and the Home Minister stated that an inquiry is being made and that the guilty would be brought to book and that they are not there to shield anybody. It is a purely administrative matter and there is no question of breach of privilege. So, all these breach of privilege motions are ruled out.”

(ix) Attribution of *mala fides* to Speaker in a writ petition filed in High Court—

In 1965, when notices of certain cut motions tabled by a member were disallowed by the Speaker, the member filed a writ petition<sup>61</sup> in the Punjab High Court challenging the Speaker's decision. In his writ petition, he attributed *mala fides* to the Speaker for his being named and suspended from the service of the House on a subsequent occasion. Some members then tabled<sup>62</sup> privilege motions against that member for having attributed *mala fides* to the Speaker which amounted to casting aspersions on him. The privilege motions were kept pending<sup>63</sup> till the

<sup>61</sup>Civil Writ petition No. 231-D/65 dt. 30-4-1965.

<sup>62</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 11.5.1965, cc. 14303-04.

<sup>63</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 18.8.1965, cc. 693-98.

<sup>64</sup>When the Speaker informed the House of that the Speaker or the House should not be Minister said that Government would watch the permitted that the record of the proceedings of ment for production before the Court if 12, 13924-26).

<sup>65</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 29-11-1965, cc. 4399-4427.

disposal<sup>64</sup> of the writ petition by the High Court and the petitioner's application for special leave to appeal to the Supreme Court. After the dismissal of the writ petition summarily by the High Court and refusal of the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal, the House referred<sup>65</sup> the matter to the Committee of Privileges. The Committee of Privileges, in their Fourth Report presented to the House on the 30th March 1966, reported *inter alia*:

“Although, no case is available in the Lok Sabha or the House of Commons, U.K., where action for contempt of the House was taken for a statement or an affidavit filed in a court of law, there are many cases in which persons have been punished for contempt of Court on account of allegations made by them against Judges or Magistrates in their applications or affidavits filed before Courts of Law.

The offence of contempt of the House is analogous to the offence of contempt of Court.

It may also be mentioned that statements made in Courts are not immune from action for defamation by the persons affected.....

Thus, when statements made in Courts or in writ petitions or affidavits filed in Courts are not immune from action for contempt of Court or even for defamation by private persons, there appears no reason why such statements should be immune from action for breach of privilege or contempt of the House.”

The Committee held that the member had committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by attributing *mala fides* to the Speaker in his writ petition before the High Court but in view of the regret expressed by the member in his following statement before the Committee, the Committee recommended that no further action be taken by the House in the matter:

“I have explained at great length that my object in moving the Punjab High Court was to seek its authoritative interpreta-

the filing of the writ petition, the House directed represented before the High Court. The Prime proceedings of the Court. The House, however, the House of 8th April, 1965, be sent to Govern- necessary. (L.S. Deb., dt. 7-5-1965, cc. 13803—

tion of the Constitutional position embodied in Article 113 of the Constitution, read with Rules 208—11 of the Lok Sabha Procedure, and not to commit contempt of the House or the Speaker. But since my statements in the Court have caused pain to the Speaker and my other colleagues in the House, I hereby express regrets as an index of my honourable intentions in the matter."

One of the members of the Committee had appended a Note of Dissent to the Report from which two paragraphs were omitted by the Chairman of the Committee as being inappropriate and casting reflections. Also, the Committee had not appended to the Report an earlier lengthy written statement and oral evidence of the concerned member in view of his aforesaid regret expressed before the Committee. On the 15th April, 1966, the House referred "back the report to the Committee for reconsideration of these two points. The Committee, in their Seventh Report presented to the House on the 16th May, 1966, included the said written statement and oral evidence of the member but with regard to the omission of the two paragraphs from the Note of Dissent, the Committee reported:

"The Committee, after considering the tone, tenor, and content of the said paragraphs, are of the opinion that the decision of the Chairman to omit the said paragraphs from the Note of Sardar Kapur Singh was justified and in conformity with the rules and practice of the House. The Committee, therefore, feel that no further action in respect thereof is necessary."

The Report of the Committee was adopted<sup>67</sup> by the House on the 17th August, 1966.

#### *Publicity of notices in advance.*

On the 10th September, 1963, a member sought to raise in the House a question of privilege regarding publicity given to notice of a short notice question in a news magazine before the notice was admitted and the question was answered in the House. The Speaker ruled<sup>68</sup> that although no breach of privilege was involved in the matter, it was proper and desirable

that in the case of questions, notices should not be given publicity not only before they were admitted, but also before they were answered in the House. In regard to other notices he said that they should not be given any publicity until the Speaker had decided their admissibility and intimation thereof had been given to the members. Some members suggested<sup>69</sup> that there should be a specific rule on the subject in the Rules of Procedure of the House for the guidance of all concerned. The Rules Committee considered the matter in the light of the prevailing practice in this regard and recommended,<sup>70</sup> and the Lok Sabha approved,<sup>71</sup> the insertion of the following rule in the Rules of Procedure of the House:—

"334A. A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to members:

Provided that a notice of a question shall not be given any publicity until the day on which the question is answered in the House."

#### *Time limit for giving notices of certain categories*

Under the Rules, notices of certain matters, for example, notices of adjournment motions, calling attention to matters of urgent public importance, motions of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers, questions of privilege etc. can be given before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the matter is proposed to be raised in the House. Often such notices continued to be received by the Speaker right upto 11.00 hours, the time when the sitting of the House commenced and the Speaker took the Chair. This did not give the Speaker enough time to go through the large number of such notices received by him and to give his decision which could be communicated to the concerned members before the matter came to be raised in the House. To remedy this situation, the Speaker issued a direction<sup>72</sup> that all such notices should be given by 10.30 hours on the day on which the relevant matters were proposed to be raised in the House and that any such notices received after 10.30 hours would be treated as notices given for the next sitting.

<sup>66</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 15-4-1966, cc. 11122—125.

<sup>67</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 17.8.1966, cc. 5202—34.

<sup>68</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 10-9-1963, cc. 5314—20.

<sup>69</sup>Ibid.

<sup>70</sup>First Report of the Rules Committee (3LS), para 12.

<sup>71</sup>L.S. Bn. (II), dt. 30-11-1965, para 1506.

<sup>72</sup>Direction 113B. L.S. Bn. (II), dt. 19-3-1965, para 1249.

*Right of members to quote from, or lay on the Table, secret documents.*

During the Budget Session, 1965, an important point of procedure arose<sup>73</sup> regarding the right of members to quote from, or lay on the Table, documents which are claimed to be secret or confidential by the Government. Various issues were raised for the Speaker's decision on this point and after examining the constitutional position, the precedents and general parliamentary practice, the Speaker gave his decision<sup>74</sup> as follows:

- (1) A member can ordinarily quote from a document that is treated by Government as secret or confidential, and which Government have not disclosed in public interest.
- (2) Government are not obliged to lay such a document on the Table of the House, and the Chair cannot compel them to do so, if they continue to hold the view that it is not in the public interest to do so.
- (3) It is for the Government to consider whether a document, copies of which have been circulated among members or which have appeared in the Press wholly or partially, shall still be treated as secret or confidential, and not laid on the Table.
- (4) While Government cannot be compelled to admit or deny the correctness of any alleged copy of a document, which is classified as secret or confidential, it is necessary for the member who quotes from such a document, to certify that he has verified from his personal knowledge that the document is the true copy of the original with the Government and the member will do so on his own responsibility, and the Chair will permit him to proceed. In case the member is not prepared to give a certificate in these terms and he insists on quoting from such document, the Chair may find out from the Government about the authenticity of such a document and the facts placed by the Government before the Chair will be final in determining whether such a document is genuine or not. Where Government decline to admit or deny the correctness of any alleged copy, the Chair will allow the member to proceed and it will be for the Government to give such answers as they think fit and the House possesses ample power

to deal with the matter under the Constitution and the Rules.

- (5) Normally a member is not expected to spring a surprise on the Speaker, the House and the Government by quoting from a document which is not public. In fairness to all, and in accordance with parliamentary conventions, the member should inform the Chair and the Government in advance so that they are in a position to deal with the matter on the floor of the House when it is raised. If this requirement is not complied with, the Chair may stop the member from quoting from such a document and may ask the member to make available to the Chair a copy before the Chair allows the member to proceed with any quotation therefrom.
- (6) It is a fact that a document, which is treated by the Government as secret or confidential, can be obtained through leakage or stealth or in an irregular manner, but the Chair would not compel the member to disclose the source from which copies have been obtained by the member.
- (7) As I said above, the member has a right to quote from such a document subject to the conditions that I have specified above. But there is an over-riding authority with the Speaker and under his inherent powers he can stop a member from quoting from a document in the national interest where security of the country is involved. Such cases, I admit, shall be rare, but such a power exists in the Speaker and he can exercise it without assigning any reason."

Subsequently, when an Opposition member quoted from certain secret documents and there was a demand in the House for the documents to be laid on the Table, the Speaker gave his permission and the member handed over the two documents at the Table. He had given the following certificate thereon and also signed on each page of the document:

"I verify from personal knowledge that this document is a true copy of the original document".

The documents, after scrutiny, were treated as papers laid on the Table.

<sup>73</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 22-2-1965, cc. 743-52, 804-52; 23.2.1965, cc. 958-59, 26.2.1965, cc. 1698-1722; 3-3-1965, cc. 2235-44, 2273-79.

<sup>74</sup>Ibid.

### *Procedure for raising points of order*

There has been a growing tendency on the part of members to interrupt the proceedings of the House by having their say in the guise of raising points of order. Sometimes the point raised is not only not a point of order but it may be irrelevant or frivolous. This had been engaging the attention of the Speaker for quite some time. On the 5th March, 1965, the Speaker held a meeting with the Leaders of the various Groups in Lok Sabha and the following procedure was generally agreed for raising points of order:—

- (i) A member who has a point of order should stand up and say "Point of Order". He should not proceed to formulate it until the member is identified by the Chair. Only after he has been identified, should he proceed to speak on his point of order.
- (ii) While formulating his point of order, a member should quote the specific rule or the provision of the Constitution relating to the procedure of the House which might have been ignored, neglected or violated.
- (iii) No member should rise or speak, either standing or sitting, while the Speaker is on his feet. The Speaker should be heard in silence and any member wanting to speak should rise only after the Speaker has taken his seat and calls the member to speak.
- (iv) Matters on which the Speaker cannot give any relief should not be the subject of point of order. If a member desires to have a clarification from a Minister or objects to a statement which a Minister might have made, he should say so in the House, with the permission of the Speaker. Such issues should not be raised in the garb of a point of order.

On the 8th March, 1965, the Speaker requested<sup>75</sup> members to keep these suggestions in mind.

### *Simultaneous interpretation of proceedings*

Under Article 120 of the Constitution, the proceedings of Lok Sabha are to be conducted in Hindi or English. Often when statements or other observations were made in the House in English, there was a demand from some members for the Hindi version of the same being given or read out to the House. And vice versa was the case when statements or observations were made in Hindi. Apart from the practical difficulties

involved in this process, considerable time of the House was taken away in repetition of the proceedings in two languages. To overcome these difficulties, a scheme of simultaneous interpretation of the proceedings of the House was introduced and the necessary equipment was installed in the Chamber of the House and it started working from the middle of 1964 to the satisfaction of members. Under the arrangements now in operation, Parliamentary Interpreters simultaneously render English speeches into Hindi and Hindi speeches into English. Each seat in the Chamber is provided with a headphone and a language selector switch. Similar facilities have also been provided in the Press Gallery of the House.

### *Committee on Estimates*

The work of the Estimates Committee has expanded both in depth and content during the Third Lok Sabha. The following important developments may be mentioned:—

(1) The Committee took up a number of subjects like Public Services, Foreign Exchange, Utilisation of External Assistance and Industrial Licensing, for horizontal examination. The Committee took evidence of official representatives of not only the Ministry concerned directly with the subject but also of other Ministries/Departments which were connected with the subject. For example, in the case of examination of Foreign Exchange and Utilisation of External Assistance, the Committee examined in addition to the representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Secretaries of Ministries of Commerce, Industry, Iron and Steel, Mines and Metals, Petroleum and Chemicals, Transport and Aviation, Agriculture, External Affairs etc. The horizontal examinations proved very useful in providing a penetrating insight into the working of the Government as a whole and enabled the Committee to formulate recommendations having a wider bearing.

(2) The *ad-hoc* report of the Sub-Committee on Defence of the Estimates Committee on Defence Research and Development Organisation, which contained information of classified nature, was presented to the Speaker in March, 1966 in terms of Direction 101(b) (ix). The Report was forwarded by the Speaker to the Minister of Defence, with the request that the action taken thereon should be intimated to the Chairman, Estimates Committee and this fact was mentioned in the Lok Sabha.

(3) To ensure that material and information supplied to the Committee by Ministries/Departments are authentic and later on do not give

rise to any controversy, Ministries/Departments have been requested through a circular letter to send the material under the signatures of the Secretary to the Ministry/Head of the Department.

(4) In accordance with a convention established, presentation of original Reports of the Estimates Committee to Lok Sabha is generally so timed that it is in the hands of members a few days before the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry concerned is taken up. This enables the members to draw upon the Estimates Committee's Reports in the Budget discussion.

*Examination of the estimates relating to the University Grants Commission and Central Universities*

In 1964-65, the Estimates Committee took up for examination the estimates relating to the University Grants Commission and the Central Universities of Delhi, Banaras and Vishwa Bharati. The Secretary, Ministry of Education felt that while the Parliamentary Committee had full powers to send for papers, documents, etc., a convention might be established that the University Grants Commission and Central Universities should not be subjected to examination by the Estimates Committee. In this connection he cited the position obtaining in the United Kingdom regarding the University Grants Committee. It was pointed out to the Ministry of Education that the University Grants Committee of the United Kingdom was not under the Education Ministry but under the Treasury<sup>76</sup>—which made a significant difference. It was also pointed out that the Select Committee on Estimates in the United Kingdom had given a Report on University Grants Committee in 1951-52. A reference was invited to Sections 19, 20 and 25 of the University Grants Commission Act which laid down that the accounts would be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General (Section 19), that the Central Government have got powers to make Rules and issue directions (Sections 25 and 20) and that the Central Government have also powers of calling for information (Sections 21 and 25). It was also pointed out to the Ministry that the University Grants Commission had already been subject to comments by the Public Accounts Committee which clearly showed that it would be equally open for examination by the Estimates Committee.

As regards the Central Universities, it was mentioned that the relevant provisions of the Acts setting up the Central Universities provided for auditing of accounts by Comptroller and Auditor General as also approval of various matters by the Visitor which in actual fact meant the Union Ministry. The working of Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University had been subjects of numerous questions and debates in the House. In fact the Enquiry Committee Reports on these two Universities had been specifically discussed in the House.

The Ministry of Education appreciated the position and supplied necessary preliminary material to the Committee in regard to University Grants Commission and Central Universities for examination.

The Estimates Committee (1964-65) completed examination of the estimates relating to the Ministry of Education—Delhi and Visva Bharti Universities and presented their 82nd and 83rd Reports thereon to the Lok Sabha. Examination of the estimates relating to the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University, Aligarh Muslim University and University Grants Commission was carried forward to the year 1965-66.

The Estimates Committee (1965-66) examined the estimates relating to the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University, Aligarh Muslim University and University Grants Commission and presented their 100th, 101st and 102nd Reports thereon to the Lok Sabha.

*Committee on Public Undertakings*

A development of consequence on the Committee side is the setting up of the Committee on Public Undertakings, to look into the working of specified public undertakings. This Committee, consisting of 15 members—ten elected by Lok Sabha and five elected by Rajya Sabha—was constituted on a Government motion adopted by Lok Sabha on the 20th November, 1963 and concurred in by Rajya Sabha on the 2nd December, 1963. The Committee started functioning from the 1st May, 1964 and its tenure, as per the motion constituting it, was fixed for the duration of the Third Lok Sabha. The functions<sup>77</sup> of the Committee are to examine the reports and accounts of the specified public undertakings and the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon and to see whether, in the

<sup>76</sup>Till early 1964, the University Grants Committee in the United Kingdom was attached to the Treasury but now it is attached to the Ministry of Education and Science (Secretary of State for Education and Science).

<sup>77</sup>L.S. Bn. (I) dt. 20-11-1963; Rule 312A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

context of their autonomy and efficiency, the affairs of the public undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices. The functions which hitherto belonged to the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee in relation to specified public undertakings have now been vested in this Committee. But the new Committee is not to examine (i) matters of major Government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the public undertakings, (ii) matters of day-to-day administration, and (iii) matters for the consideration of which machinery is already established by the governing statute. With the setting up of this Committee a vital step has been taken towards ensuring better and more effective Parliamentary control over public undertakings. Like the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee, this Committee has now been made a Standing Committee of the House and two new rules, viz., Rules 312A and 312B laying down the constitution and functions of this Committee, have been incorporated<sup>78</sup> in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House. The term of the future Committees has been fixed as one year as in the case of the other two Financial Committees.

The Committee select about 8 Undertakings for detailed examination every year. In addition, horizontal studies of some aspects common to all the Undertakings are also taken up so that nearly all the Undertakings come within the general review of the Committee. After studying the preliminary material, the Committee visits the Undertakings for an on-the-spot study and then takes the evidence of the officials of the Undertakings and the concerned Ministries before finalising their reports.

During 1965-66, on a request from the Governor of Kerala, which was under President's Rule, the Committee also examined 7 Undertakings of Kerala State, and presented reports to Parliament.

#### *Appearance of a Minister before the Public Accounts Committee*

The Public Accounts Committee had, in their 50th Report (3LS), commented upon certain irregularities connected with the work of the Ministries of Commerce and Iron and Steel. In that Report a reference was made to a Minister.

The concerned Minister made a statement<sup>79</sup> in the House explaining the position. As it was contended that all the facts had not been placed before the Committee by the representatives of the Ministry of Iron and Steel, the Committee was directed by the House to re-examine the matter. After the Committee had re-examined the matter, but before they had presented their Report, the Minister expressed a desire to appear before the Committee. Under the Directions of the Speaker,<sup>80</sup> a Minister cannot be called before a Financial Committee to give evidence. However, in this case, owing to the special circumstances of the case and the fact that the Minister concerned had himself volunteered, the Public Accounts Committee, with the approval of the Speaker, permitted the Minister to appear before them and the evidence of the Minister was recorded<sup>81</sup> by the Committee on the 1st August, 1966. This was the first case of its kind in the history of the Public Accounts Committee. On repeated requests from all sections of the House, the Speaker directed that a copy of the evidence given by the Minister before the Committee should be laid on the Table of the House.

#### *Verbatim proceedings of Public Accounts Committee shown to members*

In view of the demand made by members in the House, the Speaker permitted<sup>82</sup> the members to see the documents and verbatim proceedings pertaining to the 50th and 55th Reports of the Public Accounts Committee. As directed by the Speaker in the House, the relevant records could be seen by the members, making a specific request to that effect in the Committee Room of the Public Accounts Committee in the presence of an Officer of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Speaker made it clear<sup>83</sup> that the members could see the relevant records for their background information only and that they would not be permitted to use it in the House or to make it public. The Speaker added that he had granted the permission as a special case in view of the circumstances of the matter and that in future each case would be decided on merits.

#### *Discussion on Report of Public Accounts Committee*

For the first time after Independence, a Report of the Public Accounts Committee was discussed<sup>84</sup> in Lok Sabha on the 22nd August, 1966. The motion for consideration of the 55th Report of

<sup>78</sup>First Report of the Rules Committee (3LS), para 11; L.S. Bn. (II) dt. 30.11.1965, para 1506.

<sup>79</sup>L.S. Deb. dt. 18.5.1966.

<sup>80</sup>Direction 99 of the Directions by the Speaker.

<sup>81</sup>55th Report of Public Accounts Committee (3LS), page (v), para 4.

<sup>82</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 12.8.1966, c. 4544.

<sup>83</sup>Ibid.

<sup>84</sup>L.S. DEB., dt. 22.8.1966, cc. 6076—6236.

the Public Accounts Committee was moved by a private member. Explaining the scope of discussion thereon, the Speaker observed<sup>65</sup> *inter alia*:—

"This is an extraordinary step that we have taken because during the last so many years since Independence we have not discussed any report of the Public Accounts Committee. This is the first time we are discussing it, I am talking of the period since Independence; in the pre-Independence days, it might have been discussed. My predecessor as well as myself have laid down, whenever there was an occasion for it, that the report of the Public Accounts Committee which contains so many matters should not be discussed, but a specific issue over which there is divergence of opinion between the Committee and a Minister can certainly be brought before the House and discussed. The House has got that authority, not that it hasn't. The authority is ultimately with the House and it can discuss, but it should be confined to a specific issue, because if the reports are to be discussed, they contain so many things, the discussion would not be specific, many members would refer to different things and there would be rather a confused discussion which might not enable us to come to a definite decision.

Therefore, in the case of the 55th Report, I have allowed a discussion because this is pertaining to a specific issue and not to other things. That arose out of the 50th Report of the Committee. The 55th Report relates only to one issue and not to others. Therefore, I have allowed that to be discussed.

The most important thing that I have to bring to the notice of the House is that the PAC is a House in miniature. Its decisions should be respected and its dignity enhanced. There all parties work together in team-spirit and no note of dissent is appended nor allowed. They work in the interest of the nation and of the House on behalf of the House."

Some members moved substitute motions to the motion for consideration of the Report. During the course of the debate, the consensus of opinion in the House was that there should be no substantive or substitute motion on the

Report of a Financial Committee as this would mean voting on it and would thus hamper the working of the Committee. It was also felt that a division on the unanimous Report of the Committee, which consisted of members of various parties, would put the members in an embarrassing situation, as the question would arise whether there should be loyalty to the Committee or to the respective parties. Ultimately, the House suspended rule 342 and decided<sup>66</sup> that no substitute motion moved on that day be put to the vote of the House. During the course of discussion in the House, a suggestion was also made that a rule be made to the effect that whenever a motion for consideration of a Report of a Financial Committee was brought before the House, no substantive motion should be permitted thereon. The Rules Committee accordingly considered the matter and recommended<sup>67</sup> the addition of the following proviso to rule 342:—

"Provided that when a motion is that a report of the Committee on Estimates or the Committee on Public Accounts or the Committee on Public Undertakings be taken into consideration, no substantive motion shall be moved nor shall there be any voting on such motion.

*Explanation.*—A motion for consideration of the report of any of the Committees specified in this proviso shall not be admissible unless the report or part of the report deals with a specific matter on which there has been disagreement between the Committee and the Government."

*Recommendations/Observations of Public Accounts Committee on scope and extent of Audit conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the form and content of Audit Report*

In May, 1962 during the course of discussion on Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Defence in Lok Sabha reference was made to the manner in which audit of the accounts of Defence Services was being conducted and the audit report thereon presented to Parliament. Certain conflicting opinions had also been expressed on the powers and functions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the procedure adopted by him in auditing and reporting on the accounts of the Government. As it was desirable that there should be a clear appreciation of the scope of functions of such an important constitutional authority as the Comptroller and Auditor

<sup>65</sup>Ibid. cc. 6076—83.

<sup>66</sup>Ibid. cc. 6235-36.

<sup>67</sup>Fourth Report of the Rules Committee (JLS), para 8. The Report could not be approved by the House owing to the dissolution of the Third Lok Sabha.

General of India, the Public Accounts Committee examined the matter with reference to the constitutional and legal provisions as also to the practice obtaining in the matter in other democratic countries like U.K. and U.S.A. The Committee had *inter alia* observed<sup>88</sup>.

"It is not the intention that Audit should encroach upon purely administrative matters or range over the entire field of administration. But where administrative action has serious financial implications, it is the duty of audit to see that administrative action is not only in conformity with prescribed law, financial rules and procedure but it is also proper and does not result in any extravagance, loss or infructuous expenditure.

\* \* \* \*

"The Committee are, therefore, definitely of the view that it is the function of the Comptroller and Auditor General to satisfy himself not only that every expenditure has been incurred as per prescribed rules, regulations and laws, but also that it has been incurred with 'faithfulness, wisdom and economy'. If, in the course of his audit, the Comptroller and Auditor General becomes aware of facts which appear to him to indicate an improper expenditure or waste of public money, it is his duty to call the attention of Parliament to them, through his Audit Reports. At the present time when there is heavy taxation and heavy expenditure, the Committee hope that the Comptroller and Auditor General will pay even greater attention than in the past to this aspect of his duties and that Government will give him every facility to perform them."

*Examination by Public Accounts Committee of Finance Accounts of Government of India and Audit Reports on Revenue Receipts of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.*

Audit of "Receipts" was not ordinarily a statutory function of the Comptroller and Auditor

General of India. Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha provide<sup>89</sup> for the examination of the annual finance accounts of the Government of India by the Public Accounts Committee but it had not been possible for the Committee to take up this work earlier mainly because the compilation of these accounts had been considerably in arrears.<sup>90</sup> The Committee, had in the past considered the question of dealing with matters arising in connection with receipts as also the question of systematic audit of receipts.<sup>91</sup> The Committee had also observed in 1951-52 that their work would not be complete until the audit of the Revenue side and Debt Heads was also taken up.

The desire of the Committee was fulfilled during the Third Lok Sabha as the Comptroller and Auditor General of India had made arrangements from 1961-62<sup>92</sup> onwards to conduct audit of revenue receipts (*viz.* Customs, Central Excise Duties and Income-tax and other Revenues) on a permanent basis. The arrears in the compilation of the annual finance accounts had since been cleared. The Committee presented several Reports during the Third Lok Sabha on Finance Accounts and on Revenue Receipts.

*Examination of Accounts etc. by the Public Accounts Committee as directed by the Chair/ Speaker*

In accordance with a direction given by the Chair in Lok Sabha on 1st April, 1960, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture furnished the Accounts of the World Agriculture Fair which were also laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 23rd March, 1962, for examination by the Public Accounts Committee. The Committee obtained the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, examined the various Departmental witnesses in that connection and commented on certain irregularities in that case<sup>93</sup>.

The attention of the Speaker was drawn to a particular issue of the World Press Review published under the aegis of the External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, in connection with a notice of a Privilege Motion. The Speaker had desired that the propriety of spending foreign exchange on the publication of such material as a part of the foreign publicity

<sup>88</sup>Fourth Report (3rd Lok Sabha) of P.A.C.—pp. 51—55.

<sup>89</sup>Rule 308(1).

<sup>90</sup>Para 6 & 40 of First Report of P.A.C. (1951-52) and Appendix LI *ibid.*

<sup>91</sup>Para 38 of P.A.C. Report on Accounts for 1923-24, para 29 of P.A.C. Report on Accounts for 1925-26.

<sup>92</sup>Sixth Report (3rd Lok Sabha).

<sup>93</sup>Eighth Report (3rd L.S.) of P.A.C., para 51.



might *inter alia* be examined by the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee examined the matter in detail and presented a Report thereon<sup>94</sup>.

*Procedure re: "Action Taken" by Government on Recommendations/Observations by the Public Accounts Committee.*

The Public Accounts Committee of 1962-63 extended the time limit for submission of notes/statements by Ministries pursuant to the recommendations of the Committee to three months (from one month laid down earlier) from the date of presentation of a Report of the Committee in view of difficulties expressed<sup>95</sup>.

The Committee also simplified the procedure regarding review of action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Reports. According to this simplified procedure, notes/statements on the recommendations of the Committee are appended to the Report of the next year without any comments. Whenever convenient, cyclostyled copies are presented along with the reports and five copies placed in Parliament Library as an economy measure. However, selected recommendations of substantial nature where it is felt that adequate action has not been taken by Government or which requires reiteration are dealt with in a separate chapter of the Report itself<sup>96</sup>. The proforma of the statement for reporting action taken on the recommendations of the Committee was changed to a running form which resulted in economy in the use of paper in preparing the statements for submission to the Committee as also in printing them in the Reports of the Committee<sup>97</sup>.

This simplified procedure has resulted not only in reduction in work all round (in Ministries etc.) but also in saving of paper in the printing of the Report of the Committee.

The Committee of 1965-66 reviewed the cases where recommendations made by them had not been implemented by Government despite repeated recommendations. The Committee desired that a healthy convention should be developed whereby if "there is any difficulty in implementing a recommendation reiterated by the Committee the matter should be submitted to the Cabinet and its decision communicated to the Committee"<sup>98</sup>.

*Examination by Public Accounts Committee of Accounts and Audit Reports relating to Government of Kerala.*

During the year 1965-66, the Public Accounts Committee examined the Appropriation Accounts 1962-63, 1963-64 and Audit Reports, 1964 and 1965 relating to Government of Kerala as these were laid before Parliament consequent upon a Proclamation issued by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution. As the Accounts and Audit Reports involved the various Departments of the State Government, the Committee felt that it would be more economical and convenient to hold the sittings at Trivandrum, instead of at New Delhi. After Speaker's approval, the Committee held sittings in the Legislative Assembly Chamber at Trivandrum in October-November, 1965<sup>99</sup>.

During the year 1966-67 also, the Committee held sittings with the premission of the Speaker in the Legislative Assembly Chamber at Trivandrum in September, 1966 to examine the Appropriation Accounts 1964-65 and Audit Report, 1966 relating to Government of Kerala<sup>100</sup>.

*Examination of Government's reply to observations made by the Committee in their Report, within a particular period, pursuant to motion adopted by Lok Sabha*

The Public Accounts Committee every year examine the replies furnished by Government ("Action Taken" notes) pursuant to recommendations/observations made by the Committee in their Reports on various Accounts in the previous and earlier years. This work is completed in the course of the yearly term of the Committee and there is no fixed time limit for the same.

On the 28th July, 1966, in reply to a question asked by a member in Lok Sabha, the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee made a statement regarding the receipt and examination of the comments of Government on Chapter IV of the 50th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Third Lok Sabha). Lok Sabha, however, adopted the following motion on 2nd August, 1966:

"That this House, in the light of the statement made by the Chairman of Public Accounts Committee on 28th July, 1966, in Lok Sabha, directs the Public Ac-

<sup>94</sup>Fifty-Seventh Report (3rd L.S.) of P.A.C.

<sup>95</sup>Twelfth Report (3rd L.S.) of P.A.C.

<sup>96</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>97</sup>A Review (1963-64) of Financial Committees.

<sup>98</sup>Fifty-second Report (3rd L.S.) of P.A.C. para 2.52, Vol. I.

<sup>99</sup>Forty-seventh Report (3rd L.S.) of P.A.C.

<sup>100</sup>Sixty-seventh Report (3rd L.S.) of P.A.C.

counts Committee to consider Government's reply to paragraphs 4.39 to 4.52 of their 50th Report (Third Lok Sabha) in so far as they refer to the then Secretary of the Department of Iron and Steel and submit its report to Lok Sabha within 21 days."

Pursuant to this motion, the Public Accounts Committee (1966-67) examined the Secretary, Ministry of Iron and Steel and other officers brought by him at their sitting held on the 18th August, 1966 and presented a Report on the subject to Lok Sabha on the 23rd August, 1966<sup>101</sup>.

*Evidence given before Public Accounts Committee by private individuals and official of State Government*

In connection with the examination of para 147(ii) of Audit Report, 1966 regarding misuse of grants given to the Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya, Udaipur for the construction of a women's hostel, representatives of the Ministry of Education appeared before a sub-Committee of the Public Accounts Committee at their sitting held on the 19th August, 1966. Along with the officials of the Ministry of Education, the Secretary and the Principal of the Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya, Udaipur, who were not Government officials and an Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur gave evidence before the Committee<sup>102</sup>.

*Revision in the form of the Appropriation Accounts of the Government*

The Public Accounts Committee of 1960-61 had agreed to the Revision in the form of the Appropriation Accounts of the Central Government with a view to reducing its size<sup>103</sup>.

In a note submitted to the Public Accounts Committee (1962-63), the Comptroller and Auditor General of India had suggested the need for further simplification of the form of the Appropriation Accounts so that in their shorter and compressed form, it should be possible to bring out the salient points for consideration with reference to those aspects of Parliamentary control for which these Accounts were designed. The reduction in volume would, in his opinion, facilitate an intelligent study without impairing the

usefulness of the publication in any way. The Public Accounts Committee approved the suggestion of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India at their sitting held on the 17th August, 1962<sup>104</sup>.

*Presentation of Report of Public Accounts Committee deferred in the interest of national security*

The Public Accounts Committee of 1964-65 had approved their 37th Report dealing with, *inter alia*, the manufacture of a transport aircraft and accumulation of repairable stores, but decided to defer its presentation to the House in the interest of national security, in view of the tense border situation. Subsequently, the Committee of 1965-66 decided in January, 1966 that owing to changed situation, the Report might be presented to the House. This was done on 21st February, 1966<sup>105</sup>.

*Measures to effect economy in the work of the Committee in view of the National Emergency*

The Committee approved<sup>106</sup> certain economy measures in connection with their work in view of the National Emergency, at their sitting held on the 19th November, 1962. Some of the important measures are as follows:

- (1) Oral evidence of official witnesses may be kept to the minimum.
- (2) A suitable *ad hoc* reduction may be made in the number of copies of the Reports of the Committee to be printed. (About 100 to 250 copies have been reduced in respect of each of the Reports).
- (3) Minutes of the proceedings may be cyclostyled only and not printed. One cyclostyled copy may be laid on the Table and five copies placed in the Parliament Library. (This has reduced printing work by about 1/3rd of what would have been printed. It has resulted in a great deal of saving of printing work as also saving of money in the cost of paper).
- (4) Memoranda furnished by the Ministries need not be printed in full, unless it is absolutely necessary. (This too has reduced printing work and resulted in the saving of paper).

<sup>101</sup>Fifty-sixth Report (3rd L.S.)

<sup>102</sup>Sixty-first Report (3rd L.S.) of P.A.C.—Minutes dt. 19.8.66.

The only other instance where a private individual gave evidence before the P.A.C. has been given in 37th Report (2nd L.S.) of P.A.C.

<sup>103</sup>Thirty-seventh Report (2nd L.S.) para 22 (Part II).

<sup>104</sup>A Review—Financial Committee (1962-63) pp. 7-8.

<sup>105</sup>Thirty-seventh Report (3rd L.S.) of P.A.C.

<sup>106</sup>A Review—Financial Committee (1962-63) para 21.

- (5) Written information on points arising out of evidence may be confined to the most essential aspects. Minimum number of copies of such written information may be called for. (This has reduced the work load in the Ministries to some extent).

*Witness called from jail*

The Parliamentary Committee on the Demand for Punjabi Suba, on requests made to them, decided to hear the evidence of Shri Harkishan Singh Surjeet, who was at that time a detenu under the orders of the Government of Punjab.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, and the Government of Punjab were asked in writing and telegraphically, respectively, to ensure Shri Surjeet's appearance before the Committee on the 4th February, 1966. Shri Surjeet, who was then in Central Jail, Delhi, was brought to Parliament House under Police Escort and was received by the Watch and Ward Officer, Lok Sabha, at Gate No. 1. The Police Escort waited at the Outer Reception Office and the Watch and Ward Officer of Lok Sabha conducted Shri Surjeet to the Committee room. After Shri Surjeet's evidence before the Committee, he was conducted to Gate No. 1 by the Watch and Ward Officer and handed over to the waiting Police Escort to be taken back to the jail.

# INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

## Its Organisation and Activities

By

S. L. SHAKDHER, *Secretary, Lok Sabha*

The Inter-Parliamentary Union is an international association, possessing a semi-official character, of Parliamentary Groups constituted within the national Parliaments of various countries of the world. The aim of the Union "is to promote personal contacts between members of all Parliaments, constituted into National Groups, and to unite them in common action to secure and maintain the full participation of their respective States in the firm establishment and development of democratic institutions and in the advancement of the work of international peace and cooperation, particularly by means of a universal organization of nations". The Union also studies and seeks solutions to all questions of an international character suitable for settlement by parliamentary action and makes suggestions for the development of parliamentary institutions with a view to improving the working of those institutions and increasing their prestige.

The semi-official character of the Inter-Parliamentary Union provides a forum for parliamentarians where they can adequately air their views and discuss in complete freedom and under their own responsibility, the steps to be taken for strengthening peace and ensuring the development of parliamentary institutions, many of which are today in jeopardy. The interest attached to these inter-parliamentary debates is well-evidenced by the increasing number of members who take an active part in the discussions.

Although the idea of calling upon members of Parliament the world over to work together for peace and understanding between the nations originated during the second half of the 19th century, it was only in the year 1888 that some positive steps were taken in this direction. A meeting convened in Paris on October 31 that year, by William Randal Cremer, Member of the British House of Commons, and Frederic Passy, a Member of the French Chamber of Deputies, the two pioneers of the Inter-Parliamentary movement, in which seven British and twenty-five French parliamentarians took part, gave a more concrete shape to these aspirations. As a

result of the efforts of these two pioneers, the first Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Paris on June 29 and 30, 1889, with the participation of forty-nine members of nine Parliaments—France, U.K., Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Liberia, Spain and the United States. Since then, there has been no looking back for the Union which has steadily grown in its strength and its activities. At present 67 active Parliamentary Groups of big and small countries of the world are its members.

It was in the year 1892 that the Conference, meeting at Berne, decided to set up a central organ under the name of the "Inter-Parliamentary Bureau for International Arbitration". Two years later, in 1894 the fifth Inter-Parliamentary Conference, meeting at the Hague, adopted the statutes of the new institution. Thus a stable organization with its statutes and a permanent Secretariat was established within five years of the convening of the first Conference.

### *Members of the Union*

Members of the Union are National Groups constituted in Parliaments functioning as such within the territory of which they represent the population, in a State recognized as a subject of international law. A Parliament as a whole may constitute itself as a National Group but, frequently, the members of the Union's Groups are enrolled on an individual basis. In each Parliament, however, not more than one National Group can be formed. At present there are sixty seven National Groups in the Parliaments of the following countries:—

Albania, America (United States of), Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Korea (Republic of), Kuwait,

Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Each National Group makes a yearly financial contribution to the Union, in accordance with the scale fixed by the Inter-Parliamentary Council. Each Group elects a Committee which is empowered to direct its operations and to correspond with the Inter-Parliamentary Bureau. It draws up its own rules of organisation and administration and fixes the amount of annual contribution, if any, of its members. It is required to send to the Inter-Parliamentary Bureau, before the end of March each year, a report of its activities and a list of its members.

One of the important duties of the National Groups is to exert a permanent and sustained influence within their Parliaments in favour of the general objectives of the Union, and to intervene with a view to securing action on the resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Conferences. Apart from their participation in the general activities of the Union, the Groups are encouraged to develop their mutual relations with each other on either a bilateral or a regional basis.

### Organs of the Union

#### *Inter-Parliamentary Council*

The principal directing organ of the Union is the Inter-Parliamentary Council. It is composed of two members from each regularly affiliated National Group. The Council elects its President for a period of three years which may be extended for a further period of two years, after which he is no longer eligible. The election takes place at the time of the annual conference.

#### *Functions and Activities*

The main functions of the Council are to summon the annual conferences, fix their agenda, institute Study Committees, propose the President and the Vice-President of the Conference and Members of the Executive Committee, select the venue of the Conference, appoint the Secretary-General of the Union, fix the amount of

the annual budget, and to take all steps necessary for the realisation of the aims of the Union.

#### *Executive Committee*

The Executive Committee is the administrative organ of the Union and exercises the functions delegated to it by the Council in conformity with the Statutes. The Committee is composed of eleven members belonging to different Groups. The President of the Council is the *ex-officio* member and President of the Executive Committee. The ten other members are elected by the plenary Conference for a term of four years. They are, however, not eligible for re-election for the next two years and are replaced by Members belonging to other Groups. At these elections, consideration is given to the contribution made to the work of the Union by the candidate and his Group and to securing a fair geographical distribution.

#### *The Inter-Parliamentary Bureau*

The international Secretariat of the Union is called the Inter-Parliamentary Bureau, and is located at Geneva. It is headed by a paid Secretary-General, appointed by the Inter-Parliamentary Council, with some permanent staff necessary to carry out the functions of the Bureau. Under the directions of the Executive Committee, the Bureau executes the decisions taken by a Conference or the Council. Its official organ is the Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin, a quarterly published in English and French. The Bureau corresponds with the Groups and carries out, in accordance with the Council's instructions, a programme of studies, and brings out publications and reports. It also prepares the preliminary memoranda on the questions to be studied by the Union.

#### *Association of Secretaries General*

An Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments, set up in 1938, whose statutes were adopted in 1947, works within the framework of the Union and provides an opportunity for the Secretaries of the various legislative assemblies to cooperate in the technical study of the problems of parliamentary life. It has its own organization but its activities are financed from the Budget of the Union itself. Generally its plenary assemblies and the sessions of its Executive Committee take place at the same time and in the same city as the Inter-Parliamentary meetings.

The Association works in close association with the Union itself, which calls upon that body whenever a problem of parliamentary procedure is taken up for enquiry or study. The

procedural matters studied by the Association so far are:

- (1) Organisation of a service of Foreign Documents in a Parliamentary Assembly;
- (2) Methods of compelling Governments to answer questions asked by Members of Parliament;
- (3) Methods of Voting;
- (4) Organisation and Administration of Parliaments;
- (5) Payment of Members of Parliament;
- (6) Parliamentary Immunity;
- (7) Parliamentary Incompatibilities;
- (8) Parliament and Respect for the Law;
- (9) Methods of expediting Parliamentary Business;
- (10) Control of the Constitutionality of Laws;
- (11) Powers of the Chair in a Parliamentary Assembly;
- (12) Status of Parties in Parliament;
- (13) Parliamentary Committees;
- (14) Delegated Legislation;
- (15) Budgetary Systems in Different Countries;
- (16) Amendments;
- (17) Extent of the Control of the Executive by Different Parliaments;
- (18) The Arrangement of Parliamentary Business;
- (19) Petitions;
- (20) Interpellation;
- (21) Sources of Parliamentary Procedure;
- (22) The Extent of Independence of Secretariats of Parliaments;
- (23) Model Rules of Procedure for International Conferences;
- (24) Limitations on the Conduct and Activities of Members of Parliament.

At present the Association is engaged in the study of:

- (1) Bicameral System;
- (2) Procedure for revising the Constitution;
- (3) Offences Against Parliament;
- (4) The role of Parliament in foreign affairs.

- (5) Staff Relations within the Parliaments;
- (6) Public Corporations;
- (7) Parliamentary reforms through Committees.

It also brings out a quarterly bulletin, in French and English editions, entitled Constitutional and Parliamentary Information. This contains recent constitutional documents of different countries, as well as the results of enquiries conducted by the Association.

#### *Inter-Parliamentary Conferences*

As a general rule, Inter-Parliamentary Conferences are convened annually, and are held in the capitals of the various countries. So far 55 Conferences have been held. The seats of recent Conferences have been Bangkok (1956), London (1957), Rio de Janeiro, (1958), Warsaw (1959), Tokyo (1960), Brussels (1961), Brasilia (1962), Belgrade (1963), Copenhagen (1964), Ottawa (1965) and Teheran (1966).

The size of the delegation to the Conference, as fixed by the Statutes, is related to the size of the country in terms of its population which is represented by each Group and to the size of the Group itself. The Conferences are thus a true reflection of Parliamentary opinion as represented by the Groups of the Union. Votes at the Conferences are allotted on a mixed basis, the chief factor being the population.

The agenda of the Conferences are fixed by the Inter-Parliamentary Council. Every session opens with a general debate on the Report submitted by the Secretary-General, a portion of which invariably has a bearing upon the general political situation of the world.

The Conference speaks for the Union on all problems falling within its scope, and does so by adopting resolutions which the National Groups are required to bring to the attention of their respective Governments and Parliaments. Apart from its deliberative role, the Conference gives its opinion on proposed amendments to the Statutes, and is competent to elect the members of the Executive Committee on the basis of proposals made by the Council.

The Conferences thus provide an opportunity to the representatives of the various National Groups to make an endeavour to compare their points of view, to find solutions acceptable to all and to develop common ideas regarding the means of making the Union an increasingly effective and militant instrument in the service

of peace. At these gatherings, they unite their efforts in paving the way to a solution of the economic, social and political problems whose urgency and seriousness are brought to light in the course of debates. The task of the Union, it must be emphasised, is not so much to intervene in specific situations—for which it lacks the means to impose solutions—but to reiterate unceasingly the principles which, since its creation as a peace organization, have constantly inspired its action.

#### *Study Committees*

The work of the plenary Conference is, as a general rule, prepared by the Standing Study Committees set up within the frame-work of the Union. At present there are five such Standing Study Committees. These are:

- (1) Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament;
- (2) Parliamentary and Juridical Committee;
- (3) Economic and Social Committee;
- (4) Cultural Committee; and
- (5) Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions.

The subjects chosen by the Executive Committee for discussion by the Union are first discussed by the appropriate Study Committees. These Committees, on which all Groups are entitled to be represented, meet some months before the Conferences and draw up draft resolutions for submission to the latter.

As a rule, a sub-committee is first set up to study any question which has been chosen for discussion at a Conference and to prepare a preliminary draft resolution. This is then examined in detail by the appropriate full Committee. Draft resolutions thereafter are presented to the Council for approval and *rappor-teurs* are then appointed to bring them together with a report to the full Conference. All these documents are printed in a special publication known as the "Preliminary Documents". This procedure enables the plenary session of the Union to discuss carefully-prepared proposals which, if adopted, may fairly claim to be the well-considered opinion of a representative parliamentary body.

Meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council and the Study Committees are also held in spring each year, i.e. about six months prior to the annual conference, in countries which extend invitations for the purpose. Such meetings are in the nature of miniature conferences and representatives, though in small numbers, of

almost all National Groups are present. The Study Committees serve as very useful instruments for collecting facts, gathering different points of view and embodying agreements in appropriate language. These are more or less business meetings but members take opportunity in informal gatherings, receptions and private meetings to discuss current affairs and to keep themselves abreast with the events as they are developing in various parts of the globe.

#### *Special Features*

Those who have attended the annual conferences of the Union or the meetings of its Council or the Study Committees have been impressed by the atmosphere of equality and cordiality prevailing there. They have found among the representatives a profound respect for each other's views and countries. Since the Inter-Parliamentary Union is not charged with any executive responsibility nor are delegations sponsored by Governments, the atmosphere is free from any tension. The delegations are composed of members belonging to various Parties or Groups in National Parliaments and thus both Government and Opposition Members from various countries are represented at the Conference. Each delegate is entitled to offer his own views on any matter before the Conference and the same delegation may present two or three points of view. Even at the time of voting, members are at liberty to vote as they like and they are not bound by any official instructions. The members develop a sort of brotherhood and an unconscious feeling that they belong to the same family even though they may be representing different nationalities.

Among non-Governmental international organisations, the Inter-Parliamentary Union holds a position of unique importance. Of all the unofficial organisations it stands closest to the Government and is able to press with effect for the ratification and application of international conventions and, in general, it exerts direct influence on Government policy in matters touching the relations between States.

#### *Research Programmes (International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation)*

The Union also conducts a programme of research and studies on parliamentary problems. With this end in view, an International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation has been established in Geneva in 1964 under the auspices of the Union. The Centre is destined to widen the work already undertaken by the Union in the parliamentary field, particularly through the intermediary of the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments. It will, in future, pro-

vide full and specialised documentation on the representative institutions of different countries and their evolution. It will specifically provide an opportunity for those newly independent States, which are making their first experiments with the parliamentary system to benefit from the experience of others.

The first year's activity of the Centre has already seen two major achievements:

(1) Preparation of new edition of 'Parliaments':

The revised edition of 'PARLIAMENTS'—comparative study of representative institutions—which first appeared in 1961 was published and covers fifty-five countries.

(2) Organisation of International Symposium on the theme: 'PRESENT DAY PROBLEMS OF PARLIAMENT'

An International Symposium on 'The Present Day Problems of Parliament' was held in Geneva from November 4 to 6, 1965 under the auspices of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. For the first time, politicians were given an opportunity to discuss openly with the Clerks of Parliaments and university specialists in constitutional law some of the problems which are currently facing representative Assemblies of every kind throughout the world. Discussion centred on the three subjects:

- (a) The adaptation of parliamentary procedure to meet present day needs;
- (b) Information required by Members of Parliament in a world increasingly governed by science; and
- (c) Parliament's position vis-a-vis the Executive.

In each case the debate was based on one or more introductory reports. These introductory reports were presented by Mr. Alan Macnaughton, Speaker of the House of Commons (Canada); Senator Paul de Stexhe, Minister-Secretary of State for French Culture (Belgium); Mr. M. N. Kaul, former Secretary of Lok Sabha; Mr. E. Wenk, former Scientific Adviser to the White House (U.S.A.); Mr. Jan K. Wende, Vice-President of the Diet (Poland); and Mr. Max Beloff, Professor at the University of Oxford.

#### Relations with the United Nations

At the United Nations, the Inter-Parliamentary Union is, despite its *sui generis* character, classified as a non-governmental organisation. Generally speaking, there is no possibility, under the U.N. Charter, of establishing formal relations

between the United Nations as a whole and a non-governmental international organisation. The official or formal relations can presumably exist if the character of the Union itself changes or if it obtains official recognition, through an international convention or a legislative act, for the United Nations is still more strictly an organisation of Governments, as compared to its predecessor, the League of Nations.

The only relevant provision that exists in the United Nations Charter is in Chapter 10, which relates to the Economic and Social Council, the sole U.N. organ authorised to entertain relations with non-governmental organisations. In 1947, the Union was granted consultative status by ECOSOC in Category A under Article 71 of the Charter which was accepted despite the reluctance of certain members who felt that, being essentially a parliamentary and a political institution, this status for the Union was not of much significance. Experience also showed that many of the questions entered on the agenda of the ECOSOC were outside the scope of interest of the Union.

Within the limits laid down by Article 71 of the Charter, the Union has, on its part, endeavoured to maintain close contact with the United Nations to follow its work in spheres which have been continually expanding and to make its influence felt on the orientation of its activity. The extent of this collaboration has, however, been singularly limited by the fact that the Union has had no official access to the political organs of the United Nations. Although documents have been exchanged with the United Nations and the resolutions adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Conferences from time to time have been officially brought to the attention of the Secretary General of the U.N. with the request that they be communicated to the General Assembly, yet there is a grievance that this has not been done.

This state of affairs has given rise to a feeling among member-parliamentarians of the Union that the U.N. has not accorded to the Union the status corresponding to its mission as spokesman of the world parliamentary opinion.

The problem of relations with the United Nations has been referred to on more than one occasion at the annual Conferences and meetings of the Executive Committee. Suggestions have been advanced that the Union should endeavour progressively to become consultative Parliamentary Assembly of the United Nations. Very recently in September, 1965 the Inter-Parliamentary Council entrusted a small Committee with the task of studying the manner in which relations between the United Nations and



the Union should be strengthened. The Committee met in Teheran on September 24, 1966 and adopted a draft Resolution on the subject which was later adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council on September 26, 1966. According to the Resolution, the Inter-Parliamentary Council:

"Invites the President and the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to initiate discussion with the Secretary General of the United Nations at the earliest appropriate time regarding the possibility of developing new forms of co-operation, such as, for instance:

- (a) a yearly debate on major UN problems at Inter-Parliamentary Conferences, on the basis of a statement presented by the Secretary General of the UN or on his behalf;
- (b) the presentation to the UN General Assembly, by the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, of the views of the world parliamentary community on questions pertaining to it under its Charter;
- (c) the consultation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, by one or other UN organ, on matters falling within the former's specialised competence, particularly as regards the establishment, organisation and functioning of Parliamentary institutions;

Requests that the President report at an early forthcoming session on the action taken in implementation of this decision."

It is hoped that with the support of the National Groups, bringing their influence to bear through their countries' delegations at the U.N., it might be possible to find new and more satisfactory forms of cooperation with the United Nations.

#### Co-operation with UNESCO

More than any other of the specialised agencies of the United Nations, UNESCO has in recent years, established particularly close relations with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, whose members actively militate for peace and the strengthening of international cooperation within their legislative assemblies. It has found in the Union a useful forum for publicising its programmes so as to get the direct support of the people in various lands. Many legislators

have come to rely on the Union as a source of information for acquainting themselves with the work of UNESCO.

In view of the interest shown by members of the Union in the development of international co-operation in the spheres of education, science and culture, the UNESCO General Conference in 1964 adopted a resolution in which after asserting its conviction that legislators have a concrete role to play in this connection, both in their own legislatures and in respect of public opinion within their countries, it authorised its Director-General to consult with the Secretary General of the Union on the most effective and practical means of strengthening existing links by establishing closer working relations between the two organisations.

The 54th Inter-Parliamentary Conference held at Ottawa in September 1965 welcomed the UNESCO resolution and appealed to its members to continue and expand their international co-operation in educational, scientific and cultural matters and to encourage the exchange of students, teachers, scholars, political and community leaders, and other persons engaged in educational, scientific, cultural, political and other such activities. It also urged Parliamentarians of all member States to take an active part in shaping and carrying out the UNESCO programme through such means as participation in national commissions and advisory groups of national delegations, taking part in the UNESCO General Conference, informing their constituencies about UNESCO and its activities, encouraging private organisations to co-operate in the UNESCO programme and supporting legislation contributing to educational, cultural and scientific advancement.

Contacts between the two organisations have increased ever since, a UNESCO Liaison Sub-Committee has been set up by the Union, and a work programme has been drawn up with the object of mobilising world parliamentary opinion in favour of UNESCO and its objectives more effectively than in the past.

At the invitation of the Director-General of the UNESCO, the first session of the Sub-Committee on relations with UNESCO was held at the headquarters of the UNESCO in Paris on January 27 and 28, 1966. The debates at that session allowed certain conclusions to be reached as regards the future orientation and practical methods for collaboration between UNESCO and the Union. The Sub-Committee's usefulness and the interest aroused by its first session were recognised by all participants.

Apart from the ECOSOC and UNESCO, the Union had maintained close relations with such regional organisations as the Council of Europe, the Organisation of American States, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and the European Parliament.

#### Teheran Conference—An Assessment

The last Inter-Parliamentary Conference—the 55th—was held in Teheran (Iran) from September 27 to October 4, 1966. Among the participants there were a large number of well-known political personalities, Speakers of Parliaments, Chairmen of Foreign Affairs Committees, Ministers or ex-Ministers. All of them confirmed the impression that Inter-Parliamentary meetings provided to them a unique source of information and of contact. The Indian delegation was led by Shrimati Violet Alva, Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

As is the case with every Inter-Parliamentary Conference, the member-nations from both the East as well as the West, took pains not to underline contradictions but rather look for possibility of conciliation and concerted action in favour of peace. This became evident when after a week of intensive debate, the Conference unanimously adopted three important resolutions of a political, economic and cultural nature.

The first resolution on "Methods of strengthening Regional Security in conformity with the United Nations Charter" recommended to all Parliaments and Governments to give their support to the conclusion of multilateral and bilateral non-aggression, peace and friendship pacts and to the establishment in different parts of the world, of zones free of nuclear weapons when the countries of a particular area so desire it. It also appealed to all Governments to conclude agreements on a complete test-ban and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The second resolution dealt with "Relations and cooperation between Existing Regional Economic Groups and Systems" and reflected the concern of the developing countries which are at present engaged in a difficult struggle along the road to economic progress and towards improving the life of their peoples. The resolutions invited Parliaments to give full assistance to the preparations for the convening of the Second U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in New Delhi in 1967, and thereby to contribute towards its success.

Keeping in tune with the existing close and friendly relations between the UNESCO and the

IPU, the third resolution dealt with "The Application of Science and Technology to Economic Development". The resolution, *inter alia*, recommended to all Parliaments to devote their continuing attention to legislation designed to ensure, within the framework of the needs and resources of each nation, the effective application of science and technology to the problems of development, while paying particular attention to the harmonious integration of scientific with overall socio-economic plans.

#### India and the I.P.U.

Following a request from the Union, soon after attaining independence, India became a member of this international organisation and participated for the first time in the Inter-Parliamentary Conference held at Stockholm in 1949. Since that year, Indian delegations have been taking part almost in every annual conference and from 1956 onwards, delegates have also been sent to the spring meetings of the Union.

The Indian Parliamentary Group, an autonomous body of Members of Parliament directing its own affairs and having a Constitution of its own, functions as the Indian National Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Ex-Members and Members of the Provisional Parliament or the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) or the old Central Assembly can also become affiliated members.

From the very beginning of its membership of the Union, Indian Parliamentary Group has been taking a considerable interest in the working of the Union and has actively participated in the deliberations at various conferences. At the very first Conference in which India participated, Shri Mohan Lal Gautam, a member of the Indian delegation, was elected a Member of the Executive Committee. He functioned in this capacity up to 1962, when he ceased to be a Member of Parliament. His place was filled by Shri A. C. Guha who served on the Executive Committee till 1953. Again, from 1959 to 1962, Dr. H. N. Kunzru was elected to serve as a Member of the Executive Committee and he made a deep impact at various Conferences and meetings.

In December 1955, India played host to the 101st session of the Executive Committee of the Union which met in New Delhi. Incidentally it was for the first time in the history of the Union that the Executive Committee met on the Asian soil.

## LIBRARY AND REFERENCE SERVICES FOR MEMBERS

By

N. N. MALLYA, *Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat*

An important trend in legislation during the present century and especially since the last World War is its **growing complexity**. With the adoption of the principle of a Welfare State by almost all democratic countries and the consequent increase in governmental activity encompassing all fields—social, political, economic and even cultural—legislation has become a complex affair. The application of science and technology to human welfare and progress and the State's control over it have further added to this complexity.

Another important function of the legislature in a parliamentary democracy is to watch the working of the various governmental and other institutions which are ultimately subordinate to its authority. Since many of these institutions are now-a-days engaged in functions of industrial, commercial and even scientific and technological nature, it is necessary that the legislators should have some specialised knowledge of these matters, as otherwise their scrutiny and supervision may not be effective.

It is not expected, nor it is possible, that all legislators should have the special knowledge and expertise required of them for a proper discharge of their duties. Many of them will have only acquired special knowledge in one or two subjects which they bring to bear on parliamentary discussions on these topics. But it is too much to expect that they should have specialised and have up-to-date information on each and every matter that comes up for discussion in Parliament. And it is common knowledge that in a modern Parliament almost anything under the sun can come up for discussion! Moreover the legislator, in the midst of his multifarious duties to his constituents, has hardly the time to do his own study and research or to equip himself for his task in Parliament.

Under the circumstances, it is necessary that there should be some method by which legisla-

tors could be provided with up-to-date information and data bearing on subjects likely to be raised in the House. Ministers in charge of Executive Departments have at their command large teams of experts and research workers to aid and advise them on any topic. In that context in order that criticism and discussion may be knowledgeable, it is only proper that the ordinary legislator should also be provided with some assistance, no matter in what small measure. A knowledgeable evaluation of Government's programmes and policies would not only help but improve the administration. Further, it is the increasing trend of Parliament in controlling the administration, to entrust its work sure. A knowledgeable evaluation of Government where every problem has to be examined in great detail and care, and a balanced decision or recommendation arrived at.

In the above context the question then naturally arises how best to equip the Member with all the necessary data and information so that he may discharge his function satisfactorily. The obvious course is first to provide him with a well-equipped library and then to place at his disposal a team of research and reference workers who could help him with ready information and material whenever he is in need of it. The legislatures in the United States, West Germany and Japan have adopted this method and made arrangements to provide expert information and research facilities to their Members.

### *In the United States of America*

In the United States, the Library of Congress was started as early as 1800 for this purpose and it has since grown "from a small parliamentary library to a research library of almost unlimited scope". Its collection in books, reports and papers is larger than that of any other library in the world and the range of its services has come to include the entire gamut of governmental activities.

In 1914, a special Legislative Reference Service was created in the Library with a view to assisting the Members with "data for or bearing upon legislation and to render such data serviceable to Congress and Committees and Members thereof". This Service helps the Members with expert and up-to-date information on all matters connected with their work by answering their numerous enquiries, preparing bibliographies, memoranda and basic data studies on various topics and issuing a monthly digest of public general Bills. It drafts speeches and articles for Congressmen and even attends to the enquiries of constituents passed on by their members. The number of enquiries answered by the Service every year has gradually increased and in 1963 crossed the 100,000 mark, one-third of which constituted queries from the constituents. Another special feature of the Service is the assistance it renders to Committees in evaluating legislative proposals and other measures of the Executive, and the staff of the Service work as "consultants" to Congressmen during the Committee hearings. The work of the Service has thus become so specialised and extensive that it now aims at providing Congress with information facilities equal in range and quality to those available to the Executive. Its usefulness and prestige over the years have so much increased that it has become the "principal research arm of the Congress", and its growth has been described by Dr. Griffith, its former Director, as part of the "Congressional response to a technical age".

#### *In the United Kingdom*

As compared to the Library of Congress and its Reference Service, the House of Commons Library and its Reference and Research Division are modest in range and scale of their operations. Started in the same year as its American counterpart, the House of Commons Library did not, however, see much growth until 1945, when a Select Committee of the House of Commons recommended that it should be so equipped with additional material and staff that it would be able "to supply Members with information rapidly on any of the multifarious matters which come before the House or to which their attention is drawn by their parliamentary duties". As a result, the Library was reorganised into two broad divisions—the Parliamentary and the Reference and Research Division—the former being assigned the task of collecting and issuing all books, reports, parliamentary and other papers required by the Members and the latter of undertaking study and research on their behalf and supplying them the requisite information. The Reference and Research Division was itself divided into three sections, one to provide quick and on-the-spot information to Members, the other to undertake long-term research and the third to

compile and provide statistical data. Like the Reference Service of the U.S. Congress this Division also prepares memoranda and bibliographies on Bills and other topics, answers Members' enquiries and attends to requests for information on parliamentary matters from persons and organisations outside Parliament.

#### *In India*

In India, the necessity for such a service was felt keenly soon after Independence. A Library for Members of the Central Legislature was in existence from 1921 but its growth was very slow until the establishment of the Republic in 1950. It was only in that year that systematic efforts were begun to build up its collections and a small Research and Reference Section was established to help the Members.

In building up the Library, the peculiar needs of the Members and the special character of such a library were fully taken into consideration. As a first step, it was realised that in view of the scope and tempo of parliamentary business, which excluded no subject from the purview of its discussions, a parliament library should not confine itself to the narrow limits of a few subject-heads but should hold as comprehensive and up-to-date collection of literature on all relevant subjects as possible. With this end in view, guiding principles and norms were laid down for the future acquisitions of books and these are being followed in augmenting the Library's collections. As a rule, books on sociological sciences are acquired. The principal criterion is whether a book would be useful to Members in connection with their parliamentary work or for equipping themselves the better for a due discharge of their duties. In this task, the Library staff are assisted by a small Parliamentary Committee consisting of four Members of the Lok Sabha and two of the Rajya Sabha, who make the final selection of books.

For acquiring books from diverse sources, the Library resorts not only to purchase but to all other means available to it. It has made arrangements with all the State Governments of India, whereby a copy each of all the books printed anywhere in India might be acquired free under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 and made available to it. It has also made extensive exchange arrangements with nearly 150 institutions comprising State Governments and legislatures in India, foreign Governments and legislatures, Indian and foreign universities and other learned bodies, so that it may receive a copy of their publications in exchange for Parliamentary publications. It is also depository library for all the unrestricted publications of

the U.N. and its allied agencies and has thus a good collections of these international documents.

The total holdings of the Library are now nearly 200,000, including books, gazettes, government and U.N. reports, Acts, Bills and debates of legislatures, both Indian and foreign. The Library also receives over 180 newspapers and 763 other periodicals in English and Indian languages, of which 7 newspapers and 287 other periodicals are bound and retained for future reference.

The Parliament Library cannot, however, be a mere depository of books, reports, debates and other papers. It is different from other libraries in that its obligation does not end with the mere acquisition and issue of a book or other source material, but often extends to the actual identification and provision of the information needed. Its principal aim is not only to produce whatever book or paper is required by a Member in connection with his parliamentary duties, but also to provide full documentation and information on all subjects that come up for discussion in the House. Indeed, the concept of a legislative reference service is a *sine qua non* of a modern parliamentary library, and it will lose much of its value and relevance, if it fails to provide this service.

The reference service to be provided by a parliament library is also different from similar services in other libraries. In the fast-moving pattern of parliamentary business, most of the documents or information are required at very short notice, and hence the resources of the Library have to be so mobilised that they will be available to the Member for instant use. This requires careful and elaborate indexing of all material available in the Library and their proper classification and documentation. It also requires specially-trained research and reference staff who could consult effectively the Library's collections and provide the Members with precise and accurate information on the spot. They should also be able to investigate any problem for the Member and prepare notes in such a manner that the member can assimilate it in a matter of minutes. Lastly, they should also be able to undertake long-term research on important subjects of legislation and debate in Parliament and prepare well-documented basic data studies or information pamphlets, which can prove useful to Members at the time of discussion in the House. In all these, the information furnished should be strictly factual, taken from authoritative sources and presented in an objective and impartial manner, the function of the research worker being, as it were, only to present and not to represent.

These were the factors which served as guidelines, when the Library and Reference Services of the Indian Parliament were organised. Although they were started as independent units in the beginning, the essential character of their inter-dependance was soon realised and they were integrated into a single unified Service recently. The Information Section of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, which mainly deals with the Press and the public for the dissemination of information about Parliament, was also amalgamated with the Service in view of the allied nature of its activities. It is now known as the Library, Reference and Information Service, each of the three units forming a Wing or part of the Service.

The Library Wing, which deals with the acquisition, processing and issue of publications, is divided into several convenient units for the purpose of its work. The Acquisition Unit concerns itself with acquiring all the books, reports, debates, Bills, Acts etc. so that the Library may be well-stocked with current and up-to-date literature on all subjects and no deficiency is felt by a Member for any document or paper. The processing of the publications is done by the Classification Unit, while their issue is handled by another set of library clerks. Attached to the issue counters are a few reference assistants who could supply such of the information as is readily available from published documents on the spot, with the help of indices specially prepared for the purpose. Apart from these, there are also separate units for newspapers and periodicals, debates, Gazettes and Acts, and for the general administration of the Library.

The Reference Wing, which handles all enquiries from Members as well as all research work of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, is divided into four groups. The first group supplies written information to Members on specific requests received from them by preparing factual notes, bibliographies and statistical data on any of the topics that are required in connection with their parliamentary work. The second is concerned with more or less long-term research and undertakes the preparation of brochures and information bulletins on various political, economic, social, constitutional and other topics of current interest and also prepares briefs for parliamentary delegations and officers of the Secretariat. The third is mainly entrusted with research on topics connected with governmental administration principally for the use of the Financial Committees of the Lok Sabha. The fourth group devotes itself to the documentation of all reports and articles, besides maintaining a good collection of clippings from important newspapers classified into various subject-heads.

The Wing in addition issues a few periodicals for the benefit of Members. One is the 'Journal of Parliamentary Information' which contains articles and notes on parliamentary practice and procedure currently being evolved in the various Indian and foreign legislatures. Another is a Digest of all Acts passed by the Indian Parliament and of the Cases of the Supreme Court and the High Courts having a bearing on the Indian Constitution. The third is the 'Abstracts and Index of Reports and Articles', while the fourth is a Digest of News and Views on the various Public Undertakings in India. A number of brochures and booklets on matters of current or continuing interest are also issued by the Wing from time to time.

The Information Wing acts as the liaison between Parliament on the one hand and the Press and the public on the other. It looks after the admission of the newspaper correspondents to the Press Gallery of the Lok Sabha, distributes parliamentary papers to them, prepares and issues bulletins, folders and Press notes on the work of Parliament and its Committees, organises exhibitions and does all other work connected with publicising the activities of the Lok Sabha.

Even with all this organisation and arrangement, it can be said that only a nucleus of the Service has been set up and the groundwork laid for its future development. The size of the organisation is at present small and hence the range of its activities limited. It does not, like its American counterpart, draft speeches or articles for Members, nor answer, except occasionally their constituents' enquiries. Unlike the Library of Congress, which aims at setting up a "counter bureaucracy" to help the Legislature as against the Executive, its assistance to Committees is in an embryonic stage, and its staff do not normally act as "consultants" to Members at Committee hearings nor prepare digests of the same. With the inevitable development of the Committee system for more and more transaction of parliamentary business in future, the need for research assistance and advice will increase with a heavier demand being made upon the research staff. In any case, if a parliament library is to fulfil its commitments, its future development will have to take into consideration its need to meet the changing demands of a fast-moving scientific and technological age.

## QUESTION HOUR IN PARLIAMENT

By

M. C. CHAWLA, *Deputy Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat*

Question Hour is the spice of Parliamentary life. According to Lord Campion, 'Questions are the procedural invention of the democratic period'.

The Question Hour in Parliament which is set apart daily to enable the private members to ask questions before the House enters upon its legislative and other business, is the battle of wits' the thrust and counter-thrust, the tilting and parrying, the flashes of humour, the laugh now on one side and the next instant on the other. The proceedings may begin serenely without a ripple, but as the hour advances, the sky may suddenly get overcast. Hardly a Minister has sat down after answering an apparently innocuous question when ensues a free-for-all fight in which any member can join. Obviously the main question is only a signal for the fusillade of supplementaries which the Opposition shoots to draw out the Minister and trap him into any unwary admission of facts or an assurance to take action. The parliamentary skill of a Minister is hard put to test and sometimes leads to tumultuous atmosphere and to the extent to which he has a mastery of facts combined with a capacity to score heavily with a witty remark, he may make or mar his ministerial career.

'Question Hour is a great safety valve and a safeguard against abuses, and it makes sure that Government departments cannot get very far out of line with public opinion without being pulled up short', writes D. N. Chester in his book 'Questions in Parliament'.

Questions reflect public opinion at a point at which the Ministers at times feel very sensitive. This, however, does not mean that all questions are equally important or serve as indicators of public opinion. Far from being a source of annoyance, the Ministers see in the Question Hour their daily opportunity to explain policy and many statements of importance are made

by Ministers in answer to questions. It is through the Question Hour that Government is able to feel the pulse of the people and adopt its policies and actions accordingly. Questions bring to the notice of the Ministers many abuses which, otherwise, would have gone unnoticed. They thus provide an opportunity for a Ministry or a Department to deal with public criticism or stave off their misunderstandings. Sometimes questions may lead to the appointment of a commission, a court of enquiry or even introduction of legislation when matters raised are grave enough to agitate the public mind. Questions also enable a large number of miscellaneous matters of public importance to be dealt with expeditiously within the framework of parliamentary procedure.

### *Development of Question Procedure in India*

The development of question procedure in India is intimately linked with the constitutional changes that took place during the last one century in the composition, functions and powers of the Legislature. With every instalment of constitutional reforms which the British Government introduced in India, the scope of asking questions in the legislature widened.

The first Legislative Council set up under the Charter Act of 1853 was primarily meant for making laws and regulations. The Charter did not define the powers of the Legislative Council. The Council showed some degree of independence by asking questions as to and discussing the propriety of the measures of the Executive Government<sup>2</sup>.

When the Indian Council Act, 1861 came into being, neither the Act nor the rules framed thereunder contained any provisions for the asking of questions<sup>3</sup>. This led to a demand by the public and the Indian National Congress for the grant of power to the Council for eliciting information by means of questions. In 1888, Lord Dufferin in his despatch to the Secretary

<sup>1</sup>p. 252.

<sup>2</sup>P. Mukherji: *Indian Constitutional Documents* Vol. I, p. XXVI.

<sup>3</sup>Sir Percival Griffiths: *The British Impact on India* p. 314.

of State expressed the opinion that questions should be allowed to be asked, subject to certain restrictions, upon matters of domestic as distinguished from matters of imperial interest<sup>4</sup>.

The popular demand in India and the suggestion of Lord Dufferin led to the passing of the Indian Councils Act of 1892 which *inter alia* gave the members the right of asking questions. The rules framed under this Act laid down the method and procedure for asking and answering of questions with due notice in writing to the Secretary in the Legislative Department<sup>5</sup>. The questions permitted to be asked were entered in the Notice Paper for the day and were put in the order in which they stood in the Notice Paper. The questions were taken up before any other business was entered upon at the meeting<sup>6</sup>. The questions were, however, not as frequent or numerous as they are to-day. The questions and the replies thereto were sometimes regular speeches, both the questions and the answers running into two or three foolscap pages<sup>7</sup>.

The period 1909—1919, though of a short span in the history of Indian constitutional development, was epoch-making, the keynote of the advances made being the decentralisation of power both in the administrative and legislative spheres.

#### *Introduction of Supplementary Questions*

The Minto-Morley Reforms made an important landmark in the development of the Question procedure. Under section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, which came in the wake of these Reforms, a provision was made for the first time for the asking of supplementary questions. Under the new rules, a member who had asked a question could ask a supplementary question for the purpose of elucidating any matter of fact regarding which a request for information had been made in his original question<sup>8</sup>.

The second important change made in the procedure was with regard to the period of notice. The new Rules laid down the minimum period of notice as ten clear days for a question as compared to six clear days required under Rule 6 framed under the Indian Council Act of 1892<sup>9</sup>.

The third important change made was that under the new rules, no questions were permitted in regard to any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor-General in Council with any foreign State or with any native state in India or on any matter under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions<sup>10</sup>. Similarly, questions of excessive length or containing arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements or referring to the conduct or character of persons except in their official capacity or those asking for an expression of opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition were not admissible<sup>11</sup>.

#### *Important changes under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms, 1919*

The next significant change in the development of question procedure came with the coming into force of the Government of India Act, 1919 which gave birth to a bi-cameral Legislature at the Centre, with increased powers. The Rules and the Standing Orders framed under the Act introduced certain notable changes in so far as asking of questions was concerned, *viz.*,

- (i) The Chair could disallow any question if it related to a matter which was not primarily the concern of the Governor-General in Council. This was an entirely new provision<sup>12</sup>.
- (ii) The first hour of every meeting was made available for asking and answering question<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>4</sup>George Nathaniel Curzon in the House of Commons on 28-3-1892, Parliamentary Deb. 4S, Vol. III 1892 Vol. 56.

<sup>5</sup>Rule 6 of Rules for the conduct of Business in the Legislative Council framed under the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

<sup>6</sup>Rule 10 of the Rules, *ibid.*

<sup>7</sup>Abstracts of the proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, 1895, Vol. XXXIV pp. 165—168.

<sup>8</sup>Rule 12 of the Rules made by the G. G. in Council under Sec. 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, Gazette of India Extraordinary dt. 15.11.1909, p. 444.

<sup>9</sup>Rule 3 *ibid.*

<sup>10</sup>Rule 4, *ibid.*

<sup>11</sup>Rule 7, *ibid.*

<sup>12</sup>Manual of Business and Procedure in the

<sup>13</sup>Manual of Business and Procedure in the Legislative Assembly (1926), Appendix III, S.O. 10.



- (iii) Provision for admission of questions with shorter notice than the usual ten clear days<sup>14</sup>.
- (iv) Entertainment of notices of questions addressed to a private member provided the subject matter of the questions related to some Bill, Resolution or the matter connected with the Business of the House for which the member giving notice was responsible<sup>15</sup>.
- (v) A question to which a member desired an oral answer was distinguished by an asterisk. Such questions were known as 'Starred Questions'. Questions not marked with an asterisk were known as 'Unstarred Questions' and were printed in a separate List, the answers to which formed part of the printed proceedings.

The Rules and Standing Orders laid down no limit as to the number of questions which a member might ask on any one day. The questions used to be printed in continuous order, no question being set down for a given day. As many as seven hundred questions had appeared at times on the Order Paper at the beginning of a session. Those remaining unanswered at the end of the first Question Hour were carried over to the next day and so on<sup>16</sup>.

The question procedure did not undergo any major change as a result of the introduction of the Government of India Act, 1935. This procedure, therefore, remained in force till the later half of 1947 when India achieved Independence.

On the attainment of Independence, Government became responsible to the Legislature which became a sovereign body. In the new set-up, the Constituent Assembly which also functioned as the Legislature for the intervening period, adopted the Rules of Procedure of the old Legislative Assembly, with certain modifications. The most significant change during the period was the abrogation of the rule relating to questions on foreign affairs, tribal and excluded areas, Indian States, etc., which were previously allowed only at the discretion of the Governor-General.

#### *Provisional Parliament (1950-52)*

The Constitution came into force on the 26th January 1950, and the Provisional Parliament which continued until the General Elections of 1951-52 framed an elaborate set of rules for the conduct of its business, which besides incorporating many of the earlier provisions, contained several new additions and alterations, the most important of which was the making of a distinction between Starred and Unstarred Questions<sup>17</sup>.

These Rules were adopted wholly with some modifications in 1952 and have since continued to govern the procedure for admission of questions<sup>18</sup>.

Though many decades have elapsed since the question procedure was evolved by framing rules in regard thereto, yet the basic principles governing their admission or disallowance have not undergone any material change, barring the fact that whereas in the olden days questions used to be printed in a continuous order and were carried over from day to day, they are now printed in separate lists for each day and the answers to such of the questions as are not reached for oral answer within the Question Hour are treated as having been laid on the Table of the House along with the answers to questions given notice of for written answers.

#### *Written answer to Questions*

If any question placed on the List of Questions for oral answer on any day is not called for answer within the time available for answering questions on that day, the Minister to whom the question is addressed lays on the Table the written reply to the question and no oral reply is required to such question nor any supplementary questions can be asked in respect thereof<sup>19</sup>.

Answers to Starred Questions are also laid on the Table when the member who has tabled the question is absent and has not given an authority to any other member to ask question on his behalf or when called by the Speaker does not rise to ask his question<sup>20</sup>.

Answers to questions orally answered in the House on any day are printed in the day's proceedings under the heading 'Oral Answers', while

<sup>14</sup>Manual of Business and Procedure in the Legislative Assembly (1926), p. 25.

<sup>15</sup>S. O. 14(2), *ibid*, Appendix III.

<sup>16</sup>Manual of Business and Procedure in Legislative Assembly (1926 ed.) p. 31.

<sup>17</sup>The system of making questions for oral answer with an asterisk was in vogue from 1921 (*vide* Legislative Assembly Debate of 5th Sept., 1921) but a specific rule to that effect was made only in 1950.

<sup>18</sup>See Rules 41 and 42 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (5th ed.)

<sup>19</sup>Rule 30 of the Rules of Procedure (5th ed.)

<sup>20</sup>Rule 48, *ibid*.

replies to questions for Written Answers more popularly called 'Unstarred Questions' together with such of the Starred Questions, which are not orally answered for want of time, are printed in the proceedings under the heading 'Written Answers'.

Answers to questions are shown in the name of the Minister who actually replies on the floor of the House.

When a question placed on the list of questions in the name of more than one member is answered, the names of all such members are shown on the question in the printed report of the proceedings of the House. It may perhaps be interesting to describe now how a question can appear in the name of more than one member.

#### *Clubbing of Names of Members to Questions*

Prior to 1935, the practice was that when a question with earlier notice had been admitted, other notices on the same subject used to be disallowed, and the members' attention was drawn to the admitted question. Thus, the name of only one member used to appear on a question. That procedure tended to create dissatisfaction among the members, for it would have satisfied many a member if their names were associated with a question, in which they were keenly interested. Hence the practice was introduced that when questions which are substantially the same are received on a subject from more than one member, their names should be clubbed on the admitted question received earlier in point of time<sup>21</sup>.

#### *Correction of Answers to Questions.*

When a reply to a question has been given on the floor of the House and if later on it is found by the Minister that the reply furnished earlier was incorrect the Minister cannot close the matter by clarifying the position directly to the concerned member only. Since once the reply is given in the House it becomes public property and thus ceases to be a matter as only between the Minister and the member. In such cases he gives a notice to the Secretary of the Lok Sabha, of his intention to correct his earlier reply. On the day when the item is put down on the Order Paper, the Minister makes the statement indicating the inaccuracy in the reply already furnished by him.

#### *Position of Questions of Members who are absent*

There is a provision in the rules<sup>22</sup> governing questions that a member who is unable to be present in the House on a particular day when his

question is to be answered in the House, can authorise any other member to ask the question on his behalf. Members who have been authorised by other members to put questions on their behalf are required to send such authority letters to the Lok Sabha Secretariat in advance of the date on which such questions are put down for answer. Questions of members who have been granted leave of absence by the House or of those members who have gone abroad, do not appear in the List of Questions for Oral Answer, but are transferred to the List of Questions for Written Answers. Their names, if clubbed to any question, are also deleted from it. The same procedure is followed in the case of questions which stand in the names of those members who happen to be under detention.

#### *Members under Suspension*

Notices of questions from Members who are under suspension from the sitting of the House, are not admitted for the days on which they are under suspension. Questions from such members, if already appeared in the List of Questions, are removed therefrom by the issue of corrigenda.

#### *Answers to Questions—Decision not to supply them in advance to members*

It has come to be the established practice in the Lok Sabha not to supply advance copies of answers to Members. This follows closely the practice in vogue in the House of Commons, U.K. The only exception allowed in the Lok Sabha is that when long statements have to be laid in reply to starred questions, such statements are made available to the Members concerned through the Notice Office about 30 minutes before the commencement of the Question Hour.

There had, however, been suggestions from members in the old Central Legislative Assembly, dating back to 1921 to the effect that it would be helpful to them in framing supplementaries, if copies of such answers to questions were supplied in advance.

This suggestion was first made on the 1st March, 1921 in the Central Legislative Assembly when the then Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council (Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru) stated:

"Under the Standing Orders of the Assembly answers to questions can only be given at meetings. There is no provi-

<sup>21</sup>DIR. 10—Direction by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure.

<sup>22</sup>Rule 49.

sion either in the Rules or Standing Orders enabling answers to be supplied before-hand and there are obvious objections to the introduction of any such practice".

To a similar suggestion made in the Council of State on the 15th September, 1921, Sir Alexander Muddiman, the President of the Council observed that:

"the Standing Orders empower me to direct how questions should be put and answers given, but it does not empower me to direct that answers should be given before questions are put".

On the 13th September, 1935, a motion for appointment of a Select Committee to consider an amendment of Standing Order 17 of the Legislative Assembly Standing Orders<sup>23</sup> was moved and adopted. The Select Committee's Report which was presented on the 6th March, 1936, did not, however, recommend the procedure for supplying the answers to questions in advance to Members.

On the 7th February, 1946, in the Central Legislative Assembly, a Member suggested to the Chair that "as in some of the Provincial Assemblies, the answers to questions may be placed on the Table of the Members a few minutes before the meeting, so that they may be gone through and the supplementaries may be regulated according to the needs of the day".

The President of the Assembly (Shri G. V. Mavalankar) exhaustively considered the matter and felt that "the atmosphere of *viva voce* proceedings of the House will be considerably lost, and it is possible that a large part of the House, who do not care to read the answers may lose all interest in the supplementaries. It is also true that even if that be so, the supplementaries are more likely to be to the point". Considering the balance of advantages and disadvantages either way, Speaker Mavalankar decided after consulting the then Leader of the House, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, to continue the existing practice whereby answers to questions could not be supplied to the Members in advance.

This proposal was again raised on the floor of the House on the 25th February, 1953. The Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair, observed:

"That matter was considered a number of times and it was decided that the

importance of the Question Hour would disappear if printed answers are distributed beforehand"<sup>24</sup>

#### *Simplification of Question Procedure*

In view of the national emergency created by the Chinese aggression in 1962, several changes were made in the Question Procedure in consultation with the Leaders and representatives of all the Opposition Groups in the Lok Sabha and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. Consequently, the procedure regarding Questions was simplified within the existing framework of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha so as to enable the Ministers to devote greater time and attention to defence work.

In the first place, the supply of advance copies of notices of questions to the Ministries was discontinued.

[This practice started in 1937 when a revised question procedure was drawn up. At that time, Government represented that five clear days' notice given to them under the Rules involved extreme pressure and a considerable risk of questions receiving insufficiently considered replies and suggested that advance copies may be made available to them as early as possible after the receipt of notices in the Lok Sabha Secretariat. It was then agreed as an experimental measure to send advance copies of notices of questions to government to enable them to furnish factual statements which might be helpful in deciding the admissibility of questions. This arrangement though informal had continued. Normally, answers were prepared even before the question was admitted and many a time it so happened that after all the trouble taken over the question, it was not admitted. Hence this meant a great deal of infructuous expenditure.]

Instead, it was decided to make available to Ministries advance copies of only admitted questions soon after a decision regarding their admission was taken. This has resulted in saving a lot of labour and expense on the part of the Ministries which they used to devote on the collection of material for questions which were ultimately disallowed.

#### *Re-grouping of Ministries for Answering Questions in Rotational Order.*

Another important change introduced was that for the purpose of answering questions in

<sup>23</sup>S.O. 17: Questions which have not been disallowed, shall be entered in the list of questions for the day, and shall be called, if the time made available for questions permits, in the order in which they stand in the list before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

<sup>24</sup>L.S. Deb., dt. 25-2-1953, col. 483.

rotational order, the various Ministries of the Government of India were divided into five groups instead of three and each group was allocated a fixed day during the week. This meant that each Ministry is required to answer questions in Lok Sabha only once a week.

#### *Limit on the number of Questions*

Though there is no limit on the number of notices of questions a member may table either for any one day's sitting or for the whole session, yet the number of questions which a Member could have in his name in a day's list of questions was restricted to five per Member. Out of these, not more than three questions are placed on the list of questions for oral answers. Further, the total number of questions that can appear on the Starred List on any one day is now limited to 30.

There is no gainsaying the fact that as a result of this simplification of the procedure, there is lesser strain on the administrative Ministries and the time and labour so saved by them is more profitably utilised for other governmental work.

#### *Short Notice Questions*

The rules also provide for acceptance of notice of a question with a period of less than the prescribed ten days; but its acceptance is left to the convenience of the Minister concerned. **These questions are called Short Notice Questions.** As the initiative with respect to such questions lies with the Minister, it is open to him to decline to accept short notice of a question. Nevertheless, the rules provide if the Speaker is of opinion that the short notice question is of sufficient public importance to be orally answered in the House, he may direct that the question be placed as the first question on the List of Questions for the day on which it would, in the ordinary course, be due for answer. However, this discretionary power of the Speaker is confined to only one question per day<sup>25</sup>.

Such of the questions as are accepted by the Minister concerned are printed<sup>26</sup> in a separate list for a day convenient to the Minister answering the question and are taken up in the House immediately after the Question Hour.

<sup>25</sup>Rule 54(3).

<sup>26</sup>This practice was introduced during the 15th Session of the 3rd Lok Sabha. The Short Notice Questions list is circulated 3 days in advance of the day on which it is due for answer.

<sup>27</sup>Lok Sabha Debate dt. 30-11-66, Col. 6165.

#### *Questions to Private Members*

Under Rule 40 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, questions can be addressed to a private Member subject to the provisions made therein. However, Members had rarely exercised their right in this regard. Though on a few occasions, notices of questions under this Rule were tabled, yet there had been only one instance in the past in the year 1923 when a question addressed to a private Member under Rule 40 had been answered in the House.

The Sixteenth Session of the Third Lok Sabha, however, made a noticeable advance in this behalf when two questions under Rule 40 were orally answered on the floor of the House. These notices of questions were addressed to the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee and were admitted by the Speaker for answer on 30th November, 1966. The List of these questions was separately printed on yellow paper and copies thereof were circulated to Members only 5 days in advance. An entry was also made in the List of Business for that day.

Supplementary Questions were not permitted by the Speaker. On a request made by a member to raise supplementary questions in order to elicit more information, the Speaker observed that it would be difficult for him to permit supplementary questions, and that if supplementaries were permitted it would turn out to be a separate Question Hour. He further added that if the Member desired, he could give notice of another question on the basis of the answer given to his original question. The Member to whom the question is addressed would answer the question in writing, but no supplementaries would be allowed thereon<sup>27</sup>.

#### *Short Notice Questions addressed to Private Members*

During the Sixteenth Session of the Third Lok Sabha, a Short Notice Question addressed to the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee was not admitted by the Speaker as there was no provision in the Rules that Short Notice Questions could be addressed to Private Members.

#### *Statistical data*

Some idea about the growing popularity of the Question Hour can be had from the follow-

ing table showing the questions admitted for answer during the last 15 years:—

	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
First Lok Sabha (1952-57)	16,944	40,715	243
Second Lok Sabha (1957-62)	22,662	40,738	243
Third Lok Sabha (1962-67)	15,103	43,049	288

### Conclusion

One of the most potent and constitutional methods through which the House can bring its influence to bear on Government is by asking questions. That is the way in which the House of Commons also brings its influence to bear on the Government. The efficacy of an answer to a question lies in the fact that it must relate to the problem put in the question. In its Second Report, the U.K. House of Commons Select Committee on Procedure (1945-46) states as below:

“\*\*They (the Select Committee) regard the right to put Questions to Ministers as one of the most important possessed by Members. The exercise of this right is perhaps the readiest and most effective method of Parliamentary control over the action of the Executive.

They would therefore deprecate anything which tended to diminish the effectiveness of this right. On the other hand the very powerfulness of this right imposes upon Members a proportionate responsibility in its use. \*\*\*”<sup>28</sup>

Without a supplementary, a question is of very little value. Unless a supplementary was allowed, there would be little point in Question time. According to Chester, the Supplementary has become the most significant part of the process of questioning. Picturesque phrases such as “the right to wring the last drop out of the orange<sup>29</sup> or, “It is the man's own 'hare', he finds it, so let him hunt it”<sup>30</sup> have been used about the asking of supplementaries. Therefore to avoid too many supplementaries, Ministers should be more communicative in their answers and not “sit on the fence”.

True, the value of Question Hour has been over-dramatised here in the recent times as this device has proved very effective in securing redress by Members not only in constituency matters but for obtaining information on matters of national interest such as loss of revenues to the Public Exchequer; shady deals by the various Ministries/Departments; misappropriation, defalcation and embezzlement of public funds; infructuous and nugatory expenditure on projects/schemes and a host of other topics of day-to-day public interest. Some Questions also bring into play the political attitude of the Members to certain matters of public importance. In the words of Chester, ‘Question time is the *hors d'oeuvre* to what may be a very plain bill of fare’<sup>31</sup>.

<sup>28</sup>para 3 of the Report *ibid*.

<sup>29</sup>Mr. Speaker Morrison, Select Committee on Procedure, 1959, p. 152.

<sup>30</sup>Select Committee on Procedure, 1931 (U.K. House of Commons), p. 3154.

<sup>31</sup>Page 275 *ibid*.

## COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, LOK SABHA

by

M. C. CHAWLA, Deputy Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat

### Origin of the Committee

The right of submitting petitions to the sovereign or the Maharaja, who was the fountain-head of justice, has been in vogue in India since ancient times. The work of the famous grammarian Panini of the 5th Century B. C. makes an interesting reference to the word 'yachika' which is the Sanskrit equivalent of the word 'petition'. This word has also been used in the Hindi text of the Constitution of India.<sup>2</sup> This concept of the right of petitioning is also found in Kautilya's *Arthashastra* wherein it is stated:

"When in the court, he (the King) shall never cause his petitioners to wait at the door, for when a king makes himself inaccessible to his people and entrusts his work to his immediate officers, he may be sure to engender confusion in business, and to cause thereby public disaffection, and himself a prey to his enemies".

Further:

"All urgent calls he shall hear at once, but never put off; for when postponed, they will prove too hard or impossible to accomplish".

Lastly:

"In the happiness of his subjects lies his happiness; in their welfare his welfare; whatever pleases himself he shall not consider as good, but whatever pleases his subjects he shall consider as good."<sup>3</sup>

Thus, every person with a grievance, real or fancied, thought himself entitled to address the Sovereign.

This concept of petitioning for redress of public grievances also continued to prevail during the Muslim period and later the British rule in India.

However, till 1921, no attempt was made to accord formal recognition to this right of petitioning. The Indian Legislative Assembly Rules and Standing Orders originally framed<sup>4</sup> under the Government of India Act, 1919 did not contain any provision regarding the submission of petitions to the Legislature. This idea was first mooted by Sir Maneckji Byramjee Dadabhoy when, on the 15th September, 1925, he moved in the then Council of State<sup>5</sup> a resolution seeking to empower the Council "if necessary by Statute, to receive public petitions on all matters relating to public wrong, grievances or disability to any act or acts of public servants or to public policy; to investigate the complaints and that a Committee be constituted on public petitions with powers to examine witnesses and record evidence". While moving his resolution, Sir Maneckji *inter alia* stated:

".....Investigation of public grievances by an agency owing its origin to, and deriving its power and authority from the highest legislative body is in every way expedient and advisable, and it is essential that it should be one of the primary functions of the re-constituted Councils. The power is inherent in all representative Assemblies wielding real power and responsibility. If Government be answerable to the Legislature for their actions, it would be wisdom for the State to grant to that body one of the most effective instruments to enforce its will."<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Vamana Jayaditya; *Kashika Vritti on Panini*, Chap. III, 3, 110.

<sup>2</sup>Art. 320(3)(c).

<sup>3</sup>R. Shamasastri—*Kautilya's Arthashastra* (6th Ed.) p. 38.

<sup>4</sup>Gazette of India Extraordinary, dt. 27-9-1920 and Gazette of India dt. 18-12-1920.

<sup>5</sup>Council of State Deb. dt. 15-9-1921—Vol. II, p. 197.

<sup>6</sup>Council of State Deb. dt. 15-9-1921—Vol. II, p. 198.

While commending the idea for the submission of petitions to the Councils and the formation of a Board of Petitions on the model of the U.K. Parliamentary Board, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy stated:

".....The moral effect of suggested additional right of petition will, I venture to forecast, be very great. People will feel that they have not to depend wholly upon executive good-will for the redress of wrongs, real or fancied. Another advantage will be that a good deal of Government's time, which presently is taken up by consideration of memorials, will be saved."<sup>7</sup>

On an assurance by the Government Member (Mr. H. D. Craik) that they would have the matter examined by a small committee which would consider "what powers should be exercised by this Council in regard to petitions and possibly, whether a Standing Committee should be appointed, and if so, what should be its procedure, and what limitations should be imposed on its procedure"<sup>8</sup>, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy withdrew his resolution.

In pursuance of the above assurance, Government<sup>9</sup> appointed a Committee called the "Committee on Public Petitions" under the chairmanship of Sir Alexander Philips Müddiman, President, Council of State, and six other members, including Sir Frederick Whyte, President of the Legislative Assembly to examine this question. This Committee, after studying the history and procedure of petitioning Parliament in the United Kingdom, made several recommendations<sup>10</sup> which included formal recognition by the Legislature of the right of petitioning it. The Committee did not favour the giving to either Chamber of the Legislature the very wide powers proposed in Sir Dadabhoy's resolution. Further, the Committee recommended that the functions of the Standing Committee on Public Petitions, which should be nominated by the

President of the Chamber at the commencement of each session, should be those of the House of Commons Committee and Petitions to the Legislature should be limited only to the public business pending before the House.

On the 21st March, 1923,<sup>11</sup> the then Legislative Assembly adopted a motion moved by the Home Member for reference of the Draft Standing Order relating to petitions proposed by the Committee on Public Petitions to a Select Committee of the House, with the President, Sir Frederick Whyte, as Chairman. The President presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 27th March, 1923,<sup>12</sup> the Report of the Select Committee recommending adoption of the Draft Standing Order with certain verbal amendments. While enunciating the scope of the matters on which petitions should be presented to the Legislative Assembly, the Select Committee observed that these should be restricted to matters which are of public interest and are connected with business pending before the Assembly.<sup>13</sup> The House discussed the report of the Select Committee on the 5th July, 1923 and adopted the Draft Standing Order as amended by the Select Committee.<sup>14</sup> Standing Orders 77 to 86 of the Assembly relating to Petitions and the Committee on Petitions were formally published on the 12th July, 1923.<sup>15</sup>

The evolution of this Committee was thus an important land-mark in the gradual adoption of the Parliamentary principle of Select Committees on all important subjects with power to take evidence, as, in the old set-up, the Imperial Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils could not go into Committees on any subject unconnected with legislation.

The Committee on Petitions is the oldest Committee of the House. In the words of Sir Frederic Whyte, the then President of the Legislative Assembly, "this is a Committee which has quasi-judicial functions of a peculiar character".<sup>16</sup>

<sup>7</sup>Council of State Deb. dt. 15-9-1921—Vol. II, p. 199.

<sup>8</sup>Council of State Deb. dt. 15-9-1921—Vol. II, p. 204.

<sup>9</sup>Home Department Resolution No. F-209-Public, dt. 4-2-1922.

<sup>10</sup>Report of the Committee on Public Petitions, 1922, Gazette of India, Pt. I, dt. 1-4-1923, pp. 334—338.

<sup>11</sup>L.A. Deb. dt. 21-3-1923—Vol. III, Pt. V, p. 3854.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid. dt. 27-3-1923—Vol. III, Pt. V, p. 4018.

<sup>13</sup>Gazette of India, Pt. V, dt. 31-3-1923, pp. 161—64.

<sup>14</sup>L. A. Deb. dt. 5-7-1923—Vol. III, Pt. VI, pp. 4370—75.

<sup>15</sup>L.A. Dept. Notification No. 150, dt. 12-7-1923, vide Gazette of India Pt. I, dt. 14-7-1923 (pp. 678-79).

<sup>16</sup>L.A. Deb. 5-7-1923—Vol. III, Pt. VI, pp. 4373-74.

### Scope of the Committee on Petitions

Standing Order No. 77 of the Legislative Assembly, as originally adopted, provided as follows:—

“77. Petitions relating to a Bill which has been published under rule 18, or which has been introduced, or in respect of which notice of a motion has been received under the Standing Orders, may be presented or submitted in accordance with the Standing Orders.”

Thus, the scope of the Committee was at first confined only to petitions on Bills.

In the post-Independence era, the scope of functions of the Committee, its strength, etc., were enlarged. The Committee is now constituted annually and consists of 15 Members, who are nominated by the Speaker after consulting the various political parties/groups in Lok Sabha. One of the Members is nominated by the Speaker as Chairman. The petitions to the House could now also include matters connected with the business pending before the House and matters of general public interest excluding certain exceptions.<sup>17</sup> The scope of the Committee has remained unchanged since then.<sup>18</sup>

In April, 1956, Mr. Speaker Ayyangar, while addressing the Committee, asked it to look into grievances contained in representations, which were strictly speaking, inadmissible as petitions to Lok Sabha under the Rules, but, nevertheless, related to individual or other grievances susceptible of relief.<sup>19</sup> This was implemented by embodying it in the form of a Direction by the Speaker.<sup>20</sup>

### Functions of the Committee on Petitions

The Committee examines petitions on Bills pending before the House or on any other matter connected with the Business pending before the House after their presentation to Lok Sabha and after ensuring that these petitions comply with the provisions of the Rules relating to petitions. The Committee, as a rule, directs the circulation of such petitions *in extenso* or in summary form when the petitions are of excessive length. The purpose of such circulation which is done when

the Bill or other matter is to be taken up in the House or is under discussion, is to focus the public opinion and feeling.

Nevertheless, the Committee examines petitions on matters of general public interest in great detail, after their presentation to Lok Sabha. The Committee has comprehensive powers of enquiry—it can call for factual comments of Ministries/Departments concerned with reference to the specific complaints<sup>21</sup> made in the petitions, based on the fact that normal channels of redress have failed to procure redress to the petitions. The Committee can summon<sup>22</sup> the petitioners as well as representatives of the Ministries concerned for hearing their oral evidence before the Committee finally comes to its conclusions. Thereafter the Committee has to suggest remedial measures<sup>23</sup> in a concrete form applicable to the case under review or to prevent such cases in future. Past experience has shown that Government generally accept the recommendations of the Committee.

Last, but not the least, an important function of the Committee is to examine all representations which are inadmissible as petitions to Lok Sabha. Representations of the following character are, however, excluded from its purview:—

- (i) Representations regarding service grievances of employees of Governmental and semi-Governmental bodies, Corporations, public undertakings, etc.
- (ii) Representations seeking employment.
- (iii) Representations requesting monetary or financial assistance in some form or the other.
- (iv) Representations regarding grievances on matters under control of State Governments.
- (v) Representations on *sub judice* matters.
- (vi) Representations from anonymous persons in which signatures are illegible or which do not contain full names and/or addresses.
- (vii) Representations which are mere endorsement copies of letters to other authorities and do not contain a specific request

<sup>17</sup>Rule 171 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (3rd Ed.)—Now Rule 160 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business (5th Ed.).

<sup>18</sup>Rule 160 *ibid.*

<sup>19</sup>Minutes of the Meeting of the Speaker with Members of the Committee on Petitions, 1st Lok Sabha held on the 11th April, 1956—Appendix VII, Ninth Report, First Lok Sabha.

<sup>20</sup>Direction 95 of the Directions by the Speaker (2nd Ed.).

<sup>21</sup>Rule 307(3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (5th Ed.).

<sup>22</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>23</sup>*Ibid.*



in the endorsement for relief.

- (viii) Representations of a frivolous nature or those not couched in respectful, decorous or temperate language, or on matters beyond the jurisdiction of Parliament to provide relief; or which contain complaints against Members of Lok Sabha in relation to their conduct as private persons and not as Members of Parliament.
- (ix) Representations regarding a pending Bill or admitted resolution which are summarised and circulated to all Members of the House on receipt.

#### *Work done by the Committee*

Since the First Lok Sabha, upto the end of the Sixteenth Session of the Third Lok Sabha, the Committee has considered 346 petitions on Bills or other pending business, 96 petitions on matters of general public interest and 4,563 representations inadmissible as petitions to Lok Sabha.

The Committee has so far presented 32 Reports covering the span of three Lok Sabhas. In the case of Representations, the Committee's intervention has resulted in securing speedy, partial or complete relief in case of 1,068 representations, which means approximately one-fourth of the total number considered by the Committee. In particular, in their latest Report (i.e., Fifth Report), the Committee reported with satisfaction that out of seventy-one representations considered by them during the year 1966-67, the Committee had been successful in getting relief to sixty-five petitioners, who were mostly displaced persons from West Pakistan. This formed about 92 per cent, the highest percentage ever recorded so far.

#### *Achievements of the Committee*

In regard to petitions presented to the House, the Committee has several substantial achievements to its credit. The following are some of the typical instances:

1. *Petition No. 37, Second Lok Sabha:* The Committee had recommended that facilities should be provided in Branch Post Offices in the villages for the issue and renewal of broadcast receiver licences.<sup>24</sup> It was implemented by the D.G., P.&T.

by the issue of executive instruction. A Press Note was also issued on 7th May, 1963 and the Director-General, All India Radio gave wide publicity to the facility through local broadcasts through Regional Broadcasting stations.<sup>25</sup>

2. *Petition No. 1, Third Lok Sabha:* The Committee had recommended for adoption with suitable modifications by Government of the procedure suggested by the petitioner for distribution of stamp folders through Philatic Bureaux to avoid unnecessary delay in their reaching philatelists.<sup>26</sup> It was implemented by the D.G., P.&T. through a handout released to the Press on the 28th April, 1963 in connection with the issue of a special postage stamp to commemorate the Centenary of the Red Cross, brought out on 8th May, 1963.<sup>27</sup>
3. *Petition No. 2, Third Lok Sabha:* The Committee had recommended for provision of ordinary voting facilities at the place of posting to the voters put on election duty within their own constituencies.<sup>28</sup> It was implemented by the Ministry of Law, vide S.O. 3662 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Sec. 3, sub-section (ii) dated 16th October, 1964, promulgating the Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966. The Notification was also laid on the Table of the House on 17th November, 1964.<sup>29</sup>
4. *Petition No. 24, Third Lok Sabha:* On the intervention of the Committee, one part of the prayer of the petitioners, viz., that training and subsequent examination of Apprentice Advocates should be dispensed with and exemption be granted to Law Graduates obtaining their degree before 31st December, 1965, was acceded to by Government. Necessary exemption was granted vide the Admission as Advocates (Exemption from Training & Examination) Rules, 1965 (S.O. 3917) published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Sec. 3(ii), dated 15th December, 1965.<sup>30</sup>

In regard to representations inadmissible as petitions to the House, most of which related

<sup>24</sup>14R, CP, 2LS, (14th Report of the Committee on Petitions, 2nd Lok Sabha).

<sup>25</sup>2 R, CP, 3LS.

<sup>26</sup>1R, CP, 3 LS.

<sup>27</sup>2R, CP, 3LS.

<sup>28</sup>1R, CP, 3LS.

<sup>29</sup>3R, CP, 3LS.

<sup>30</sup>5R, CP, 3LS.

to grievances of displaced persons, the Committee's intervention generally secured them speedy, partial or complete relief. The percentage of effective redress obtained by the Committee has been increasing from First to Third Lok Sabha, i.e., as against 15% relief secured during First Lok Sabha, it rose to about 44 per cent in Third Lok Sabha.

In a few cases, the Committee considered the representations in somewhat great detail after calling for written/oral evidence from the Ministries concerned and presented their reports to the House with their recommendations/decisions thereon. A few instances are given below:

The Committee during the Second Lok Sabha, elicited facts on two representations regarding the Rationalisation Scheme on North Eastern Railway, disclosing large-scale corruption and malpractices at Kaimganj, Farrukhabad Railway Stations, etc. in bookings and transshipment of wagon-load of khandsari molasses. The Committee observed that this was mainly due to laxity of supervision by the Railway officers and non-compliance of the rules, regulations, etc. framed under the Indian Railways Act, 1890 and recommended<sup>31</sup> that attention of the Railway Administrations be drawn to the need for strict supervision and observance of the rules, regulations, etc., and orders or directions issued by the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) under the said Act. These recommendations were circularised by the Ministry of Railways<sup>22</sup> to all the Zonal Railways for necessary action.

During the Third Lok Sabha, the Committee elicited facts from the Ministries concerned in connection with the following cases which had been hanging on since long, and exhorted the Ministries to finalise action thereon:

*Representation from a petitioner of Bilimora, District Bulsar, asking for permission to construct a railway level crossing at Bilimora Port siding, for which he had deposited Rs. 651 with the erstwhile G.B.S. Railway in 1949—*

The Committee noted that, as the party was not agreeable to undertake additional financial liability at the present-day costs over and above his initial deposit of Rs. 651 made by him, in 1949, the Ministry of Railways had decided<sup>33</sup> to refund the deposit to him. This matter was pending for over 16 years.

*Representation from a resident of Azadpur, Delhi, regarding alleged non-implementation by the Department of Rehabilitation of the recommendations of the Committee on Petitions (First Lok Sabha) contained in their Fifth Report, on his Petition No. 2—*

The Committee noted with concern the explanation of the Ministry that the recommendations could not be implemented as the file in question was not forthcoming (after a lapse of 11 years) and recommended<sup>34</sup> that a thorough enquiry into the matter be made by the Department and the results of the enquiry be intimated to the Committee (The matter is being pursued with the Department).

#### Conclusion

The expansion of State activities is a characteristic of all modern societies. In a country like ours, with its complex social and economic structure, it is but natural that there should arise, from time to time, cases of injustice caused by administrative action, for which no legal redress or remedy is normally available.

In a democratic society, every individual has an opportunity of airing a crotchet or of bringing to the notice of Parliament anything which he may imagine to be a grievance. One test of a democratic government is the extent to which the public can air their grievances and seek remedy for the wrongs of administrative action.

The foregoing instances bear an adequate testimony to the vital role played by this Committee in securing redress of public grievances, whether contained in petitions presented to the House or in representations relating to purely personal or individual cases. Nevertheless, the scope of functions of this Committee being circumscribed by the Rules of Procedure and Directions issued by the Speaker thereunder, it cannot at present traverse beyond that, although it can be supplemented and the Committee empowered to investigate into public complaints/grievances against mal-administration of Government departments.

Parliamentary procedures are evolved by certain well-established conventions, usages and act as valuable safeguards against the mis-use of power by the Executive. It will certainly instil great confidence in the public if a machinery independent of the Executive—free from real or apparent influence of Government—were to look

<sup>31</sup>10R, CP, 2LS. (10th Report of the Committee on Petitions, 2nd Lok Sabha).

<sup>32</sup>11R, CP, 2LS.

<sup>33</sup>4R, CP, 3LS.

<sup>34</sup>5R, CP, 3 LS.

into the cases of injustice caused by administrative action. In the words of the Whyatt Report, 'one of the firmly established channels for complaints against the Executive is through Parliament'.<sup>35</sup> Thus, Parliament must remain the most important channel for making representations to the Executive about public grievances. All this can be achieved if the scope of working of this Committee was enlarged and it was also

vested with the functions of a Parliamentary Commissioner to look into public grievances on the lines of the Swedish Ombudsman, a demand for the appointment of which has been made on the floor of Lok Sabha for some time past. This will enable this Committee, which has so far functioned independent of the Executive, to ensure higher standards of efficiency and fair administration.

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<sup>35</sup>Whyatt Report p. 156.

## SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

By

M. C. CHAWLA, Deputy Secretary, Lok Sabha  
Secretariat

Defining subordinate legislation, Sir John Salmond says: "Legislation is either supreme or subordinate. . . . Subordinate legislation is that which proceeds from any authority other than the sovereign power and is therefore dependent for its continued existence and validity on some superior or supreme authority. The legislation of the Imperial Parliament is supreme. . . . All other forms of legislative activity recognised by the law of England are subordinate. They may be regarded as having their origin in a delegation of the power of Parliament to inferior authorities, which in the exercise of their delegated functions remain subject to the control of the sovereign legislature."<sup>1</sup>

Thus the rules, regulations, bye-laws etc. framed and promulgated by the Executive or a subordinate law making body, such as Municipalities and other local bodies, in pursuance of the legislative powers conferred by an Act of the legislature are called subordinate legislation.

The pressure on Parliamentary time, the technicality of the subject matter, the need to meet unforeseen contingencies, the requirement of flexibility etc. compel the legislature of a modern Welfare State to lay down the policy of a measure and leave details to be worked out by the Administration. The greater the social welfare activities of the State, the greater is delegation of powers to Administration to make subordinate laws.

The delegation of legislative powers in India can be traced to the Indian Councils Act, 1861, which laid the foundation of the policy of legislative devolution. Since then, the practice of conferring powers on the Executive to frame rules or regulations has been in vogue.<sup>2</sup>

It is quite common to leave subsidiary matters to be settled by subsidiary legislation. Tables

of fees, scale of railway charges, various forms and other procedural matters are generally provided for by the rules and regulations. They provide flesh and blood, as it were, to the statutes.

The object of the supplementary legislation is to carry out the purposes of the Act and not to lay down any policy.<sup>3</sup>

### *Safeguards against abuse of power to make Subordinate Legislation*

However inevitable subordinate legislation may be, there must be certain safeguards against the risks inherent in it so that it could be reconciled with the Parliamentary processes. Certain safeguards exist and should exist if, what Sir Cecil Carr has called, "the germ of arbitrary Administration" has to be kept under control. Hewitt, in his book "The Control of Delegated Legislation" classifies these safeguards under four heads<sup>4</sup> namely, (a) legislative, (b) judicial, (c) administrative, (d) supervision over local authorities by a Central Government Department.

### *Parliamentary Control*

Parliamentary control over subordinate legislation is exercised in four ways. First, Parliament has an opportunity of examining the power to make such legislation when it appears in a Bill. Secondly, many subordinate laws are required by the parent Acts to be laid before Parliament and in certain cases, made subject to parliamentary procedure. Thirdly, subordinate laws may in other ways be questioned or debated by Parliament. Lastly, Parliament may keep a watch over such legislation through a scrutiny committee which may report to the House whether the powers to make subordinate laws are being properly exercised. The most effective control that Parliament exercises over subordi-

<sup>1</sup>Salmond, Jurisprudence (9th Edition), p. 210.

<sup>2</sup>Section 12 of the Police Act, 1861 conferred on the Inspector General of Police the power "to frame such orders and rules as he shall deem expedient relative to the organisation, classification and distribution of the police force".

<sup>3</sup>In Delhi Laws Act case, 1951 S.C.R. 747.

<sup>4</sup>The Control of Delegated Legislation, p. 7.

nate legislation is through the Scrutiny Committee, which in India, is known as the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

#### *Extent and Limits of Delegated Legislation*

A study of historical development of the process of delegation shows that the system of delegated legislation has been built up haphazardly without plan or logic, and that the extent and limits of delegation have been determined by accident and expediency and not upon any system. The study further reveals two distinctive types of delegated legislation, one representing the *normal* and the other the *exceptional* practice of Parliament.

The *normal* type of delegated legislation has two distinguishing characteristics; one positive and the other negative.

The positive characteristic is that the limits of the delegated powers are defined so clearly by the enabling Act as to be made plainly known to Parliament, to the Executive and to the Public and to be readily enforceable by the Judiciary.

The negative characteristic is that powers delegated do not include power to do certain things namely—

- (i) to legislate on matters of principle or to impose taxation;
- (ii) to amend Acts of Parliament, either the Act by which the powers are delegated, or other Acts.<sup>6</sup>

Normal type of delegation is to be found almost in every Act of Parliament. Section 22 of the Press Council Act, 1965, for instance, authorises the Central Government to make rules to provide for the allowances and fees to be paid to members of the Council for attending the meetings of the Council, and the manner in which the accounts of the Council should be kept. Section 42 of the Gold Control Act, 1965, delegates authority to the Government to lay down conditions subject to which a pawnee may sell gold pledged with him and the procedure for registration of gold dealers.

There are, however, to be found on the Statute Book certain *exceptional* instances of delegated legislative powers, which may be conveniently classified as follows:—

- (i) Instances of powers to legislate on matters of principle, and even to impose taxation;

- (ii) Instances of powers to amend Acts of Parliament, either the Act by which the powers are delegated, or other Acts;

- (iii) Instances of powers conferring so wide a discretion on Executive that it is almost impossible to know what limit Parliament did intend to impose.

A remarkable instance of power to legislate on matters of principle is now to be found in Section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951, which gives blank powers to the Central Government to make rules for the regulation of recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to an all-India Service. The Act lays down no guidelines as to the principles to be borne in mind while framing rules.

Section 4A<sup>1</sup> of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, provides a notable example of not only delegation of wide discretion without any limit but also of delegation of power to impose taxation. It authorises the Central Government to increase the export duty on any article included in the Second Schedule to the Act and also empowers it to levy duty on any article not included in the Schedule.

As regards delegated power to amend an Act of Parliament' Section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, invests the Central Government with powers to amend the Second Schedule to the aforesaid Act so as to enhance or reduce the rate at which royalty shall be payable in respect of any mineral.

#### *Communication of Delegated Legislation to Parliament*

The first step in Parliamentary supervision over the exercise of delegated powers must be the communication to Parliament (by 'laying') of the rules made under the delegated powers. Although the past enactments do not require the rules etc. to be laid before Parliament in all cases, the trend of late has been to make the 'laying' of rules framed by subordinate authorities, mandatory in all cases, as far as possible. There are various forms of laying such rules before Parliament and after they are laid, they are subject to such parliamentary procedure as may have been prescribed for them in the Act under which they are laid.

<sup>6</sup>Committee on Ministers' Powers Report, p. 30.

## (i) Laying without further provision for control—

The bare requirement of laying is found where Parliament, while delegating legislative powers, demands to be kept informed of the action taken under the delegated powers. In such cases the subordinate legislation is valid when it is made and the members are not empowered to move for its annulment, nor is the Government required to obtain a resolution before it becomes operative. It is, nevertheless, open to any member to bring to the notice of the House any defect in the rules by giving a proper notice of a motion. Rules will not stand modified or annulled automatically if the motion to that effect is passed by the House. But the Government is not likely to ignore the wishes of the House so expressed and may modify or annul the rules accordingly.

## (ii) Laid with immediate effect but subject to modifications or annulment—

This form of control is to be found in a number of important Acts. Rules are made by subordinate authorities and have immediate effect. They are then laid before Parliament for a prescribed period and if during the prescribed period, a motion modifying or annulling the rules is passed by Parliament, the rules stand modified or, as the case may be, annulled.

## (iii) Laid in draft but subject to resolution that no further proceedings be taken—

Under this method, draft rules are laid before Parliament but there is no prohibition to the making of rules without the approval of Parliament. An adverse resolution of either House within the stipulated time will stop all further progress towards converting the draft into final instrument. The Houses by agreement can also modify the draft within the prescribed time. Notifications issued under Section 324 of the Companies Act, 1956, are subject to this method of control.

## (iv) Laid in draft and requiring affirmative resolution—

The draft rules are laid before Parliament but they will have no effect unless

and until they have been approved, either with or without modifications, by Parliament. An instance of this kind can be found in Section 10(2) of the Emigration Act, 1922.

## (v) Laid and made subject to affirmative resolution for continuance—

Under this method, the subordinate legislation shall cease to have effect on the expiry of a stated period unless before the expiry of the period, it is approved by resolution of each House of Parliament. This is resorted to where Parliamentary control must be combined with prompt operation, as in the case of orders imposing export duties under the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

*Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Lok Sabha*

This Committee was first constituted in December, 1953 with ten members. Later on, the membership was increased to 15. It has the power to scrutinize and report to the House whether powers to make rules, regulations, bye-laws etc. (hereinafter referred to as 'orders') conferred by the Constitution or delegated by Parliament are being properly exercised within such delegation.

While examining each order, the Committee, in particular, considers whether it is in accord with the general objects of the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made; whether it contains matter which in the opinion of the Committee should more properly be dealt with in an Act of Parliament; whether it contains imposition of any tax; whether it directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the courts; whether it gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Constitution or the Act does not expressly give any such power; whether it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India or the public revenues; whether it appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made; whether there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in its publication or in laying it before Parliament; or whether for any reason its form or purpose calls for any elucidation. If the Committee is of opinion that any order should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be amended in any respect, it shall report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the House. If the Committee is of opinion that any other matter relating to any order should be brought to the notice of the House, it may report that opinion and matter to the House.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup>Rules 317—22 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Though working under limitations, the Committee can claim occasional successes in improving departmental law. The amount of work, most of it drudgery, is considerable and the value and importance of this work are undeniable. The very existence of the Committee must prevent more shortcomings than it detects.

It will be but appropriate to refer here to what the late Speaker (G. V. Mavalankar) said<sup>7</sup> in his address to the members of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Lok Sabha on the 7th December, 1954:—

"You, as Members of the Committee, are therefore in a sense the custodians of the duties of Parliament to watch as to how the power given by Parliament is being exercised in action and to keep the administration within the bounds intended by Parliament".

"You are the only protectors of the people against the 'new despotism' getting aggressive and you have to direct the rule-making power in proper channels".

"It is to be conceded that delegation of power is both a necessity and a risk. We have therefore to do what we can to minimise the inherent risks in the wrong or bad exercise of the rule-making power."

Recalling Speaker Mavalankar's address, Speaker M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, speaking at the conference of the Chairman of Committees on Subordinate Legislation held at New Delhi on the 30th April, 1960, said<sup>8</sup>:—

"The Committee (on Subordinate Legislation) is not conceived in any sense as an opposition to the Executive Government or to the Administration. It is conceived as a body of persons who are in touch with the people and not being concerned in the actual administration and are capable of taking independent and detached views. They are the collaborators, the co-operators and the friends of the administration and they approach the examination of the rules and regulations in that spirit. The Committee have to examine the questions before them in a non-partisan manner,

as they are discharging a duty on behalf of the entire House and not on behalf of a party or section."

Since its inception the Committee has presented twenty-five reports.<sup>9</sup> The very awareness of the existence of a scrutiny Committee has made the Ministries more careful of the form and constitutional and legal propriety of the rules they make. The Committee invariably points out the delays in laying the rules and orders before the House. It will be interesting to cite a few instances to show how effective this Committee has been during the course of its existence.

It was in pursuance of a recommendation of the Committee that Government agreed in principle to incorporate in every Bill involving proposals for delegation of legislative power, a clause to the following effect:

"Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."<sup>10</sup>

This was an important landmark in the development of effective Parliamentary control over delegated legislation.

The following are some of the typical cases which will give an idea how Government reacted to some of the patent deficiencies in the subordinate legislation which were pointed out by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation:—

- (i) In the case of the Delhi Transport Authority Rules 1952, the Committee pointed out that the Chairman's power to overrule the views of the Chief Accounts Officer was contrary to section 16(3) of the parent Act itself. Government

<sup>7</sup>Third Report (First Lok Sabha) 1955, Committee on Subordinate Legislation, p. 17—19.

<sup>8</sup>Proceedings of the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Subordinate Legislation, July, 1960, pp. 1—7.

<sup>9</sup>Six Reports during Lok Sabha, Thirteen Reports during Second Lok Sabha, and Six Reports during Third Lok Sabha.

<sup>10</sup>See paras 78-79 of the Sixth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (1st Lok Sabha) and para 45 of the Seventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (2nd Lok Sabha).

subsequently amended the rule accordingly.<sup>11</sup>

- (ii) In another case the Committee noticed that several control orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 authorised certain officers to enter and search any premises or vehicle etc. and seize contraband articles if any. But there was no provision requiring the searching officer to enter the premises and conduct the search after calling upon at least two respectable inhabitants of the locality to witness the search. The Committee pointed this out to the Ministry concerned and suitable provisions to that effect were made in the Control orders.<sup>12</sup>

While examining rules, the Committee has at times gone into the provisions of statutes delegating rule-making powers and has been of the view that the Committee need not confine itself to the review of the rules but may also comment on the nature of the provisions made in the relevant sections of the Acts delegating powers if, in its view, the delegation of powers was conflicting with the general principles obtaining in this regard. For instance,<sup>13</sup> the Committee did not like the extraordinary powers given in section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, to the Government to increase or levy export duty on any article. The Committee was of the view that such extraordinary powers should be given in respect of specified articles.<sup>14</sup> Similarly, the Committee did not think it desirable to delegate such wide powers as have been given in section 43B(3) (d) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, which empowered the Government to provide for the admissibility of drawback for any specified period or without any limit of period.

The Committee also considered the desirability of effecting an improvement in the form and

drafting of the rules. It recommended that in drafting rules, complicated language should be avoided,<sup>15</sup> that rules should invariably be given short titles both in the body and at the top,<sup>16</sup> that the Statutory authority under which the rules are made must be cited specifically<sup>17</sup> and that explanatory notes be given to each new rule published as amendment or for the first time.<sup>17</sup> The Committee also recommended that whenever extensive amendments are made in the rules, they should, for the convenience of public be reprinted.<sup>18</sup>

#### Judicial Control

Unless Parliament has clearly indicated an opposite intention, all rules and regulations made in exercise of delegated powers, are subject to the examination by a court at the instance of a third party on the plea of *ultra vires*. This doctrine of *ultra vires* takes two forms, namely, *procedural ultra vires* and *substantive ultra vires*.

The doctrine of procedural *ultra vires* contemplates those cases where the rules are framed, though within the limits prescribed by the enabling Act, without fulfilling the requirements which ought to have been fulfilled by the rule-making authority.

The procedural requirements for rule-making may include (a) prior consultation with particular body,<sup>19</sup> (b) prior approval of Parliament<sup>20</sup> or any other authority,<sup>21</sup> (c) publication of rules in draft form, consideration of representations or objections thereto,<sup>22</sup> (d) laying of rules, etc., before Parliament,<sup>23</sup> (e) publication in the official Gazette.<sup>24</sup>

As a matter of statutory construction, the courts distinguish mandatory requirement from one which is merely directory; the failure to

<sup>11</sup>Para 22, 2nd Report of Committee on 17 2nd Report (Second Lok Sabha).

<sup>12</sup>Para 44, 4th Report of Committee on

<sup>13</sup>Third Report (First Lok Sabha), 1955,

<sup>14</sup>Paras 20-21, Sixth Report of Committee on

<sup>15</sup>Para 44, Third Report of C.S.L. (First Lok

<sup>16</sup>Para 76, Sixth Report of C.S.L. (First Lok

<sup>17</sup>Para 46, Third Report. C.S.L. (First Lok

<sup>18</sup>Paras 28-29, 4th Report, C.S.L. (First Lok

<sup>19</sup>Sec. 15(2) of the Industrial Employment

<sup>20</sup>Proviso to sec. 7(1) of the Oilfields (Regulation

the Mines and Mineral (Regulation and

<sup>21</sup>Section 284(1) of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

<sup>22</sup>Sec. 77(2) of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

<sup>23</sup>Sec. 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. Section 28 of the Representation of Peo-

<sup>24</sup>Sec. 284(1) of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

Subordinate Legislation, First Lok Sabha and p.

Subordinate Legislation, 2nd Lok Sabha.

Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Subordinate Legislation, 2nd Lok Sabha.

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(Standing Order) Act, 1946.

and Development) Act, 1948, Sec. 28(2) of

Development) Act, 1957.



follow that procedure would not by itself invalidate the rules but in the case of mandatory requirement it will. If the statute is silent on the effect of non-compliance, it will be for the court to determine whether the requirement is mandatory or merely directly in nature.

The doctrine of substantive *ultra vires*, as put by Griffith and Street,<sup>25</sup> depends for the extent of its application on two separate factors. One is the generality, or otherwise, of the empowering provisions contained in the enabling Act and the other is the attitude which the courts adopt. The courts might declare subordinate laws invalid on the ground of unreasonableness<sup>26</sup> Act. The courts would also declare subordinate laws *ultra vires* if the effect thereof is to neutralise or contradict the provisions of the enabling Act.<sup>27</sup> The courts would certainly declare *ultra vires* those subordinate laws which obviously exceed the limits prescribed by the parent Act.

#### *Administrative Safeguards*

Devolution of legislative power ought to be to a trust-worthy and suitably qualified authority, and the powers should be defined as closely as possible. In many cases a statute requires that interested persons or bodies shall be consulted before orders or rules are made. The enquiry is conducted in a judicial spirit but is in essence administrative. A statute may require that the rules will be made after previous publication which means that draft rules will be published, public criticism and suggestions invited and rules finalised in the light of public opinion.

Delegation of legislative power normally takes place in favour of the Central or State Government. In exceptional cases, Government is authorised to sub-delegate their rule-making powers to some other authority.<sup>28</sup>

Sometimes power is also conferred on statutory bodies like the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Delhi Municipal Corporation, etc. to frame rules to regulate certain matters within their jurisdiction with the express requirements that such rules shall not be inconsistent with the rules made by the Central Government. Power is also given to the Central Government to make any

amendments in the rules made by such statutory bodies.<sup>29</sup> In every rare cases, rule-making power has been conferred on an individual officer but to prevent its misuse its exercise has been made subject to certain conditions; as for example, the Inspector General of Police has been authorised to make rules under Section 12 of the Police Act, 1861 but the rules have to receive the prior approval of the State Government concerned.

#### *Supervision of a Central Department over the Legislative actions of the Local Authorities.*

This safeguard ensures, as put by D. J. Hewith,<sup>30</sup> a reasonable degree of uniformity throughout the country and also enables the local authority to benefit from the accumulated experience of the Central Government. This type of control is adequately provided in Section 284(1) of the Cantonments Act, 1924, which lays down that any bye-law made by a Cantonment Board shall not take effect until approved and confirmed by the Central Government.

#### *Printing and Publication of Subordinate Legislation*

Though there is no general enactment which makes publication of subordinate laws as a condition precedent to their being brought into force, in each case, with few exceptions,<sup>31</sup> the enabling Act provides for the mandatory publication of the rules in the Official Gazette which is issued regularly by the Governments—Central or State—and made available to the public.

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Lok Sabha has, however, suggested that the system of making and publication of rules and amendments thereto, needs some improvement in order that the rules may be referred to conveniently, located easily and understood by the public. The Committee made recommendations<sup>32</sup> to the effect that:

- (i) All rules should be given short titles;
- (ii) Reference to earlier amendments, if any, should also be indicated in the foot-note when a particular rule is amended;

<sup>25</sup>Principles of Administrative Law p. 111.

<sup>26</sup>Madras Weekly Notes, 1952, p. 782.

<sup>27</sup>A.I.R. 1954 S.C. 224; S.C.J. XVII, pp. 842—45.

<sup>28</sup>Sec. 5 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

<sup>29</sup>Sec. 284(2) of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

<sup>30</sup>Control over Delegated Legislation by Hewitt, D. J.

<sup>31</sup>For instance see Sec. 8 of the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920. The Act does not provide for the publication of the rules made thereunder in the Gazette.

<sup>32</sup>Third Report (paras 43—46) and Fourth Report (paras 36—38) of Committee on Subordinate Legislation (First Lok Sabha).

(iii) Short notes explaining the general purport of the rules should be appended to each rule;

(iv) All rules should be published in one section of the Gazette and centrally numbered from year to year;

or in the alternative

(a) An index should be published every month which should cover all the notifications published during the period in any part and section of the Gazette. A consolidated index should be issued every year;

(b) Government should ensure that the notifications are published in proper part and section of the Gazette;

(c) Notifications regarding constitutional and statutory rules and orders in each part and section of the Gazette should be centrally numbered from year to year with a distinctive prefix;

(v) Whenever there are extensive amendments to any rules, the rules should be reprinted.

The above recommendations of the Committee were accepted<sup>33</sup> by the Government in principle.

The publication of statutory rules and orders, however, needs further improvement. There is no publication brought out by Government which can make the following information readily available to the public:

(i) what amendments are made from time to time in the Schedules to various Acts;

(ii) whether a particular rule is still in operation, if so, whether it has been amended subsequently and if so where such amendments could be found;

(iii) whether any rules have been framed at all under an Act;

(iv) whether an Act which is required to be enforced by a notification has been brought into force or not?

A periodical digest of all important statutory notifications would go a long way in meeting this long-felt need of the public.

#### Conclusion

The increasing complexity of modern administration and the increasing difficulty of passing complicated measures through the ordeal of parliamentary discussion have led to an increase in the practice of delegating legislative power to executive authorities. There was a lot of criticism of the practice of delegation of legislative powers to administration in the beginning but, whether good or bad, the development of the practice was inevitable and has proved to be of definite advantage. If the statutory powers are exercised and the statutory functions are performed in the right way, there is no doubt that the people would enjoy the advantages of the practice without suffering from its inherent dangers. What is needed is proper vigilance on the part of the people, courts and the Parliament against any misuse of the delegated powers by the administration. So far as Lok Sabha is concerned, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation is doing everything possible to hold the 'New Despotism' in leash.

<sup>33</sup>Second Report page 17—19 Third Report pages 27—29, 31 of the Second Lok Sabha.

## REPORTING THE PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

By

R. SUBRAMANIAM, *Chief Reporter, Lok Sabha Secretariat*

Under Rule 379 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, "the Secretary shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct".

When the Legislative Council was first set up only the minutes of the meetings were kept. Later, an abstract of the proceedings was included in the official report. The system of verbatim reporting by reporters was introduced in 1905. From that year a verbatim record of the proceedings of the House has been maintained.

Till Independence, and in fact for two years thereafter, though the proceedings of the Indian Parliament were got ready the same evening, only three copies thereof were made. One went to the Member concerned for confirmation, the second to the Editor of Debates who utilised it for getting the debates printed, and the third, known as the Chamber set, was kept at the Table of the House and was available for reference by Members.

A big stride in the scheme of reporting was made in 1949. The system of stencilling the Debates was introduced as a result of which the Reporters started transcribing their shorthand notes straightaway on stencil sheets which were multigraphed in the evening and a substantial number of complete sets of the day's proceedings, comprising more than two hundred pages, got ready for reference by Members and for distribution to the Ministries on the next morning.

Before the year 1949 the Ministries of the Government were often at a loss, till the printed debates were available—which took considerable time—to know what had transpired on the floor of the House. The introduction of the stencilling arrangement satisfied this long-felt need and the Debates, though styled "uncorrected", were available the next morning, if not in a printed

form, in a cyclostyled form but complete in all respects, for reference.

Till Independence the reporting staff consisted entirely of English Reporters. After Independence the necessary reporting staff for reporting speeches in Hindi was also put in position. Today the reporting is done by a staff of 11 English Reporters and 5 Hindi Reporters, and the entire work is co-ordinated by the Chief Reporter who with the help of an Assistant Chief Reporter edits the proceedings before they are sent for multigraphing. In terms of the number of reporting hours and the number of stencilled or typed pages of verbatim proceedings, the output of Reporters from the first to the sixteenth session of the Third Lok Sabha makes an impressive figure. The cyclostyled debates of the sessions of the Third Lok Sabha covered more than 2,19,673 pages, containing as many as six and half crores of words.

The Reporters record the proceedings singly in relays or turns of ten minutes each. Since the floor language is either English or Hindi there is always an English and a Hindi Reporter on duty in the Chamber for taking down verbatim the proceedings of the House. Members not conversant with either English or Hindi are permitted to speak in their regional languages, provided the hon. Speaker is informed to that effect in advance and also furnished an authenticated translation thereof in Hindi or English. During the Question Hour and during the period that has now come to be known as the Zero Hour, when calling-attention notices, adjournment motions, privilege issues, etc. are brought forward, the Reporters take turns of five minutes each. The five-minute relay is also observed towards the end of the day. As a result of this arrangement, the Questions portion, which is issued as Part I of the cyclostyled proceedings, is multigraphed before the evening and is available for distribution to the Members in the House before they disperse.

All the Reporters possess a speed of 180 to 200 words a minute in shorthand. What do the Reporters do when they have not get down some figures of technical details mentioned by a Member? They check up with the Member concerned. When they have any doubts which cannot be reconciled in this manner, they check up their notes from the taperecording machine to ensure complete accuracy of the proceedings.

When any objectionable expressions used in the House have been ordered by the Chair to be expunged from the proceedings, the Reporter concerned takes special care about it and informs the Chief Reporter as soon as he comes back to his seat. Though it is the duty of the Press to take notice of any expunction so ordered in the House and not to publish such portions, as a measure of abundant caution the Chief Reporter immediately keeps the Press Gallery apprised about the fact of such expunction, advising them to check up from him the exact portions expunged. The Chief Reporter then takes the orders of the Chair (that is, the Speaker, Deputy Speaker or Chairman who had ordered the expunction) about the exact portions to be expunged

from the proceedings. The Press usually verify from the Chief Reporter as to what portions have been expunged and take care not to publish them.

What happens when there is a dispute about the report of the proceedings as given by the Official Reporter? If a Member makes a substantial alteration in the copy of the proceedings sent to him for confirmation, the same is checked with the tape-recorded version and the correction is accepted only if it is borne out by the tape record.

The verbatim reports of the proceedings of the House are a rich source of contemporary history. They provide an authentic and detailed picture of the work transacted by Parliament as against the newspaper reports which give only a gist of the work done. While the verbatim reports are cyclostyled for immediate reference, they are printed later to serve as permanent record of the proceedings of the House. They are printed both in English and in Hindi. Printed debates are available for sale at the Sales Section of the Lok Sabha Secretariat and also with the authorised agents for Government publications.

**A Retrospect\***

The output of legislative work by Parliament during the tenure of the Third Lok Sabha is quite impressive. Even against heavy odds, it applied itself with a spirit of dedication to negotiate the social, economic and political problems facing the country.

The number of Acts added to the Statute Book during this span of about five years aggregated to 272. In the following paragraphs a review of the more important enactments on different topics has been attempted.

*Financial Measures*

The most important financial measures which was processed by Parliament each year was the Finance Act. The purpose of this Act was to give effect to the taxation proposals of the Government as announced by the Finance Minister during his Budget Speech each year.

The Sea Customs Act had out-lived its utility and smuggling, consequent to controlled economy, had presented new problems. In order to overcome these handicaps a comprehensive piece of legislation, namely, the Customs Act was enacted by Parliament during the year 1962. This Act consolidated the law relating to sea customs, land customs and air customs. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1963, was enacted with a view to providing for automatic levy of countervailing duty on imported articles where an excise duty was leviable on similar articles produced indigenously.

The corporate tax structure of the country was reoriented with the enactment of the Super-Profits Tax Act, 1963, which provided for the imposition of a special tax on the incomes and profits of certain companies under certain circumstances.

A piece of legislation of considerable significance added to the Statute Book by Parliament was the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963. The Act provided for the establishment of a Corporation viz., the Unit Trust of India, with a view to encouraging saving, investment and participation

in the income, profits and gains accruing to the Corporation from the acquisition, holding, management and disposal of securities.

To help the process of unearthing hidden money, Parliament amended the Income Tax Act whereby *inter alia* powers were given to the Income Tax Commissioner to reduce or waive the amount of minimum penalty imposable, in the case of voluntary disclosures. The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1965, facilitated the process further.

The enactment of the Gold (Control) Act, 1965, was a radical piece of legislation. The Act imposed certain restrictions on the production, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold and ornaments and other articles of gold. The severity of the rules made under the Act was mellowed down a good deal in the year 1966 through their amendment.

*Banking Laws*

To extend to exporters credit facilities, the Reserve Bank of India Act, was amended in 1962 so as to permit the Reserve Bank to grant loans and advances or other financial accommodation, so far as exports were concerned, on somewhat more liberal terms and for any period up to one hundred and eighty days.

For ensuring more effective supervision and management of the monetary and credit system by the Reserve Bank, Parliament enacted the Banking Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act in 1963, whereby the Bank was enabled to regulate the conditions on which deposits were accepted by non-banking companies or institutions and was empowered to give to any financial institution directions in respect of matters in which the Bank was interested from the point of view of the control of credit policy.

*Industry*

Development of industry in the country has always attracted the attention of Parliament.

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\*Prepared by the Legislative Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

In the year 1964 it was felt by Government that the existing arrangements for the provision of credit for the expansion or development of industry were not adequate in relation to the needs of the various enterprises. To ameliorate the position, Parliament enacted the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. The Act provided for the establishment of a new institution known as the Industrial Development Bank of India. The function of the Bank was to co-ordinate the activities of all the institutions concerned with the provision of finance for industrial development.

#### *Trade Laws*

In order to boost the export of textiles in the face of challenge from other exporting countries like Japan and China, a Textile Committee was set up through the Textile Committee Act, 1963, to conduct impartial investigation of all industries about the quality of indigenous products and for keeping a continuous watch over the progress of the textile industry as a whole.

#### *Agricultural Measures*

With a view to enhance the production, processing, marketing etc. of the agricultural produce through Co-operative Societies, Parliament brought into being the National Co-operative Development Corporation in 1962.

For the development of agriculture, Parliament enacted the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963. The Act provided for the setting up of a Corporation known as the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for facilitating the provision of long-term credit for agricultural development and allied activities.

Another measure of importance undertaken by Parliament was the setting up in 1964, through an Act, of a Food Corporation for the purpose of undertaking trade in foodgrains in a commercial manner within the frame-work of an overall policy of the Government. It was felt that only such a measure could ensure effective implementation of any policy to help the primary producer to obtain the minimum price that might be announced from time to time and to protect the consumer from the vagaries of a speculative trade. The Corporation was not only to trade in the foodstuffs but also to build up gradually buffer-stock.

#### *Labour Laws*

Parliament has always evinced a keen interest in matters of welfare of the workers and labour-

ers. The enactment of the Payment of Bonus Act in 1965 was a major step in that direction. The Act sought to implement the recommendations of the Tripartite Commission set up by the Government of India to consider in a comprehensive manner, the question of payment of bonus based on profits to employees employed in establishments. The Act provides that an employee who has worked for at least 30 working days in an accounting year would be entitled to get bonus. The Act is applicable to the Public Sector as well as Private Sector enterprises.

The Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966, was a step for the betterment of and to provide social security to the Seamen. The Act provided for a contributory provident fund scheme for them. The Act was generally on the pattern of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

The working conditions prevailing in the beedi and cigar establishments was not very satisfactory. In order to remove certain handicaps, Parliament enacted the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, providing for the regulation of the contract system of work, licensing of beedi and cigar industrial premises and matters like health, hours of work, spread-over, rest periods, overtime, annual leave with pay, distribution of raw-materials etc.

The Employees' Provident Funds Act was amended by Parliament in 1962 to extend the benefits of the provident fund to employees employed by or through a contractor and to enable the employer to recover the contributions from the contractor. The parent Act did not cover this category of the employees.

#### *Press Laws*

With a view to safeguard the liberty of the Press, evolve and maintain standards of journalistic ethics, keep under review any development likely to restrict the supply and dissemination of news of public interest and importance, and to provide facilities for proper education and training of persons in the profession of journalism, Parliament enacted the Press Council Act, 1965. The Act provided for the constitution of a Press Council empowered to censure any newspaper, editor or journalist if the Council had reasons to believe that the newspaper had offended against the standards of journalistic ethics or public taste or that the editor or the working journalist had committed any professional misconduct or a breach of the code of journalistic ethics.

### **Election Laws**

In view of the provisions of Articles 82 and 170(3)\* of the Constitution, the Delimitation Commission Act was enacted in 1962 and Parliament empowered the Central Government to set up a commission for the purpose of effecting readjustment of allocation of seats in Lok Sabha and in State Legislative Assemblies and of the division of each State into electoral constituencies on the basis of the population as ascertained at the census of 1961. The Act laid down certain instructions as to the manner in which such readjustment would be made, for the guidance of the Delimitation Commission.

### **National Integration**

Forging of national integration has been the constant endeavour of Parliament. With complete national integration as the ultimate goal, Parliament enacted in 1963 Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act *inter alia* to enjoin on every candidate for the membership of Parliament or State Legislature, Union and State Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to make or subscribe an oath or affirmation to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India. The forms of oath were also amended accordingly.

### **Language**

The Committee constituted under clause (4) of Article 344† of the Constitution to examine the recommendations of the Commission constituted under clause (1) thereof expressed the opinion that complete change-over to Hindi by January 26, 1965 was not practicable and that provision should be made in pursuance of clause (3) of article 343 of the Constitution for the continued use of English even after 1965 for purposes to be specified by Parliament by law for so long as might be necessary. Accordingly Parliament enacted the Official Languages Act in 1963 providing for the continued use of English, in addition to Hindi, for official purposes of the Union and for transaction of business in Parliament even after January, 26, 1965.

### **Security Measures**

As a consequence of the Chinese attack on India in 1962, the President of India issued the Proclamation of Emergency on October 26,

1962 and thereafter to meet the exigencies of the situation the Defence of India Ordinance, 1962 was promulgated. This Ordinance was subsequently replaced with some changes by the Defence of India Act, 1962. The main purpose of this Act was to vest in the Government powers to take special measures to ensure public safety and interest, the defence of the country and civil defence and try certain offences. This Act is to remain in force during the period of operation of the Proclamation of Emergency and for six months thereafter. The Act empowered the Central Government to make rules for securing the defence of India and civil defence, public safety, the maintenance of public order or the efficient conduct of military operations or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community. The contravention of the rules was made punishable. *Inter alia* the Central and the State Governments were also empowered to requisition immovable property.

The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act and the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act were also enacted in 1962. They empowered the Government to formulate schemes for grant of relief in respect of personal injuries, sustained by gainfully-occupied persons and by civil defence volunteers and for insurance of goods and factories against risk of loss or damage as a result of enemy action.

### **Reorganisation of States**

In 1960 the Government of India, in pursuance of an agreement with the leaders of the Naga Peoples Convention, decided that the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area which was a Part 'B' tribal area within the State of Assam, should be formed into a separate State. To achieve this purpose, the State of Nagaland Act was placed on the Statute Book in 1962. The Act also made the necessary supplemental and incidental provisions relating to representation in Parliament and in the State Legislature, the apportionment of the assets and liabilities between the Central Government and the State Government, constitution of a common High Court for Assam and Nagaland etc.

Another important legislative measure undertaken by Parliament was the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966, which was designed to reorganise the then existing State of Punjab so as to

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\* (Articles 82 and 170(3) provide for the readjustment after each census of the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies and of the division of each State into electoral constituencies by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law determine".

† Articles 343 and 344 deal respectively with the official language of the Union and the constitution of a Commission and Committee of Parliament on official language by the President.

constitute two separate States of Punjab and Haryana and a new Union territory by the name of Chandigarh and to transfer certain areas of the existing State to the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh. Necessary changes in Article 3 of the Constitution were brought about through the enactment of the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 1966.

### *Delhi*

Parliament enacted the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, to provide for a larger measure of association of the representatives of the people of the Union territory of Delhi with the administration of the territory. Through this Act was established a Metropolitan Council and also an Executive Council to assist and advise the Administrator of the territory. The Act provided that elections to the Metropolitan Council should be held at the time of the general election. For the transitional period an Interim Metropolitan Council and an Interim Executive Council were provided. Through another legislative measure, namely, the Delhi High Court Act, 1966, Parliament provided for a separate High Court for the Union Territory of Delhi.

### *State Legislatures*

The Government of Union Territories Act was enacted in 1963 by Parliament to provide for the establishment of Legislatures and also Councils of Ministers in the Union territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

### *Social Welfare*

Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, the guardian of a child had been given the power to give a child in adoption with the previous permission of the court. But that power could be exercised only by the testamentary guardian or a guardian appointed or declared by the court. A person having the care and cus-

tody of a child had, however, no power to give the child in adoption although for all practical purposes he was the guardian of the child. Moreover, there was no provision in the Act authorising the adoption of a child abandoned by both parents or of a child whose parentage was not known. If these children could be given in adoption, they could grow up in congenial atmosphere as good citizens. All the aforesaid lacunae were sought to be removed through the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance (Amendment) Act, 1962.

### *Public Health*

In order to eliminate the evil of adulteration of foodstuffs, Parliament amended the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act to make the penal provisions of the parent Act more deterrent and to provide that no manufacturer, distributor or dealer of any article of food shall sell to any vendor unless he gave a warranty, in writing, about the nature and the quality of such article to the vendor and that every vendor shall, if so required, disclose to the food inspector the name, address, etc., of the person from whom he purchased the articles.

### *Scientific Research*

In the field of atomic energy, through the enactment of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, Parliament conferred general powers on the Central Government regarding production, development, carrying out of research and disposal of atomic energy, control over radio-active substances, and production and supply of electricity from atomic energy etc.

### *Private Members' Legislation*

Three measures sponsored by Private Members were also passed by the Third Lok Sabha. They were the Marine Insurance Act, 1963, the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1964 and the Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1964.



PRIVATE MEMBERS' LEGISLATION DURING THE THIRD LOK SABHA\*

The last two-and-half hours of a sitting on each Friday in a Session are allotted for the transaction of Private Members' business. In case there is no sitting of the House on a Friday, this business is transacted on some other day in that week. Private Members' Bills and Resolutions are discussed alternately on these Fridays. The first Friday of a Session is allotted to Bills. Prior to the Budget Session of 1963, the first Friday of a Session was devoted to discussion on Resolutions and the next to Bills. The order was changed in order to give maximum notice of a Private Members' Resolution to Government.

A Private Member, wishing to introduce a Bill, has to give one month's notice, together with a copy of the Bill, while for the introduction of a Government Bill, only one week's notice is sufficient. An important point in respect of Private Members' Bills seeking amendment of the Constitution of India is that such a Bill is examined before its introduction by the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, and if the Committee recommends its introduction and the House agrees with that recommendation, the Bill is put down in the List of Business for introduction.

After introduction, the chances for the discussion of a Private Members' Bill in the House depend entirely on the ballot which determines the relative precedence of these Bills. One ballot is held for two consecutive days allotted for Private Members' Bills. The Bills securing the first four places in the ballot are set down for discussion in the List of Business for an allotted day, in addition to the part-discussed Bill, if any. At the end of the Third Lok Sabha, 106 Bills were pending in the House. All these Bills would lapse after the dissolution of the Third Lok Sabha, under article 107(5) of the Constitution.

During the Third Lok Sabha, Private Members evinced keen interest in legislative work as will be seen from the following figures:—

(1) Bills introduced	177
(2) Bills discussed	77

(3) Bills circulated for eliciting opinion	6
(4) Bills passed	3

Members' interest was particularly noticeable in regard to Bills seeking to amend the Constitution of India. During the Third Lok Sabha, 60 Constitution Amendment Bills were introduced, as against 11 Bills in the Second Lok Sabha. Similarly, 22 such Bills were discussed during the Third Lok Sabha as against 3 Bills in the Second Lok Sabha. Some of the Bills which were brought before the House during the Third Lok Sabha are mentioned below:—

- (1) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (Amendment of articles 100 and 189) by Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

The Bill sought to provide that the quorum to constitute a sitting of a House of Parliament or a State Legislature should be one-tenth of its total strength as laid down in articles 100 and 189 of the Constitution, but that the rest of the matters should be regulated by the Rules of Procedure of the House. The discussion on the Bill was adjourned *sine die* on the 3rd May, 1963.

- (2) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (Amendment of the Eighth Schedule) by Shri U. M. Trivedi.

The Bill sought to include "Sindhi" in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The Bill was discussed by the Lok Sabha, and was withdrawn by the Member with the leave of the House on the 4th November, 1966 on an assurance given by the Government that it would itself bring forward a Bill on the subject. Later, a Bill on the subject was introduced by the Government in the Rajya Sabha. The Bill which was passed by the Rajya Sabha could not be taken up for consideration by the Lok Sabha.

- (3) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1963 (Amendment of articles 74, 75 etc.) by Shri Shivamurthi Swami.

The Bill provided *inter alia* that the Prime Minister should be elected by Members of both

\*Prepared by the Legislative Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Houses of Parliament. The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 6th December, 1963. However, it did not come up for discussion before the House.

- (4) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1963 (*Amendment of articles 84 and 173*) by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

The Bill sought to provide minimum educational qualifications and maximum age limit for being chosen as a Member of Parliament and of a State Legislature. The Bill was discussed by the Lok Sabha and was rejected on the 10th April, 1964.

- (5) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (*Omission of article 370*) by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

The object of the Bill was to omit article 370 of the Constitution which contains certain temporary provisions in regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Bill was discussed by the House and was rejected on the 4th December, 1964.

- (6) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (*Amendments of articles 1, 2, 3, 4 etc.*) by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

The object of the Bill was to change the federal character of the Constitution into unitary. The Bill was discussed by the House, and was withdrawn by leave of the House on the 5th November, 1965.

- (7) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (*Omission of article 37*) by Shri Abdul Ghani Goni.

The object of the Bill was to make the Directive Principles of State Policy justiciable. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 28th March, 1964, but did not come up for discussion before the House.

- (8) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (*Amendment of the Seventh Schedule*) by Dr. L. M. Singhvi.

The Bill sought to make "Education" a concurrent subject under the Constitution. The Bill came up for discussion before the House on the 12th August, 1966 and was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

- (9) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1965 (*Amendment of articles 105 and 194*) by Shri Sivamurthi Swami.

The Bill sought to amend articles 105 and 194 of the Constitution, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Conference of Presiding Officers

of Legislative Bodies held in January, 1965, with a view to clarify that the powers, privileges and immunities of Legislatures, their Members and Committees could not be construed as being subject or subordinate to any other article of the Constitution. The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 19th March, 1965, but did not come up for discussion before the House.

- (10) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1966 (*Amendment of articles 22, 32 and Omission of article 359*) by Shri Madhu Limaye.

The Bill sought to abrogate the power of the Executive to suspend enforcement of Fundamental Rights and to make the provision of preventive detention operative only during an emergency. The Bill was discussed by the Lok Sabha and was rejected on the 18th March, 1966.

- (11) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1966 (*Amendment of articles 75 and 164*) by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

The Bill provided that the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers of States should belong to the House of the People or the Legislative Assemblies, as the case may be, and that not more than one-fourth of the Members of the Council of Ministers, at the Centre or in the States, should be Members of the Council of States or the Legislative Councils. The Bill was discussed in the House, and was rejected on the 13th May, 1966.

During the life of the Third Lok Sabha, the following three Private Members' Bills were passed and were placed on the Statute Book:—

- (1) The Marine Insurance Bill, 1959 by Shri M. P. Bhargava.

The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It sought to codify the law relating to marine insurance. The Indian marine insurance was hitherto governed by the British Marine Insurance Act. The Bill was passed by both the Houses and received the assent of the President on the 18th April, 1963 and became Act No. 11 of 1963.

- (2) The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (*Amendment of Sections 3 and 5*) by Shri Raghunath Singh.

The Bill sought to raise the salary and daily allowance of Members of Parliament and also to provide for them free air travel facilities for intermediate journeys. After the Bill was passed by both the Houses, it was assented to by the

President on the 29th September, 1964 and became Act No. 26 of 1964.

- (3) The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of Section 13*) by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.

The Bill provided that the right to apply for divorce on the ground that cohabitation had not been resumed for two years or more after the passing of a decree for judicial separation, or that conjugal life had not been restored after the expiry of two years or more from the date of decree for restitution of conjugal rights should be available to both husband and wife, as there was no justification for making the right available only to the party who had obtained the decree in each case. The Bill was passed by both the Houses and received the assent of the President on the 20th December, 1964. It became Act No. 44 of 1964.

Some other Bills of topical interest which were brought before the House are mentioned below:—

- (1) The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of Sections 2 and 3*) by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.

The Bill sought to raise the age of the contracting parties to a marriage, with a view to helping in the solution of economic, health, medical, mental, moral and other problems of the people. The Bill was discussed in the House and thereafter withdrawn on the 8th March, 1963.

- (2) The Untouchability (Offences) Amendment Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of Sections 3 and 4*) by Shri S. M. Siddiah.

The object of the Bill was to provide for members of the Scheduled Castes equal religious rights with any Hindu and also equal social rights with any member of the general public, and, for that purpose, to remove certain existing restrictions placed on them. The Bill was withdrawn, after discussion, on the 17th August, 1962.

- (3) The Beedi and Cigar Labour Bill, 1962 by Shri A. K. Gopalan.

The Bill sought to put the Beedi and Cigar industry on a factory basis. While still protecting the self-employed worker, it also assured the workers in the beedi and cigar industry the benefits of protective labour legislation which is available to large sections of other industrial workers. The Bill was discussed and thereafter withdrawn on the 18th November, 1962. Later, a Bill on the same subject was introduced by the Government in the Rajya Sabha on December 11, 1965. The Bill was passed by both the Houses

and received the assent of the President on the 30th November, 1966 and became Act No. 32 of 1966

- (4) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1963 (*Insertion of a new Section 7A*) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

The object of the Bill *inter alia* was to prescribe statutorily a uniform age of retirement for the working journalists in newspaper establishments in India. The Bill was discussed and rejected by the House on the 22nd March, 1963.

- (5) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (*Insertion of a new Section 6A*) by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

The Bill sought to provide a further disqualification for being chosen as a Member of Lok Sabha or of a State Legislative Assembly i.e. if a candidate is or was a Minister within six months preceding the last date for making nominations in respect of an election to that House. The Bill was taken up for consideration in the House on the 2nd December, 1966 and remained part-discussed.

- (6) The Indian Armed Forces Personnel (Compulsory Insurance) Bill, 1965 by Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

The Bill sought to provide for compulsory insurance for the Armed Forces Personnel in order to obviate the undue hardships to their families caused by their death. The Bill was introduced on the 3rd December, 1965 and did not thereafter come up for discussion.

- (7) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (*Insertion of new Section 298A etc.*) by Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi.

- (8) The Prevention of Cow Slaughter Bill, 1966 by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai.

- (9) The Cattle Slaughter Prohibition Bill, 1966 by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

The object of these Bills was to prohibit the slaughter of cows and other milch cattle. The Bills were introduced on the 18th December, 1964, 17th February, 1966 and 18th November, 1966 respectively, but did not come up for discussion.

- (10) The Denominational Educational Institutions (Discontinuance of Aid) Bill, 1966 by Dr. Mahadeva Prasad.

The Bill provided for discontinuance of Government aid to educational institutions having

religious, denominational or sectarian names. The Bill was introduced on the 17th February, 1966 but could not be taken up for consideration.

- (11) The Health (Periodical Medical Check-up of President and Prime Minister of India) Bill, 1966 by Dr. C. B. Singh.

The object of the Bill was to provide for the medical check-up of the President and the Prime Minister of India from time to time with a view to ensuring that they enjoy sound health and no apprehensions are raised in the public mind in

this regard. The Bill was introduced on the 15th April, 1966 and could not thereafter be discussed.

- (12) The Recognition of Trade Unions Bill, 1966 by Shri Madhu Limaye.

The Bill sought to encourage trade unionism among the employees and to provide for collective bargaining between the employers and representative trade unions of employees. The Bill was introduced on the 29th July, 1966 and was pending before the House till the end of the Third Lok Sabha.

## CONFERENCE OF PRESIDING OFFICERS\*

The Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India has now become a permanent institution in the Parliamentary democracy of our country. This Conference had its inception in 1921 in the wake of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. As many as thirty-one Conferences have been held so far, the last being held at New Delhi on October 29 and 30, 1966 under the Chairmanship of Sardar Hukam Singh, Speaker of Lok Sabha.

### Origin

The idea of holding the Conference of Presiding authorities of all Legislatures in India originally emanated from the late Lord Montague, the then Secretary of State for India. Lord Montague took keen interest in the establishment of parliamentary institutions in this country and was responsible for the famous declaration of the policy of the British Government towards India on August 20, 1917 envisaging the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to progressive realisation of responsible Government in this country. The Joint Parliamentary Committee of the British Parliament dealing with the Reform Bill of 1919, in recommending the appointment of the first President of the Central Legislative Assembly observed:

"He should be guide and adviser of the Presidents of the Provincial Councils, and he should be chosen with a view to the influence which it is hoped he would have on the whole history of the Parliamentary procedure in India."

To attain the desired objective, the first President of the Central Legislative Assembly, Sir Frederick Whyte (formerly a Member of the House of Commons) convened the first Conference of the President of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Presidents and Deputy Presidents of the Legislative Councils in the Provinces on September 14 and 16, 1921.

### Historical Review

The first Conference, presided over by a nominated President, became from 1926 onwards a Conference of elected Presidents. The late Shri

Vithalbhai J. Patel who was elected President of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925 gave a momentous impetus to the Conference during the term of his office. President Patel not only maintained the convention laid down by his predecessor—Sir Frederick with his wide and generous outlook did much for establishing sound democratic conventions in India—but further secured to the Legislature the very vital right of independence of the Legislature Secretariat from the control, direct or indirect, of the Executive Government. The scope of the discussions at the Conference, was, however, then limited by the subordinate status and fewer powers enjoyed by the Central and the Provincial Legislatures. These Legislatures were partly elected and partly nominated and their role was mainly advisory. The application of the parliamentary form of procedure to the Legislature to which the Executive was not responsible, was obviously incongruous in substance though the usefulness thereof to a great extent could not be questioned.

On the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in 1937, a new era started in which the Provincial Legislatures had more features in common with the British House of Commons than they used to have before. The character of the Central Legislature in substance and spirit was entirely transformed first with the advent of the Interim Government in 1946 and then with the coming into force of the new Constitution in 1950. Under the new Constitution, responsible Governments were set up at the Centre and in the States. The Central and the State Legislatures became sovereign in respect of subjects assigned to them. It was a transition from form to substance. With the real introduction of democratic principles and of an Executive responsible to the Legislature at the Centre and in the State, the discussions at the Conference also acquired a different and real meaning. The late Shri G. V. Mavalankar who was elected Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1946 did much to maintain and indeed enhance the dignity and sovereignty of Parliament and the State Legislatures. He laid strong foundations of Parliamentary democracy in India and strengthened the working of the Presiding Officers' Conference. With great imagination

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\*Prepared by the Conference Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

and foresight bestowed as he was, Mr. Speaker Mavalankar guided the destinies of the Conference from 1946 till his death in 1956 and helped to put the working of State Legislatures on sound and correct lines.

The Conference of Presiding Officers was convened periodically up to 1946. But Mr. Speaker Mavalankar, who found the Conference as an useful adjunct to parliamentary institutions decided to convene it annually. All the Presiding Officers thereafter met annually except on few occasions. They thus developed personal contacts, exchanged views and experiences and decided, in mutual consultations, upon a course which helped the development of Parliamentary Government in India.

Speaking about the usefulness of holding the Conference annually, Mr. Speaker Mavalankar in his address to the Conference held at Shillong in November, 1955 observed:

"It is necessary for Presiding Officers of Legislatures to meet annually to compare notes, take stock and discuss practical difficulties that arise from time to time in the working of democracy and gain from mutual experience and also to strengthen the conviction that the precedents that we are setting from time to time are sound ones. Such meetings are also necessary for personal contacts which inspire us to stand together and work with collective thought and strength for advance of democracy not merely in form but in substance."

The Conference of Presiding Officers has played an important part in bringing together people from all parts of India. From its inception to the year 1950, the venue of the Conference was either Delhi or Simla. In 1950, Mr. Speaker Mavalankar considered that the purpose of the Conference would be better served if it could be held at different centres in the various States instead of meeting always at one place. He was of the opinion that in this way various Presiding Officers would not only benefit by personal touch with different parts of the country but they would also do a great deal to foster a sense of national unity. His suggestions were accepted and appreciated by the Presiding Officers of State Legislatures and accordingly since 1951 the Conference was held at different places. The Conference was held at Trivandrum (1951), Gwalior (1953), Srinagar (1954), Rajkot and Shillong (1955), Madras (1956), Jaipur (1957), Darjeeling (1958), Hyderabad (1960), Bangalore (1960-61), Lucknow (1961), Chandigarh (1963), Patna (1964) and Bombay (1965).

The round of the country from south to north and east to west having been completed, the last Conference was held at New Delhi on October 29 and 30, 1966.

### Aims and Objects

The object of the Conference, as stated in the Resolution adopted at the Third Conference held at Delhi in December, 1923 was "to secure the appropriate co-ordination of parliamentary procedure throughout India". Many revolutionary changes took place since the thirties in the functions of Government and powers of the Legislatures in India and thereby in the substance and the spirit of parliamentary procedure.

The aims, objects and scope of the Conference changed with the democratization of Legislatures and evolution of responsible Governments in the country. The changes in the aims and outlook of the Conference can be seen from the Memoranda submitted and addresses delivered by the various Chairmen of the Conference from time to time. Extracts from some of these addresses etc. are given below:

In September, 1933, Shri Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Central Legislative Assembly, in his Memorandum regarding privileges etc. of Indian Legislatures and Members thereof, submitted on behalf of the Conference to the Joint Select Committee of the House of Lords stated the objects of the Conference as:

"The purpose of these Conferences is to co-ordinate as far as possible, the procedure of all the Indian Legislatures to enable the Presidents to exchange in full and free confidence their experiences and the general results of their work in their respective Chairs, and last but not the least, to ensure that Parliamentary institutions in British India should develop along the right lines."

In January, 1938, Sir. Abdur Rahim, President of the Central Legislative Assembly, while addressing the Conference held at New Delhi stated the objects of the Conference:

"The object of the Conference was to enable them to understand the different points of view and, if possible, to arrive at a sort of understanding as to what would be the right procedure to follow in a given case . . . . . If by this Conference they could arrive at a co-ordination of the practice of the

different Houses it would be all to the good. They should try, as best as they could, to establish sound traditions and sound practice which would help the growth of responsible government in the country."

After the advent of the Interim Government in 1946 Mr. Speaker Mavalankar in his address to the Conference held at New Delhi, in January, 1947 spoke about the objects as thus:

"Such Conferences will give us opportunities of pooling resources as also of learning by experience and by exchange of views. They give us an opportunity of personal contacts for comradeship in the service of our country, and will go a great way in enabling us thereby to discharge our responsibilities more efficiently."

In the Chairman's address to the Conference held at Trivandrum in July, 1951, delivered by Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, the then Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha in the absence of Mr. Speaker Mavalankar who was ill, the objects of the Conference were stated as:

"The situation, however, changed materially from 1947. Since then we have made the Conference an almost annual event, not only from the point of view of discussing, as before, matter of procedure, but to consider various matters of importance due to the changed political set-up in the country. The Central Legislative authority now called Parliament became a sovereign body since 15th August, 1947 and this fact brought in its wake various matters of importance relating to, not only the democratic set-up or forms but also the very substantial question of the effective control of the Legislature over the Executive."

In October, 1958, while addressing the Conference held at Darjeeling, Mr. Speaker Ayyangar observed:

"I have always felt that at our annual Conferences and at other Conferences we should address ourselves to devising ways and means of spreading the democratic spirit in the country besides addressing ourselves to matters of parliamentary practice and procedure. The substance is always more important than the form."

In December, 1960, Mr. Speaker Ayyangar in his address to the Conference held at Bangalore stated as:

"Hitherto at our Conference we had been discussing only points on parliamentary procedure and practice. I feel that we should also discuss some current topics of general interest with special reference to the working of democracy in our land. I therefore suggest that we might make a beginning this time in that regard. So, on the first day, i.e. today we shall not be discussing the procedural points received from various Presiding Officers. Instead we shall have a general discussion on the many points that have arisen inside and outside our country and in particular we shall discuss "Groups within parties in the Legislatures and their effect on the work of (a) Legislature, (b) Government, and (c) Administration". For the future Conferences I would expect you to suggest some general topics in addition to the points on procedural problems which you may have faced during the year."

In the wake of Emergency, Mr. Speaker Hukam Singh in his address to the Conference held at Chandigarh in February, 1963 observed:

"The Presiding Officers at this moment really have a very responsible part to play during this Emergency. It is a double-fold task. They have to see that the Parliamentary institutions are maintained and the individual liberty also remains intact. In this hour of Emergency, no attacks might be made on the personal rights of the individual as well as of our democratic institutions. We are responsible and we have to see that the decisions, that have to be taken, are not delayed. They are taken with that speed as is needed during such an Emergency.....So we have to see that this democratic machine is adjusted in a way to suit the Emergency, and that that speed is adopted which is required for this emergent occasion. We have to see that no obstruction is placed so far as national claims on decisions are concerned. We have to safeguard the interests of the individual as well as the democratic

institutions. We have to see that they are maintained even when there is an Emergency in the country."

### Organization and working of the Conference

The Conference of Presiding Officers is now convened annually for 2-3 days at different places by rotation. The venue is settled in advance mostly at the previous Conference. The dates of the Conference are settled by the Chairman of the Conference in consultation with the Presiding Officers of the host State Legislature after ascertaining the convenience of other Presiding Officers.

Agenda of the Conference is settled by the Chairman after inviting points for discussion from the Presiding Officers of State Legislatures. Besides the points on parliamentary procedure, matters of common interest are also discussed by the Conference.

In addition to the Speaker of Lok Sabha, the Conference is attended by the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speakers, Chairmen, Deputy Speakers and Deputy Chairmen of all State Legislatures (including Union Territories). Secretaries/Officers of State Legislatures attend as advisers to their Presiding Officers.

The Speaker of Lok Sabha is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Conference. The Secretary of Lok Sabha is *ex-officio* Secretary of the Conference and the Lok Sabha Secretariat functions as the Secretariat for the Conference.

On the first day of the Conference, after the welcome speech by the Presiding Officer(s) of the host State Legislature, the Chairman of the Conference delivers his inaugural address. This address *inter alia* includes a survey of the:

- (i) Achievements since the last Conference;
- (ii) new schemes implemented and changes introduced in the procedure and practice and the rulings given by the Chair in the spheres of legislation, committees, privileges etc. in Lok Sabha during the previous years; and
- (iii) matters of common interest confronting the Legislatures in the country.

From the very beginning, it has been the practice to hold the Conference *in camera*. Press representatives and others are, however, admitted at the time of the Chairman's address on the first day of the Conference. The Chairman's address is given wide publicity in the newspapers. Press releases relating to the points discussed by the Conference are issued at the conclusion of each day's meeting.

### Achievements of the Conference

The Conference of Presiding Officers has played a very important role in the evolution of Parliamentary Democracy in India. The Conference though started with a limited object of "appropriate co-ordination of parliamentary procedure throughout India" has gone a long way in establishing sound traditions of democracy and parliamentary procedure in all the Legislatures in the country. The Conference, besides providing opportunities for developing personal contacts between the Presiding Officers coming from all parts of the country, has now become a forum for them to discuss their common problems and to find solutions therefor. It has enabled Presiding Officers to co-ordinate their work in the different Legislatures and compare notes so as to be able to evolve the best forms of procedure necessary or suitable in the light of their experience. The Conference has also played a very important part in the difficult task of establishing uniform and effective parliamentary conventions throughout India. The working of Legislatures in those States where Legislatures were new and had no previous experience, has been put on the correct lines through this Conference.

Some of the most important subjects discussed by the Conference are:

- (i) *Constitutional Provision for separate secretariat staff and independence of the Secretariats of the Legislatures:* The inclusion of Articles 98 and 187 in our Constitution providing for separate secretarial staff and independence of the Secretariats of the Legislatures both at the Centre and in the States which is an essential condition of democratic government can be regarded as the greatest achievements of the Conference. The Conference had a special session of one day on April 10, 1949 to consider the matter and it was unanimously resolved there that the independence of the Legislatures through an independent Secretariat must be secured by a special provision in the Constitution.
- (ii) *Powers and Privileges of the Legislatures in India:* The powers, privileges and immunities enjoyed by Parliament and the State Legislatures in India under Articles 105 and 194 of the Constitution (equated to those enjoyed by the House of Commons, U.K.) are the outcome of the deliberations of the Conference of Presiding Officers from year to year. The question of privileges etc. of Indian Legislatures and their



Members was discussed at the first Conference in 1921 and also at subsequently Conference in 1921 and also at subsequent Conferences particularly in 1933, 1938, 1939, 1947 and 1950. As a result of the deliberations of the Conference held in 1933 and 1938, Memoranda for providing in the Statutes the same privileges, powers and immunities as were enjoyed by the House of Commons were submitted by the then Presidents of the Central Legislative Assembly (Chairmen of the Conference) to the joint Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1933 and to the Government of India in 1938. No success was, however, achieved then. The question was again considered by the Conference in January, 1947. Subsequently, at the instance of Mr. Speaker Mavalankar, so far as the Centre was concerned, section 28 of the Government of India Act, 1935 was amended by an Adaptation Order in 1948 incorporating the privileges and powers of the Central Legislative Assembly.

After 1950, the question of codification of privileges came up before the Conference from time to time. In 1955, the Conference resolved that "in the present circumstances, codification was neither necessary nor desirable."

The question came up again before the Conference held at Bombay in January, 1965 though in a different form. The point for discussion before the Conference was the course of action that should be adopted by the Presiding Officers in view of the Opinion of the Supreme Court on 'Special Reference No. 1 of 1964 regarding the conflict between the U.P. Vidhan Sabha and the Allahabad High Court. The Conference considered the matter in all its aspect and came to the conclusion that contrary to the clear language of Articles 105 and 194 and intention of the Constitution makers relating to the ouster of jurisdiction of Courts regarding the powers, privileges, and immunities of the Legislature and its Members, the Opinion of the Supreme Court had reduced Legislatures to the status of inferior Courts, and had implications that would deter the Legislatures

from discharging their functions honestly and with dignity. The Conference then resolved that in order to make the intention of the Constitution-makers clear beyond doubt, suitable amendments should be made to Articles 105 and 194. The operative part of the Resolution reads as:

"Now therefore, this Conference considers that suitable amendments to articles 105 and 194 should be made in order to make the intention of the Constitution-makers clear beyond doubt so that the powers, privileges and immunities of Legislatures, their members and Committees could not, in any case, be construed as being subject or subordinate to any other articles of the Constitution."

- (iii) *Independence of State Legislature Secretariats:* This vital question has been engaging the serious attention of the Conference for the last so many years. In 1953, the Conference resolved that the various Legislature Secretariats should be placed on an independent footing from the control of the Executive. Thereafter the question came up before the Conference many a time. Recently the question has been considered by a Sub-Committee of the Presiding Officers and also by the full Conference and concrete suggestions have been made. It is hoped that time is not far when the objective would be achieved and all the State Legislature Secretariats would be free from the control of the Executive.
- (iv) *Uniformity of Rules of Procedure:* The question of uniformity of Rules of Procedure in all the Legislatures in India was considered by the Conference from 1938 onwards. After independence the question assumed much importance and in 1954 the Conference resolved that the Rules of Procedure relating to Committees in the various State Legislatures should be on the same lines as those in force in Parliament. Then in 1955, the Conference resolved that the Rules of Procedure relating to Questions in Lok Sabha should be adopted by the State Legislatures with such modifications as might be deemed necessary by

**'Special Reference No. 1 of 1964—**

(Reference by the President of India under Article 143(1) of the Constitution of India regarding the powers and jurisdiction of the High Legislature and its officers and regarding the legislature and its members in relation to the High duties.)

Article 143(1) of the Constitution of India regarding the powers and jurisdiction of the High Court and its Judges in the discharge of their powers privileges and immunities of the said Legislature and its Members in relation to the High Court and its Judges in the discharge of their

the State Legislature concerned. It is gratifying that by now most of the State Legislatures have framed their Rules more or less on the lines of the Rules of Procedure in force in Lok Sabha. Uniformity of Rules relating to Financial Committees and other Parliamentary Committees has been brought about by holding periodical Conferences of the Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees, Estimates Committees and other Parliamentary Committees of the Centre and of the States. These Conferences have been started as a result of the deliberations of the Conference of Presiding Officers.

- (v) *Speaker's Seat*: Another very important question that has been engaging the attention of the Conference from 1937 onwards is the question of relationship that should subsist between the Speaker and the political party to which he belonged prior to his election to the Office of the Speaker. With a view to making the Office of the Speaker really independent and free from party politics, the Conference has been striving for the establishment of the convention of "once a Speaker always a Speaker" as it obtains in the United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom, upon his elevation to the high office the Speaker severs all connections with his party. His impartiality is further secured by the convention of his unopposed return and election to the office so long as he wishes to serve.

The question assumed more importance since the attainment of Independence and the emergence of various political parties in the Legislatures. The Conference held at Trivandrum in July-August, 1951 discussed the matter and passed the following Resolution:

"This Conference is of opinion that it is desirable in the interest of the development of free democratic institutions in this country that following the practice in the British House of Commons a convention should be established to the effect that the seat from which the Speaker or the Chairman stands for re-election should not be contested in the elections that are held from time to time. The necessary corollary of the full establishment of this convention would be that the

Speaker or the Chairman would not take part in party politics. The Conference feels that such a convention is a healthy one and its growth should be encouraged."

After the first General Elections, the Congress had emerged as the largest party in most of the Legislatures. Although there were attempts to follow in general the principles of re-electing the retiring Speaker, departures were made owing to various political developments in the States.

The Conference held at Gwalior in October, 1953 again took up this issue and adopted the following Resolution:

"That this Conference is of opinion that it is desirable in the interest of the development of the free democratic institutions in this country that a convention should be established to the effect that the seat from which the Speaker or the Chairman stands for re-election should not be contested in the elections that are held from time to time, and steps for making a beginning in that direction may be pressed upon the Government by the Chairman in the light of discussions held in this Conference."

Mr. Speaker Mavalankar undertook to discuss the matter with the various political parties with a view to creating a consensus of opinion in favour of such a convention. He raised this issue before the Leaders of the Congress Party and also addressed a letter on the subject to the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru who was the President of the Congress also at that time. Thereupon the issue came before the Congress Working Committee. The Working Committee made the following decision on the subject on April 4, 1954:

"The Working Committee considered Shri G. V. Mavalankar's letter for establishing a convention for the uncontested election of Speakers and felt that this was not a feasible proposition for the present in view of other political parties being involved in the question. However, it was decided that, normally, Speakers should be given Congress ticket and if they are elected, they may be selected for election to Speakership as far as possible."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Congress Bulletin, April, 1954.

This convention though ideal, is not easy to be established without some sort of agreement on the issue among all the political parties in the country. All conventions, however, grow gradually and have to be built up step by step. On an issue like this, it is also necessary to create public opinion in its favour.

All the same, the Conference has not left the matter. It is still a live issue and has been coming up before the Conference from time to time in recent years. The Chairmen of the Conference have been strongly pleading for establishment of the convention in their inaugural Addresses to the Conference from year to year. It is possible that some day the objective may be achieved.

## THE CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT ACTS\*

### Three Modes of Amendment

Unlike many other written Constitutions which have only one uniform procedure for amending any of their provisions, the Constitution of India has provided for three categories of amendments. The first two categories are detailed in Article 368, which reads as follows:

"An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent, and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill:

Provided that if such amendment seeks to make any change in<sup>1</sup>

- (a) article 54, article 55, article 73, article 162 or article 241, or
- (b) chapter IV of Part V, chapter V of Part VI, or chapter I of Part XI, or

(c) any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule, or

(d) the representation of States in Parliament, or

(e) the provisions of this article

the amendment shall also require to be ratified by the legislatures of not less than one half of the States by resolutions to that effect passed by those legislatures, before the Bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent."

Thus, certain parts of the Constitution can be amended by a majority of the total membership of each House of Parliament and a two-thirds majority of each House present and voting, while certain other specified provisions require, in addition to this special majority, ratification by at least one-half of the State Legislatures.

The third category of amendments are those which can be effected by Parliament by a simple majority, such as that required for the passing of any ordinary law. The amendments contemplated in articles 4, 169, para 7 of Schedule V and para 21 of Schedule VI<sup>2</sup> fall within this category and are specifically excluded from the purview of Article 368.

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\*Prepared by the Reference Wing, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

<sup>1</sup>Article 54 and 55 deal with the election of the President, articles 73 and 162 with the extent of the Executive, Power of the Union and the States respectively, and article 241 with High Courts for Union Territories.

Chapter IV of Part V and Chapter V of Part VI deal with the Union Judiciary and the High Courts in the States respectively, while Chapter I of Part XI deals with the legislative relations between the Union and the States.

<sup>2</sup>Article 4 provides that laws made by Parliament under Article 2 (relating admission or establishment of new States) and Article 3 (relating to formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States) effecting incidental or consequential amendments in the First or Fourth Schedule of the Constitution shall not be deemed to be amendments of the Constitution for the purpose of Article 368.

Article 169 empowers Parliament to provide by law for the abolition or creation of legislative councils in the States and declares that though such law shall contain such provisions for the amendment of the Constitution as may be necessary, it shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368.

The Fifth Schedule contains provisions as to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. Para 7 of the Schedule vests Parliament with plenary powers to enact laws amending the Schedule and lays down that no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368.

Under para 21 Parliament has full power to enact laws amending the Sixth Schedule which contains provisions for the administration of Tribal Areas in Assam. No such law, however, is to be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368.

Apart from these, there are, as pointed out by Dr. Ambedkar, "innumerable articles in the Constitution" "which leave the matter subject to law made by Parliament".<sup>3</sup> Article 11, for instance, empowers Parliament to make any provision relating to citizenship, notwithstanding anything contained in Part II of the Constitution, which deals with the subject-matter of citizenship. In these cases, Parliament, may, by passing ordinary laws, in effect, modify or annul the operation of certain provisions of the Constitution, without actually amending them. Since such laws do not in fact make any change whatsoever in the letter of the Constitution, they may not, strictly speaking, be regarded as amendments of the Constitution nor categorised as such.

### Flexibility

By providing different modes of amendment as mentioned above and by vesting the constituent power in the ordinary legislature *viz.*, the Union Parliament, instead of in any special body as in some other Constitutions, the framers of our Constitution have made it partly rigid and partly flexible. The reason for introducing this element of flexibility was explained by Pandit Nehru in the Constituent Assembly as follows:

"While we want this Constitution to be as solid and as permanent in structure as we can make it, nevertheless there is no permanence in Constitutions. There should be a certain flexibility. If you make anything rigid and permanent, you stop a nation's growth, the growth of a living, vital, organic people....."

In any event, we should not make a Constitution, such as some other great countries have, which are so rigid that they ..... cannot be adapted easily to changing conditions. Today especially when the world is in turmoil and we are passing through a very swift period of transition, what we may do to-day may not be wholly applicable to-morrow."<sup>4</sup>

During the last seventeen years several changes have taken place in the country, and the Constitution has been amended twenty times to conform to these changes and new conditions. The first Constitution Amendment Act was passed in 1951 by the Provisional Parliament, and the First, Second and Third Lok Sabhas passed respectively six, five and eight amendment acts during their

life-times. Of the twenty Acts passed so far, eight had to be referred to the State Legislatures for ratification, as they contained provisions relating to matters referred to in the Proviso to Article 368.<sup>5</sup>

The important changes that have been made by these twenty Amending Acts may be broadly divided under the following heads:

- (i) Amendments due to States Reorganisation and other territorial changes;
- (ii) Amendments relating to Legislatures, elections and allied matters;
- (iii) Amendments relating to the Executive and the Administration;
- (iv) Amendments relating to the Judiciary;
- (v) Amendments to Fundamental Rights; and
- (vi) Miscellaneous amendments.

#### (i) AMENDMENTS DUE TO STATES REORGANISATION ETC.

##### *States Reorganisation*

The most extensive amendment to the Constitution was made by the Seventh Amendment Act, 1956, which sought to implement the scheme of the States Reorganisation. Under this scheme, the territory of India, which had hitherto been divided into three categories of States (Parts A, B, and C) besides the Part D territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, was reorganised to consist of two categories only, named States and Union Territories. Article 1 of the Constitution together with its First Schedule was amended to incorporate the changes in the names and boundaries of the units, consequent upon this new categorisation. Numerous other articles relating to Legislatures and matters of administration also underwent a change as a result of this Reorganisation.

##### *Inclusion of new territories*

The territories of (a) Dadra and Nagar Haveli, (b) Goa, Daman and Diu and (c) Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam were added to the Indian Union in August 1961, December 1961 and August 1962, respectively. They were included as Union Territories in the First Schedule by the 10th, 12th and 14th Amendment Acts,<sup>6</sup> which also amended article 240(1) so as to enable the President to make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of these territories.

<sup>3</sup>Constituent Assembly Debates, Vol. IX, September 17, 1949, p. 1660.

<sup>4</sup>Constituent Assembly Debates, Vol. VII, November 8, 1948, pp. 322-323.

<sup>5</sup>The Acts referred to State Legislatures for ratification are the 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Amendment Acts.

<sup>6</sup>The 10th Amendment Act was passed in August 1961 and the 12th and 14th Amendment Acts in March and December 1962 respectively.

### *Transfer of Territory to Pakistan*

The transfer of certain territories to Pakistan as a result of the settlement of some disputes over the borders of Assam, Punjab, West Bengal and Tripura also involved an amendment to the First Schedule, which was done by the Constitution (9th Amendment) Act, 1960.

### *Article 3*

Besides, Article 3, which relates to the formation of new States and the alteration of areas, boundaries and names of existing States, was amended twice in a general way. The Constitution (5th Amendment) Act, 1955 amended it so as to enable the President to fix a time-limit for ascertaining the views of the State Legislatures, whenever a Bill relating to any change in the area, boundaries or names of these States was referred to them under the proviso to this Article. The 18th Amendment Act, 1966, clarified that the power of Parliament under this Article applied not only to the States but also to the Union Territories, but unlike the States the latter were not entitled to be consulted by the President on this matter.

### (ii) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO LEGISLATURES

#### *Composition of Lok Sabha*

Article 81 of the Constitution had originally fixed the maximum number of members to be elected to the Lok Sabha at 500 and the upper population limit for a Lok Sabha constituency at 7.5 lakhs. As owing to general increase in the population, this upper limit could not be adhered to without increasing the number of seats, the article was amended by the Constitution (2nd Amendment) Act, 1952 removing the upper population limit.

In 1956, however, when the scheme of States Reorganisation was put through by the 7th Amendment Act, the number of Lok Sabha seats was increased from 500 to 520, of whom 500 were to be chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies, in the States and 20 by the Union Territories "in such manner as Parliament may by law provide".

The number of seats allotted to the Union Territories was further increased to 25 in 1962 by the 14th Amendment Act, in order to give representation to Pondicherry (which had been

included in the Indian Union) and to provide for future contingencies.

#### *Reservation of Seats*

Article 334 of the Constitution had provided for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for representation by nomination of the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies for a period of ten years from 1950. Since the reasons which weighed with the Constituent Assembly for making such a provision had not ceased to exist even after the expiry of ten years, the article was amended in 1960 by the 8th Amendment Act extending the period for another ten years, that is, upto 1970.

#### *Allocation of Seats in Rajya Sabha*

The Fourth Schedule containing the allocation of seats to the various States in the Rajya Sabha had to be completely revised in 1956,<sup>7</sup> when the States Reorganisation introduced the new classification of territory into States and Union Territories. The name of Pondicherry was added to the Schedule in 1962,<sup>8</sup> with one seat allotted to it, when that Union Territory became part of the Indian Union.

#### *Legislative Councils*

The 7th Amendment Act raised the maximum strength of the Legislative Council of a State having such a council from one-fourth to one-third of the strength of the Legislative Assembly of that State, by an amendment to Article 171 (1). It also made provision for the States of Madhya Pradesh and Mysore to have a bicameral legislature.<sup>9</sup>

#### *Legislatures for Union Territories*

In 1962, a new Article 239A was inserted in the Constitution by the 14th Amendment Act, conferring power on Parliament to create by law for any of the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry, a Legislature, whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected, or a Council of Ministers or both.

#### *Election of President and Vice-President*

Article 66 (1) required that the members of both Houses of Parliament should assemble at a joint sitting for the election of the Vice-Presi-

<sup>7</sup>By the 7th Amendment Act, 1956.

<sup>8</sup>By the 14th Amendment Act, 1962.

<sup>9</sup>Amendment to Article 168(1).

dent. As this seemed to be unnecessary and was also likely to cause practical difficulties, an amendment was made to the Article by the 11th Amendment Act, 1961, dispensing with the joint sitting and laying down that the Vice-President should be elected by an "electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament."

Simultaneously Article 71 was also amended to make the election of the President and the Vice-President unchallengeable on the ground of the existence of any vacancy in the appropriate electoral college, as it was possible that the elections to both the Houses of Parliament might not always have been completed before the election of the President or the Vice-President.

#### *Summoning of and Address to Legislatures*

Article 85 originally required that Parliament must be summoned to meet twice at least every year and that "six months shall not intervene" between its last sitting in one session and its first sitting in the next session. Article 87 required the President to address both Houses of Parliament at the commencement of every session.

The Constitution (1st Amendment) Act, 1951, altered the previous article so that the President is now required to summon Parliament from time to time with not more than six months' interval between the end of one session and the beginning of another. Under an amendment to the other article the President has now to address both Houses of Parliament only at the commencement of the first session of each year, and at the commencement of the first session after each general election.

Similar changes were made in the corresponding provisions for the State Legislatures, viz. Articles 174 and 176.

#### *Abolition of Election Tribunals*

The Election Commission in its Report on the Third General Elections had recommended the abolition of election tribunals for the purpose of deciding disputes arising out of elections to Parliament and the State Legislatures and had favoured trial of election petitions by the High Courts. In order to give effect to this recommendation, the reference to election tribunals in Article 324(1) of the Constitution had to be committed, before appropriate changes could be

made in the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The Constitution (19th Amendment) Act 1966, was passed for this purpose.

#### (iii) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO THE EXECUTIVE *Governors*

The 7th Amendment Act, 1956, made provision for the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more States, by inserting a proviso to Article 153. By another new Article 258A, it empowered the Governor of a State to entrust any of the functions of the State to the Union Government or its officers, with the consent of the Government of India.

#### *Union Territories*

An amendment to Article 239 provided for the administration of a Union Territory by the President acting through an administrator to be appointed by him "with such designation as he may specify".<sup>10</sup>

#### *Inter State Sales Tax*

Article 286 relating to restrictions on the imposition of tax by the States on inter-State sale and purchase of goods gave rise to differing interpretations by the Courts. It was therefore amended<sup>11</sup> together with Article 269 and the Seventh Schedule,<sup>12</sup> bringing such sales and purchases exclusively within the legislative and executive jurisdiction of the Union. Power was also conferred on Parliament to formulate by law principles for determining when a sale or purchase of goods took place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce, or in the course of import into and export out of India.

#### (iv) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY

##### *High Courts*

The 7th and 15th Amendment Acts made amendments to several provisions relating to the Judiciary. An amendment to Article 231<sup>13</sup> empowered Parliament to establish a common High Court for two or more States or for two or more States and a Union Territory. Article 230 was revised to enable Parliament to extend to, or exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court from, any Union Territory.<sup>14</sup> The 15th Amendment Act, 1963, provided that a High Court, within whose jurisdiction a cause of action arose, might also have

<sup>10</sup>By the 7th Amendment Act, 1956.

<sup>11</sup>By the 6th Amendment Act, 1956.

<sup>12</sup>A new Entry 92-A was made in the Union List of the 7th Schedule.

<sup>13</sup>By the 7th Amendment Act, 1956.

<sup>14</sup>By the 7th Amendment Act, 1956.

jurisdiction to issue directions, orders or writs to any Government, authority or person, notwithstanding that the seat of such Government or authority or the residence of such person was outside the territorial jurisdiction of that High Court.<sup>15</sup>

#### *Appointment of Judges*

The President was empowered to appoint additional judges for clearing arrears and acting judges in temporary vacancies, by an amendment to Article 224.<sup>16</sup> An amendment to Article 128 and the insertion of a new Article 224A provided for the appointment of a retired High Court Judge to sit and act as a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court.<sup>17</sup>

#### *Age of Judges*

The age of retirement of High Court Judges (including acting and additional Judges) was raised from 60 to 62, by an amendment to Articles 217(1) and 224(3). If any question arose as to the age of a High Court Judge, it was to be decided by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the decision of the President was to be final.<sup>18</sup> In the case of a Supreme Court Judge, the age was to be determined by "such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law provide".<sup>19</sup>

#### *Practice by Retired Judges*

Prior to 1956, there was a complete ban on practice by a retired Judge of a High Court. The 7th Amendment Act, 1956 relaxed this ban and allowed him to practise in the Supreme Court and in any High Court other than the one in which he was a permanent judge.<sup>20</sup>

#### *Validation of Judgments*

The Supreme Court had in a recent judgment<sup>21</sup> held the appointments of certain district judges in the Uttar Pradesh as invalid. As a consequence, doubts had been raised on the validity of the judgments, decrees and orders passed by these judges. To remedy the situation, the Constitution (20th Amendment) Act was passed in 1966, validating the appointment, posting, promo-

tion and transfer of these judges, as well as the judgments, decrees, orders and sentences passed by them.<sup>22</sup>

#### (v) AMENDMENTS TO FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

##### *Compulsory Acquisition of Property*

Clause (1) of Article 31 had provided that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law" and clause (2) that "no property.....shall be taken possession of or acquired for public purposes under any law..... unless the law provides for compensation". A number of State Legislatures had enacted laws abolishing the *Zamindari* system as a measure of agrarian reform, but the validity of these laws became the subject-matter of protracted and dilatory litigation, although they provided for the payment of compensation for the property acquired by the State, as required under Article 31(2). As the implementation of these agrarian reforms was thus held up, the Constitution was amended in 1951<sup>23</sup> by inserting two new provisions, Articles 31A and 31B, to fully secure the constitutional validity of *zamindari* abolition laws in general and certain specified State Acts in particular. Article 31A exempted all laws which provided for acquisition by the State of any 'estate' or any rights therein from the operation of any of the provisions relating to Fundamental Rights. Article 31B was intended for safeguarding the measures passed by the State Legislatures from any adverse judicial decisions, by specifying them in a new Schedule, viz. the Ninth Schedule.

Still, the matter was not free from dispute, and although the distinction between clause 1 of the Article (which dealt with the deprivation of property under some regulatory or prohibitory law) and clause 2 (which dealt with the acquisition or requisitioning of property by the State for public purposes) was there the courts sometimes regarded them as dealing with the same subject. They held that even in cases where deprivation of property was caused by a purely regulatory provision of law and was not accompanied by an acquisition or taking possession of that or any other property right by the State, the law, in order to be valid, had to provide for compensation under clause (2) of the Article.

<sup>15</sup>By inserting a new clause (1A) in Article 226.

<sup>16</sup>7th Amendment Act, 1956.

<sup>17</sup>15th Amendment Act, 1963.

<sup>18</sup>Insertion of a new clause (3) in Article 217.

<sup>19</sup>Insertion of a new clause (2A) in Article 124.

<sup>20</sup>By amending Article 220.

<sup>21</sup>Chandra Mohan vs State of Uttar Pradesh AIR 1966 Supreme Court 1987.

<sup>22</sup>By inserting a new Article 233A.

<sup>23</sup>By the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951.



The Constitution (4th Amendment) Act, 1955, therefore amended Article 31 to re-state more precisely the State's power of compulsory acquisition and to distinguish it from deprivation of property under some regulatory or prohibitory law. It laid down that the State's obligation to pay compensation would not arise, unless the ownership or the right to possession was transferred to the State or to a corporation owned or controlled by the State. The amendment also made it clear that no property could be compulsorily acquired or requisitioned by the State save for a "public purpose" and that the "adequacy" of compensation provided in the law for such acquisition could not be called in question in any court of law.

The 17th Amendment Act, 1964, further laid down that the State could not acquire any portion of a person's estate which was under his personal cultivation and was within the ceiling limit stipulated by any law, without paying compensation for it at not less than its market value.<sup>24</sup> Both the 17th and 4th Amendment Acts enlarged the definition of the word "estate" in Article 31A, so as to include therein lands held under *ryotwari* settlement in addition to other lands in respect of which provisions are normally made in land reform enactments. Both of them also included in the Ninth Schedule a number of State enactments relating to land reform in order to safeguard them against being declared as conflicting with Fundamental Rights. The 4th Amendment Act, in addition, extended the scope of Article 31A to cover some new categories of welfare legislation, apart from the *zamindari* abolition laws.

#### *State Monopoly in Trade etc.*

Article 19(1) (g) read with 19(6) conferred on every citizen the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business, subject to "reasonable restrictions" which the State might impose "in the interests of the general public." Although these words were comprehensive enough to cover any scheme of nationalisation which the State might undertake in the interest of general welfare, the matter was placed beyond doubt by providing for the over-riding right of the State to carry on "any trade, business, industry or service, whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise".<sup>25</sup>

In spite of this, doubts were raised by certain judgments of the courts that the State's monopoly

in trade or business might be construed as infringing the freedom of trade and commerce envisaged in Article 301. Article 305 was therefore amended by the 4th Amendment Act, 1955, excluding monopoly trading by the State from the purview of Article 301.

Apart from this, Entry 33 in the Concurrent List was also amplified in 1955 to include certain essential commodities like foodstuffs, cattle fodder, raw cotton, raw jute etc. so that the Central Government might have power to control the production, supply and distribution of these commodities.<sup>26</sup>

#### *Freedom of Speech, Assembly etc.*

The freedom of speech and expression guaranteed in Article 19(1) (a) was interpreted by the Courts as so comprehensive as not to render a person culpable, even if he advocated murder or other crimes of violence. To prevent such abuse of this freedom, the Constitution (1st Amendment) Act, 1951, made it subject to reasonable restrictions which the State might impose in the interests of the security of the State, public order, friendly relations with foreign States and prevention of incitement to offence.

Similarly, the Constitution (16th Amendment) Act, 1963, enabled the State to impose, in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, reasonable restrictions on the freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and the right to form associations and unions. Articles 84 and 173 and the Third Schedule were also amended to provide that every candidate for the membership of Parliament and the State Legislatures, Union and State Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India should take an oath or affirmation to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India.

#### *Provision for Backward Classes*

Article 15, which prohibits discrimination by the State against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste etc. was amended by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act in 1951, to ensure that any special provision which the State might make for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens, including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, might not be challenged on the ground of being discriminatory.

<sup>24</sup>By amending Article 31A.

<sup>25</sup>Constitution (1st Amendment) Act, 1951.

<sup>26</sup>Constitution (3rd Amendment) Act, 1955.

## (vi) MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

*Special Provisions for Nagaland*

Some special provisions were made in regard to the State of Nagaland by the Constitution (13th Amendment) Act, 1962.<sup>27</sup> The amendment laid certain special responsibilities on the Governor of Nagaland for maintaining law and order in the State so long as internal disturbances continued in the area and for the administration of the Tuensang district for a period of ten years or more, if necessary. It also provided that no Act of Parliament affecting the religious and social practices of the Nagas, their customary laws and the ownership and transfer of land should be applied to Nagaland, unless so decided by the Nagaland Legislature.

*Civil Services*

An amendment to Article 311 by the 15th Amendment Act, 1963, provided that a civil servant against whom any action of dismissal, removal or reduction in rank was proposed, must be informed of the charges and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard at the inquiry stage, but

that at the action-taking stage the reasonable opportunity would be limited to making a representation only on the basis of the evidence adduced during the enquiry.

*Public Service Commissions*

A new clause (1A) to Article 316, inserted by the Constitution (15th Amendment) Act, 1963, provided that any member of the Public Service Commission might be appointed to act as Chairman of that Commission, whenever the office of the Chairman fell vacant or he was on leave or was otherwise unable to perform his duties.

*Provision for Linguistic Minorities*

The 7th Amendment Act, 1956, inserted a new Article 350A enjoining every State to provide facilities for the children of the linguistic minority groups to get education in their mother-tongue at the primary stage. Another new Article 350B provided for the appointment by the President of a Special Officer to investigate and report on all matters relating to safeguards provided for the linguistic minorities under the Constitution.

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<sup>27</sup>By inserting a new Article 371A.

## PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES ON THE DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN\*

The draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on the 29th August, 1966 by the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare. On a request made by the Minister, the Speaker constituted five Committees referred to as A, B, C, D, and E. Committees, consisting of members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for considering the draft Fourth Five Year Plan.

Committee A consisting of 50 Members of the Lok Sabha and 30 Members of the Rajya Sabha dealt with the policy, resources and allocations of the Draft Plan. Committee B formed with 42 Members of the Lok Sabha and 34 Members of the Rajya Sabha dealt with Industry, Power, Transport and Scientific & Technological Research. Committee C concerned itself with Agriculture and Rural Economy. It consisted of 68 Members of the Lok Sabha and 30 Members of the Rajya Sabha. Social Services were discussed by Committee D formed with 27 Members of the Lok Sabha and 21 Members of the Rajya Sabha, while Education and Manpower Planning came under the purview of Committee E formed with 40 Members of the Lok Sabha and 24 Members of the Rajya Sabha.

Any other Member of Parliament, who wished to participate in the deliberations of the Committees was enabled to do so with the permission of the Chairman of the respective Committees.

*Appointment of Chairmen of the Committees.*—The Speaker nominated the following Members to serve as Chairmen of each of the five Committees.—Shri K. D. Malaviya (Lok Sabha) for Committee 'A'; Shri S. N. Mishra (Rajya Sabha) for Committee 'B'; Shri H. C. Mathur (Lok Sabha) for Committee 'C'; Dr. M. M. S. Siddhu (Rajya Sabha) for Committee 'D' and Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Lok Sabha) for Committee 'E'.

*Meeting of the Committees of Chairmen.*—A preliminary meeting of the Chairmen of the Committees was held on the 31st October 1966 to discuss the programme of work and the procedure to be

followed at the sittings of the Committees. The meeting was also attended by Shri Asoka Mehta, Minister of Planning and Social Welfare and Shri G. R. Kamat, Secretary, Planning Commission. It was decided by the Chairmen that the Committees should neither arrive at any decision nor pass any resolution, but should only express their views which might be made available to all the Members, as was done in the past on similar occasions. In other respects also, the procedure followed at the time of consideration of the Draft Second and Third Five Year Plans, was decided to be adopted by the Committees. It was also decided that the list of topics for discussion by the Committee should be drawn up and finalised by the Chairmen of the respective Committees, if necessary, in consultation with the Planning Commission. In addition, the Planning Commission would prepare notes on points on which information might be desired either by the Chairmen or the Members of the Committees. As regards the points raised by Members, these would be answered personally by Members/Officers of the Planning Commission at the sittings of the Committees. A tentative programme of sittings of various Committees was also drawn up and agreed to by the Chairmen present.

The minutes of the above meeting of the Chairmen were circulated to all Members of the Committees for their information. Copies of the minutes were *inter alia* endorsed to the Prime Minister's Secretariat and to the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare.

In order to render Secretarial assistance to the Committees and to make arrangements for their sittings, a small *ad hoc* unit was set up within the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Unit functioned in close coordination and cooperation with the Rajya Sabha Secretariat as also with the Planning Commission.

The proceedings of the Committees were recorded *verbatim*.

*Working of the Committees.*—A list of topics to be considered and discussed by each Committee

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\*Prepared by the Reference Wing, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

\*\*The procedure for discussion of the Draft Plan by Parliamentary Committees was first adopted in 1956 when four Parliamentary Committees were set up for discussion of the Draft Second Five Year Plan. The same procedure was also adopted in 1960 when five Parliamentary Committees were constituted to discuss the Draft Third Five Year Plan.

was drawn up by the Lok Sabha Secretariat for approval of the respective Chairman, and the discussions were confined to these topics, as far as possible.

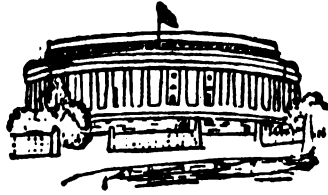
Seven days before the commencement of the sittings, the Members were informed by means of a general circular letter about the programme and venue of the sittings. Separate notices for each sitting of the Committees were also issued three days in advance, as far as possible, of the date of the sittings of the Committees. The Committees held their sittings during the period 7-11-66 to 7-12-66 and all but Committee 'B' (Industry, Power, Transport and Scientific and Technological Research) concluded their deliberations. The total number of sittings held by each Committee was as follows:—Committee 'A'—Nine Sittings; Committee 'B'—Eight Sittings; Committee 'C'—Six Sittings; Committee 'D'—Four Sittings and Committee 'E'—Three Sittings.

**Synopses of Proceedings.**—The Synopses of proceedings of each Committee were prepared by the Plan Committees' Unit and was approved by the Chairman of the respective Committees. As Parliament was not in session and not likely to assemble before the third week of March 1967, the Chairmen of the Committees, with the exception of Chairman, Committee 'B', presented the Synopses to the Speaker, in pursuance of Direction No. 71A(1),\* who ordered the publication and circulation of these Synopses under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.

The above procedure was adopted to facilitate the supply of copies of Synopses of Proceedings to the Planning Commission to enable them to make suitable use of various suggestions and views expressed by Members of the Committees in the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

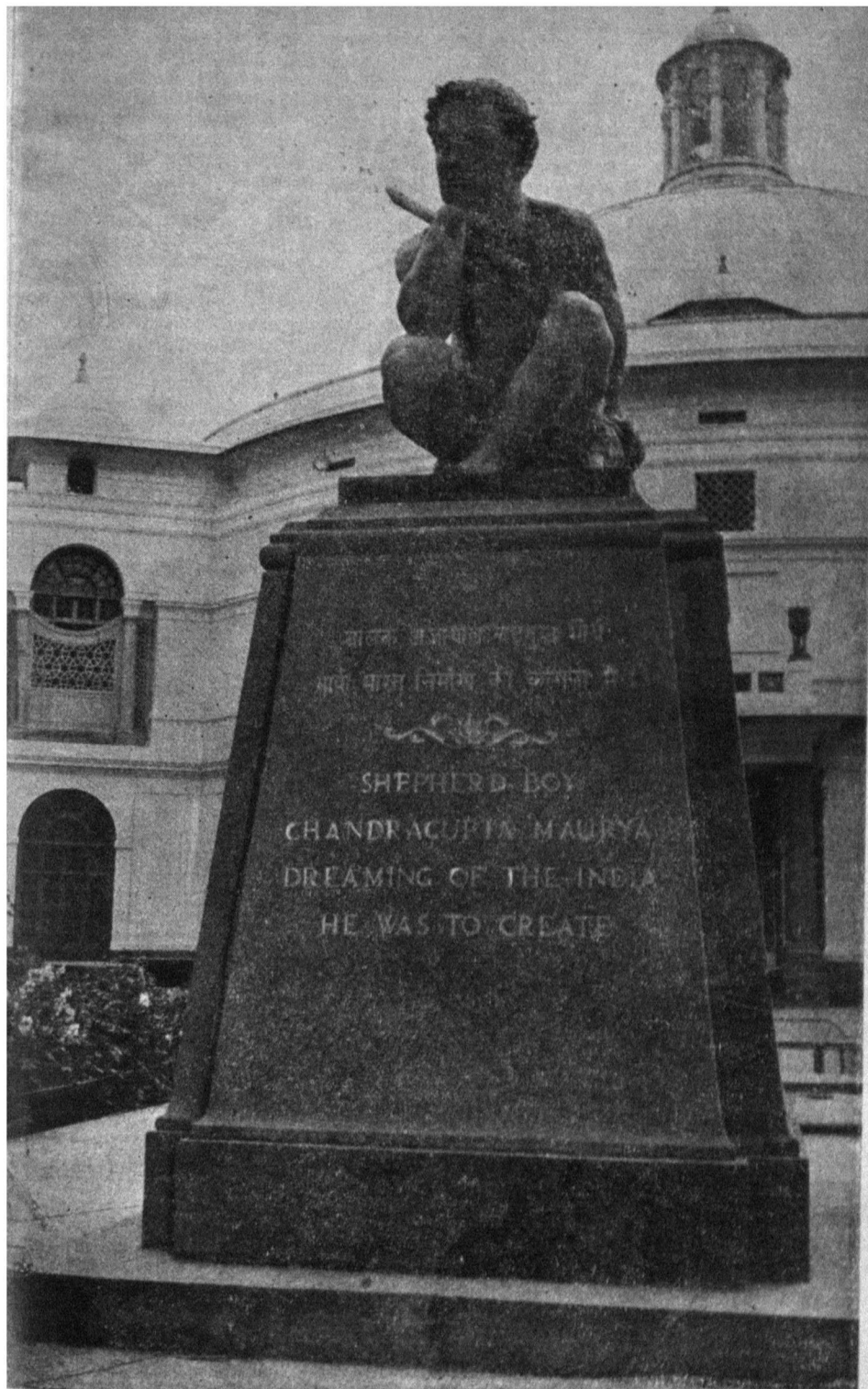
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\*Direction No. 71A(1) laid down *inter alia* the procedure to be followed for the presentation, publication and circulation of reports of Parliamentary Committees before they were presented to the House.



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शालक अजापिठकयदमुक्त मीर  
भवि भासु निर्माण के अल्पता

SHEPHERD BOY

CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA  
DREAMING OF THE INDIA  
HE WAS TO CREATE

**THIRD  
LOK  
SABHA**

1962-1967

**a SOUVENIR**

*Part II : Statistical Statements*

# THIRD LOK SABHA 1962-1967

## A SOUVENIR

### Part II — Statistical Statements

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT — NEW DELHI

March 1967

## THIRD LOK SABHA

### A General Survey.

The Third General Elections commenced on the 16th February, 1962 and were completed by February 25, 1962.

The Second Lok Sabha was dissolved on March 31, 1962 and the first sitting of the Third Lok Sabha was held on April 16, 1962. There have been sixteen sessions of the Third Lok Sabha covering a period of 792 days or two years and 62 days. The number of days on which the House actually sat was 578 days or 1 year and 213 days. The Third Lok Sabha was dissolved on March 3, 1967.

Compared with the earlier period of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), there has been a marked increase in the number of annual sittings and their duration from 1951 onwards, revealing the increased tempo in the activities of the House during these years. Thus, from 1951 to 1966, the average annual duration of the sittings was 802.1 hours as against 337.2 hours between the years 1929 to 1950.

The Third Lok Sabha held 578 sittings with a duration of 3732 hours and 40 minutes, as against 567 sittings of about 3651 hours' duration of the Second Lok Sabha and 677 sittings of about 3,784 hours' duration of the First Lok Sabha. The average duration of a sitting in the Third Lok Sabha comes to 6 hours and 27 minutes as compared with 6 hours and 26 minutes in the Second Lok Sabha and 5 hours and 35 minutes in the First Lok Sabha.

#### *Age Distribution of Members*

Under the Constitution, the minimum age prescribed for a person to be eligible for being chosen as a member of the Lok Sabha is 25 years. On the day of the first sitting of the Third Lok Sabha the youngest member was 25 years 9 months old, and the oldest 81 years 8 months. The average age of the whole House was 48 years 10 months, as against 46 years 4 months in the case of the Second Lok Sabha and 45 years 3 months in the case of the First Lok Sabha.

In the membership of the Third Lok Sabha, new entrants numbered 280, with an average age of 46 years and 10 months.

In the Third Lok Sabha, the maximum number of members fell in the age group 40—45 years, whereas the age groups 35—40 and 50—55 years claimed the maximum in the Second and First Lok Sabhas respectively.

#### *Occupational Pattern*

In the membership of the First and Second Lok Sabhas, lawyers had constituted the maximum number, their percentage to the total membership being 35.6 and 30.3 respectively. However, this category was relegated to the second position with 24.5 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha, the first place having been taken by the category of 'Agriculturists' with 27.4 per cent. In the First and Second Lok Sabhas, 'Agriculturists' had constituted 22.4 and 29.1 per cent respectively. There was a significant decrease in the percentage of both the categories of 'Teachers and Educationists' and 'Journalists and Writers' from 11.3 and 10.2 respectively in the Second Lok Sabha to only 5.8 per cent each in the Third Lok Sabha. The percentage of the category of 'Former Rulers' registered an upward trend in the Third Lok Sabha with 2.1 per cent as compared to 1.4 per cent in the Second Lok Sabha and 1.1 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

#### *President's Address to the House*

Under Article 87(1) of the Constitution, the President addressed the two Houses four times, viz., in the first, fourth, eleventh and fourteenth sessions of the Third Lok Sabha. In the seventh session, the address was delivered by the Vice-President discharging the function of the President. The matters referred to in these addresses were discussed in detail on each occasion on a Motion of Thanks. The total time involved in these discussions in the Lok Sabha was 105 hours.

#### *Time taken on various kinds of business*

Of the total time of 3732 hours and 40 minutes taken by the House, Legislative Business (excluding Budget) claimed the maximum—23 per cent, as against 28.2 per cent of the total time in the Second Lok Sabha and 48.8 per cent in the First Lok Sabha. The time involved on Budget, as percentage of the total time, has steadily increased—18.5 in the First Lok Sabha, 20.9 in the Second Lok Sabha and 25.0 in the Third Lok Sabha. The percentage time taken by Questions remained stationary during the Second and Third Lok Sabha, viz., 15.1 per cent of the total time as compared to 14.6 per cent in the First Lok Sabha. The percentage time spent on Resolutions, which declined from 6.3 in the First Lok Sabha to 5.5 in the Second Lok Sabha, went up to 5.9 in the Third Lok Sabha. The time involved on Motions as percentage of total



time during the First, Second and Third Lok Sabhas was respectively 7.1, 13.7 and 13.2.

### *Legislative Work*

During the tenure of the Third Lok Sabha, a large number of legislative measures pertaining to defence, administration, social and economic fields were brought on the Statute Book. The number of enactments aggregated 273 of which 39.9 per cent related to fiscal and financial subjects. Among the Bills passed, eight amended the Constitution.

The Defence of India Act was one of the important legislative measures enacted by the Third Lok Sabha in the wake of the aggression committed on our borders by China.

In the administrative field, mention may be made of the following Acts: Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Act; the State of Nagaland Act; Pondicherry (Administration) Act; the Government of Union Territories Act; Punjab Reorganisation Act; Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act; and Goa, Daman and Diu (Opinion Poll) Act.

In the social and labour welfare fields, the important legislative measures passed were: the Gold Control Act; the Payment of Bonus Act; Seamen's Provident Fund Act, Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act; and Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act.

In the economic field, the following Acts may be mentioned: the Unit Trust of India Act; the Industrial Development Bank of India Act; Banking Laws (Application to Cooperative Societies) Act; the Food Corporation Act; the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act; and the Asian Development Bank Act.

Three Private Members' Bills were brought on the Statute Book. The first Bill related to marine insurance, the second amended the Act relating to salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament and the third was the Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill.

### *Adjournment Motions*

During the span of the Third Lok Sabha, notices for 776 adjournment motions were received, of which 135 representing 17.3 per cent of the total, were brought before the House, and seven were admitted and discussed. "The food situation in Kerala" was discussed twice. The other adjournment motions discussed were: the escape of Mr. Walcott in a plane from the Safdarjung air-

port; the alleged failure of the Government in handling the language issue: paralysing of the administration in Mizo District by hostile tribesmen and Government's failure to meet the situation; the serious situation in West Bengal arising out of the shortage of foodgrains necessitating the calling of troops in aid of civil authority; the situation arising out of disturbances in Delhi on the 14th March, 1966. All the seven adjournment motions, which were discussed in the House, were negatived.

Matters of urgent public importance were brought up for discussion through other procedural opportunities also. Thus under Rule 193, which provides for discussion for short duration not exceeding two and a half hours, 17 such matters were successfully raised for discussion; under Rules 191 (No-Day-Yet-Named Motions) and 342 (Motion that policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration) matters of importance were discussed 46 and 29 times respectively; and under Rule 55, which provides for half-an-hour discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance arising out of the answer to a question put by a Member, opportunities for discussing such matters were provided as many as 109 times.

Rule 197 provides that a Member may call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement and the Minister may make a statement at a later hour or date. The number of such calling attention notices during the Third Lok Sabha was 11,788 out of which 2,949 were admitted and 492 ministerial statements made on the floor of the House thereon.

### *Resolutions*

In all '84 Resolutions were discussed in the Third Lok Sabha as against 83 in the Second Lok Sabha and 67 in the First Lok Sabha. Of these, 5 were Government Resolutions all of which were adopted; 14 were Statutory Resolutions out of which 11 were adopted including one in the amended form; and 65 were Private Members' Resolutions out of which only 8 were adopted including four in the amended form. The Private Members' Resolutions which were adopted without any amendments related to: the 'eradication of corruption'; 'national and emotional integration'; 'administrative reforms'; and 'recognition and support to certain Indian handloom fabrics by foreign governments and their agencies'.

## Questions

A total of 1,62,334 notices of Questions were received from Members during the Third Lok Sabha as compared with 1,33,328 notices in the Second Lok Sabha and 71,907 notices in the First Lok Sabha. Out of the notices received, 58,440 Questions, forming 35 per cent of the total were admitted. The corresponding figures for the Second Lok Sabha and the First Lok Sabha respectively, were 62,800 representing 47 per cent of the total and 43,350 representing 61 per cent of the total.

The percentage of Unstarred Questions to the total admitted Questions was 73.66 and that of the Starred Questions 25.85. The Short Notice Questions formed only 0.49 of the total.

The Ministries which have been the targets of the largest number of questions are (a) Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, (b) Home Affairs, (c) Education and (d) Railways, each recording more than 7 per cent of the total, followed by the Ministries of (a) Commerce; (b) Defence; (c) External Affairs; (d) Finance; (e) Health and Family Planning; (f) Irrigation and Power; (g) Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation; (h) Mines and Metals and (i) Transport and Aviation, each recording more than 3 per cent of the total. The rest in general recorded less than 3 per cent of the total.

## Important Debates

Among the important matters discussed during the span of the Third Lok Sabha, India-China and Indo-Pakistan border situation figured frequently, the matter having come before the House as many as six times. The international situation and food situation figured on four occasions each. Of the other important matters which came up before the House, mention may be made of the following: the Third Five Year Plan; prices of essential commodities; the general economic situation in the country; student unrest; communal disturbances in East Pakistan; the Vivian Bose Commission Report; Indian and State Administrative Services; the Life Insurance Corporation, and the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission.

## Activities of Parliamentary Committees

During the Third Lok Sabha, the Standing Committee held 1222 sittings—the three financial committees accounting for as many as 836 sittings.

The Estimates Committee presented 113 reports, held 305 sittings of 843 hours' duration and studied 76,279 pages of material. The Committee constituted 38 sub-committees/study groups and the latter visited 258 offices during their tours. The Public Accounts Committee sat 386 times, the sittings lasting for 1069 hours. The Committee published 66 reports. The Committee on Public Undertakings which was constituted for the first time in May 1964 held 145 sittings of 332 hours' duration, studied 32,758 pages of material, visited 67 offices during tours and presented 34 reports.

The Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held 100 sittings and presented an equal number of reports. The Business Advisory Committee sat 50 times and presented 50 reports. The Committee on Offices of Profit and the Committee on Petitions held 55 and 26 sittings respectively and presented 5 reports each. The Committee on Government Assurances and the Rules Committee presented 4 reports each, after holding 29 and 12 sittings respectively. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation held 18 sittings and presented 6 reports. The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House sat 19 times and presented 19 reports. The Committee of Privileges held 49 sittings and presented 14 reports.

Of the *ad hoc* committees, the Select Committees on Bills and the Joint Committees on Bills held 43 and 158 sittings and presented 6 and 15 reports respectively. The Railway Convention Committee held 3 sittings and presented one report. The Parliamentary Committee on the Demand for Punjabi Suba sat 28 times and presented one report.

The procedure adopted by Parliament for the discussion of the Draft Second and Third Five Year Plans was followed in respect of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan also. In pursuance of an announcement made to this effect by the Speaker in the Lok Sabha on October 24, 1966, five *ad hoc* committees were constituted to enable a much wider number of members to participate in the detailed discussion of the Draft Plan than the limited time at the disposal of the House warranted. The members of the Rajya Sabha also participated in these Committees.

The membership of these committees was 366. Committee 'A' consisting of 80 members, dealt with the Policy, Resources, and Allocations of the Fourth Plan. Committee 'B' formed with 76 members dealt with Industry, Power, Transport and Scientific and Technological Research. Committee 'C' was

constituted of 98 members and concerned itself with Agriculture and Rural Economy. Social services were discussed by Committee 'D' formed with 48 members, while Education and Manpower Planning came under the purview of Committee 'E' comprising 64 members.

In all, the five Committees held 30 sittings. The proceedings of each Committee were reported *verbatim* and synopses thereof printed. As Parliament was not in session the Chairmen of the Committees, with the exception of Chairman, Committee 'B', presented the synopses to the Speaker who ordered the publication and circulation of these synopses. The copies of the synopses of the proceedings were furnished to the Planning Commission to enable them to make suitable use in the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, of the various suggestions and views expressed by the Members of the Committees.

#### *Service to Members*

During the Third Lok Sabha, detailed information was supplied to the Members in connection with their Parliamentary work on 1913 references received from them, in addition to 1650 references, answers to which were furnished on the spot. Further in order to keep the Members abreast of current thought and events, the Secretariat also issued a number of periodicals and other publications.

The Secretariat, moreover, looked after the various other arrangements for the convenience and comfort of Members. Arrangements were also made for providing a number of new services. Besides the Milk Stall opened by the Delhi Milk Scheme during the period of the Second Lok Sabha, a Milk Bar which was presented to the Parliament of India by the Australian Parliament was also installed in the Parliament House. Under the Central Government Health Scheme, which is applicable to Members of Parliament, three dispensaries, one each at North Avenue, South Avenue and Curzon Road Barracks, continued to function to cater mainly to the medical needs of Members.

In consequence of an amendment made in the Housing and Telephone Facilities (Members of Parliament) Rules, 1956, the number of free telephone calls admissible to Members of Parliament has been doubled. They are not now required to make any payment in respect of the first 3600 local calls made during a year from the telephones installed at their residence in Delhi|New Delhi. Prior to this, local calls over 1,800 were being charged for. The concession was made effective from the 13th March, 1965.

With the introduction of Statutory Rationing in Delhi, arrangements were also made with the Delhi Rationing Authorities, to open a sub-office in the Parliament House for the issue of ration cards to Members and their families.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATES OF COMMENCEMENT AND TERMINATION OF THE SESSIONS  
OF THE THIRD LOK SABHA

Sessions	Date of commencement	Date of Termination	Duration of Session (in days)	Total No. of working days	Total No. of days in the year on which the House sat
First Session .	16-4-1962	22-6-1962	68	51	*102
Second Session .	6-8-1962	7-9-1962	33	25	
Third Session— 1st Part .	8-11-1962	11-12-1962	34	26	
2nd Part .	21-1-1963	25-1-1963	5	5	122
Fourth Session .	18-2-1963	7-5-1963	79	61	
Fifth Session .	13-8-1963	21-9-1963	40	30	
Sixth Session .	18-11-1963	21-12-1963	34	26	122
Seventh Session .	10-2-1964	6-5-1964	87	66	
Eighth Session .	27-5-1964	5-6-1964	10	7	
Ninth Session .	7-9-1964	3-10-1964	27	20	113
Tenth Session .	16-11-1964	24-12-1964	39	29	
Eleventh Session .	17-2-1965	11-5-1965	84	57	
Twelfth Session .	16-8-1965	24-9-1965	40	29	119
Thirteenth Session .	3-11-1965	10-12-1965	38	27	
Fourteenth Session .	14-2-1966	18-5-1966	94	32	
Fifteenth Session .	25-7-1966	7-9-1966	45	63	119
Sixteenth Session .	1-11-1966	5-12-1966	35	24	

\*From the month of April, 1962.

**II**

**STATEMENT SHOWING DATES OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESSES AND TIME INVOLVED IN DISCUSSION ON MOTION OF THANKS DURING THE THIRD LOK SABHA.**

Session	Date of President's Address	Date of Discussion on Motion of Thanks	Total time taken	
			Hours	Minutes
First	18-4-1962	26-4-62	17	28
		27-4-62		
		30-4-62		
		1-5-62		
		2-5-62		
Fourth	18-2-1963	20-2-63	23	19
		21-2-63		
		22-2-63		
		25-2-63		
		27-2-63		
Seventh	10-2-1964	13-2-64	21	
		14-2-64		
		17-2-64		
		18-2-64		
		19-2-64		
Eleventh	17-2-1965	19-2-65	21	30
		22-2-65		
		23-2-65		
		24-2-65		
		25-2-65		
		26-2-65		
Fourteenth	14-2-1966	21-2-66	21	44
		22-2-66		
		23-2-66		
		24-2-66		
		25-2-66		
		28-2-66		
		1-3-66		

\* Address was delivered by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President.

iii

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS

*Groups-wise Distribution of Members of the First, Second and Third Lok Sabhas and New Entrants to the Second and Third Lok Sabhas.*

[Age as on first sitting of Lok Sabha]

Age Groups	First Lok Sabha	Second Lok Sabha	New Entrants to Second Lok Sabha	Third Lok Sabha	New Entrants to Third Lok Sabha
25-30 years	28	13	12	11	12
30-35 years	54	60	33	34	24
35-40 years]	58	91	56	64	50
40-45 years	68	71	42	79	41
45-50 years	74	64	34	73	43
50-55 years	91	76	39	69	35
55-60 years	47	70	28	58	31
60-65 years	29	25	13	58	28
65-70 years]	10	12	4	21	13
70-75 years,	1	4	2	6	3
75-80 years]		..	..	1	
80-85 years		..	..	1	
TOTAL	462*	486*	263	475*	280

\* Information could be gathered only for so many members.

IV

PRIOR OCCUPATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE THIRD LOK SABHA AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE FIRST AND SECOND LOK SABHAS

(Percentage to the Total)

	First Lok Sabha	Second Lok Sabha	Third Lok Sabha*
1. Lawyers	35.6	30.3	24.5
2. Agriculturists	22.4	29.1	27.4
3. Traders and Industrialists	12.0	10.2	10.3
4. Civil & Military Service	3.7	4.0	0.9
5. Medical Practitioners	4.9	3.5	3.0
6. Teachers & Educationists	9.9	11.3	5.8
7. Journalists & Writers	10.4	10.2	5.8
8. Former Rulers	1.1	1.4	2.1
9. Political & Social Workers	..	..	18.7
10. Engineers & Technologists	..	..	0.9
11. Industrial Workers	..	..	0.2
12. Religious Missionary	..	..	0.2

\*Information in respect of 470 Members only could be gathered.

**V**  
**EXPENDITURE ON MEMBERS**

*Expenditure incurred on Members of Lok Sabha during the First, Second and Third Lok Sabhas*

	Year	Expenditure Incurred
		Rs.
First Lok Sabha . . . . .	1952-53	27,56,818
	1953-54	38,89,783
	1954-55	46,00,620
	1955-56	52,03,214
	1956-57	43,89,087
Second Lok Sabha . . . . .	1957-58	48,61,383
	1958-59	45,80,692
	1959-60	47,40,870
	1960-61	44,79,964
	1961-62	32,76,756
	(From April, 1961 to December, 1961)	
Third Lok Sabha . . . . .	1962-63	50,02,715
	1963-64	48,29,589
	1964-65	68,24,400
	1965-66	68,23,153
	1966-67	47,45,720
	(Upto November, 1966).	



## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DURATION OF ANNUAL SITTINGS OF THE LOK SABHA\*

[A Comparative Study]

Year	No. of sittings	Duration of sittings (In hours)
1929	62	295
1930	55	261
1931	83	394
1932	68	396
1933	109	510
1934	89	423
1935	66	206
1936	86	409
1937	78	468
1938	99	468
1939	59	280
1940	52	247
1941	46	219
1942	41	194
1943	67	319
1944	52	247
1945	41	194
1946	75	356
1947	68	323
1948	74	352
1949	79	362
1950	99	496
1951	150	987
1952	123	880
1953	137	749
1954	137	716
1955	139	859
1956	151	1026
1957	106	668
1958	125	781
1959	123	792
1960	121	798
1961	102	668
1962	116	730
1963	122	787
1964	122	753
1965	113	730
1966	119	810

\*Figures relate to Lok Sabha from the 13th May, 1952 onwards. In respect of the earlier period, these relate to either the Central Legislative Assembly (from 1929 to the 3rd February, 1947) or the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) (from the 17th November, 1947 to the 28th November, 1949) or the Provisional Parliament (from 28th January, 1950 to the 5th February, 1952.)

**VII**  
**VOLUME OF LEGISLATION PASSED**  
**[A Comparative Study]**

Year	Number of Bills Passed
1935 . . . . .	14
1936 . . . . .	24
1937 . . . . .	29
1938 . . . . .	26
1939 . . . . .	42
1940 . . . . .	42
1941 . . . . .	27
1942 . . . . .	26
1943 . . . . .	30
1944 . . . . .	18
1945 . . . . .	11
1946 . . . . .	38
1947 . . . . .	58
1948 . . . . .	62
1949 . . . . .	77
1950 . . . . .	80
1951 . . . . .	72
1952 . . . . .	82
1953 . . . . .	58
1954 . . . . .	54
1955 . . . . .	60
1956 . . . . .	106
1957 . . . . .	68
1958 . . . . .	59
1959 . . . . .	63
1960 . . . . .	67
1961 . . . . .	63
1962 . . . . .	68
1963 . . . . .	58
1964 . . . . .	56
1965 . . . . .	51
1966 . . . . .	57

VIII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TIME TAKEN BY THIRD LOK SABHA  
ON VARIOUS KINDS OF BUSINESS

Type of Business	Time taken on each item		Percentage to the total time
	H.	M.	
ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS . . . . .	41	25	1.1
<b>BILLS:</b>			
(a) Government Bills . . . . .	@748	24	19.8
(b) Private Member's Bills . . . . .	119	34	3.2
<b>BUDGET:</b>			
(a) Railway Budget . . . . .	151	26	4.1
(b) General Budget . . . . .	762	39	20.4
(c) Kerala Budget . . . . .	20	06	0.5
CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES (Rule 197) . . . . .	111	00	3.0
<b>DISCUSSIONS:</b>			
(a) Half-an-hour Discussions (Rule 55) . . . . .	53	17	1.4
(b) Short Duration Discussions (Rule 193). . . . .	*659	13	1.6
<b>MOTIONS:</b>			
(a) Motions (Rules 191 & 342) . . . . .	**378	43	10.2
(b) Motions of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers . . . . .	102	13	2.8
(c) Motions for modification of Statutory Rules (Rule 235) . . . . .	6	28	0.2
DEBATES ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESSES . . . . .	105	01	2.9
QUESTIONS . . . . .	564	41	15.1
<b>RESOLUTIONS :</b>			
(a) Statutory Resolutions* <sup>@</sup> . . . . .	88	39	2.4
(b) Government Resolutions . . . . .	*5	45	0.2
(c) Private Member's Resolutions <sup>£</sup> . . . . .	122	39	3.3
STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS (Rule 372) . . . . .	68	40	1.8
MISCELLANEOUS . . . . .	222	27	6.0
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3732</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>@</sup>Certain Statutory resolutions were discussed together with Government Bills during the 10th, 11th, 12th and 15th Sessions. Time taken has been shown under Statutory Resolutions.

\*\*Discussions under rule 193 and motion under rule 191 were discussed together during the 5th Session. Time taken has been shown under Discussions under rule 193.

£Discussion under rule 193 and a Private Member's Resolution were discussed together during the 12th Session. Time taken has been shown under Discussions under Rule 193.

\*Statutory Resolution and Government Resolution were discussed together during the Third Session. Time taken has been shown under Statutory Resolutions.

## IX

## ANALYTICAL CHART REGARDING BILLS PASSED BY THIRD LOK SABHA

(From April 1962 to December 1966)

## (A) GOVERNMENT BILLS

(Figures in parenthesis against Serial No. 2 show the number of Bills passed by Rajya Sabha and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha)

	SESSION															
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1. No. of sittings during which Bills were considered .	9	15	21	21	16	15	17	6	7	23	17	22	17	18	19	18
2. No. of Bills introduced .	15(1)	18	23(7)	18(2)	8(5)	17(1)	24(2)	2	13(1)	9(5)	22(3)	19(3)	18(3)	17(3)	24(5)	16(2)
3. No. of Bills considered*	9	21	33	20	22	16	28	6	9	23	16	30	17	22	18	27
4. No. of Bills referred to Joint Committee .	..	2	2	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	..
5. No. of Bills referred to Select Committee .	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
6. No. of Bills withdrawn .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. No. of Bills negatived .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8. No. of Bills passed@ .	8	17	28	20	20	14	25	4	7	21	14	26	12	19	13	25
9. No. of Bills on which debate was adjourned .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
10. No. of Bills on which discussion was not concluded .	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	..
11. No. of Bills pending at the end of the session .	8	9	16	16	9	13	12	10	17	10	21	20	29	30	44	37
12. No. of amendments tabled .	67	236	496	491	75	144	317	46	90	487	326	580	316	265	672	590
13. No. of amendments moved .	43	79	284	277	44	70	196	40	7	175	181	265	53	143	196	164
14. No. of amendments withdrawn or not presented .	4	21	87	50	4	9	60	..	1	21	11	73	5	9	45	17
15. No. of amendments accepted .	9	23	90	80	24	27	103	11	1	26	92	53	6	34	54	55
16. No. of amendments negatived .	30	35	107	147	16	34	33	29	5	128	78	139	42	100	97	92

\*Includes 6 Bills in respect of which motion for concurrence for reference to Joint Committee was adopted; 1 in II, 1 in V, 1 in IX, 1 in XII and 1 in XVI Session.

@Includes 4 Bills returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments; 3 in XII, and 1 in XIV Session.

(B) PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

(Figure in parenthesis against Serial No. 2 shows the number of Bills passed by Rajya Sabha and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha)

SESSION.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1. No. of Sittings during which Private Members' Bills were considered.	4	2	2	6	3	3	6	..	2	3	6	3	3	7	3	3
2. No. of Bills introduced . . . . .	41	5	6	8(1)	6	6	18		12	8	18	8	5	24	6	6
3. No. of Bills considered . . . . .	8	5*	5	11	6	3	9	..	4	5	7	5	5	8	5	7
4. No. of Bills referred to Select/Joint Committee . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. No. of Bills withdrawn . . . . .	4	2	4	7	2	—	3		1	1	3	1	3	5	2	5
6. No. of Bills negatived. . . . .	1	—	1	1	2	—	5		—	2	4	2	1	2	1	—
7. No. of Bills circulated for opinion . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
8. No. of Bills on which motion for circulation negatived . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9. No. of Bills passed . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. No. of Bills on which debate was adjourned . . . . .	—	1	—	1	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. No. of Bills on which discussion was not concluded . . . . .	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12. No. of Bills pending at the end of the Session . . . . .	36	39	40	40	42	48	57	56@	67	71	82	87	86	102	105	106
13. No. of amendments tabled . . . . .	—	1	—	3	1	4	18		2	7	12	12	10	6	7	—
14. No. of amendments moved . . . . .	—	1	—	2	1	22	6		1	3	2	3	—	3	2	—
15. No. of amendments withdrawn . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—
16. No. of amendments accepted . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	..	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
17. No. of amendments negatived . . . . .	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—

\*Includes 1 Bill on which motion for concurrence for reference to Joint Committee was adopted.

@No day was allotted for Private Members' Bills during the Eighth Session.

£The Bill was returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY, 1962 to  
DECEMBER, 1966

[Arranged subject-wise]

(Acts indicated with asterisks were treated as Money or Financial Bills)

I—ADMINISTRATION

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Act (No. 1 of 1962).                                 | 18. Delhi Development (Amendment) Act (No. 56 of 1963).                                   |
| *2. State of Nagaland Act (No. 27 of 1962).   | 19. East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Act (No. 15 of 1964). |
| 3. Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act (No. 31 of 1962).                                       | 20. Delhi (Delegation of Powers) Act (No. 23 of 1964).                                    |
| 4. Pondicherry (Administration) Act (No. 49 of 1962).                                       | 21. Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act (No. 30 of 1964).                 |
| 5. Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act (No. 60 of 1962).                      | 22. Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Act (No. 43 of 1964).                |
| 6. Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Act (No. 4 of 1963).                                      | 23. Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Act (No. 49 of 1964).                     |
| 7. Official Languages Act (No. 19 of 1963).   | 24. Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act (No. 12 of 1965).                 |
| 8. Government of Union Territories Act (No. 20 of 1963).                                    | 25. Gold (Control) Act (No. 18 of 1965).  |
| 9. Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act (No. 23 of 1963).                                      | 26. Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act (No. 44 of 1965).         |
| 10. All-India Services (Amendment) Act (No. 27 of 1963).                                    | 27. Orissa Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Act (No. 16 of 1966).             |
| 11. Dramatic Performances (Delhi Repeal) Act (No. 35 of 1963).                              | 28. Delhi Administration Act (No. 19 of 1966).  |
| 12. Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Act (No. 40 of 1963).    | 29. Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act (No. 28 of 1966).                 |
| 13. Administrators—General Act (No. 45 of 1963).  | *30. Punjab Reorganisation Act (No. 31 of 1966).  |
| 14. Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immoveable Property (Amendment) Act (No. 48 of 1963). | 31. Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act (No. 33 of 1966).                           |
| 15. East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Delhi Admendment) Act (No. 49 of 1963).  | *32. Delhi Municipal Corporation (Validation of Electricity Tax) Act (No. 35 of 1966).    |
| 16. Preventive Detention (Continuance) Act (No. 51 of 1963).                                | 33. Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act (No. 36 of 1966).         |
| 17. Central Boards of Revenue Act (No. 54 of 1963).   | 34. Goa, Daman and Diu (Opinion Poll) Act (No. 38 of 1966).                               |
|   | 35. Preventive Detention (Continuance) Act (No. 48 of 1966).                              |

## II—AGRICULTURE

- \*1. Warehousing Corporation Act (No. 58 of 1962).
2. Agriculture Refinance Corporation Act (No. 10 of 1963).
3. Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Act (No. 34 of 1963).
4. Warehousing Corporations (Supplementary) Act (No. 20 of 1965).
- \*5. Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Act (No. 38 of 1965).
6. Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Act (No. 1 of 1966).
7. Seeds Act (No. 54 of 1966).

## III—BANKING, CURRENCY AND INSURANCE

1. Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act (No. 35 of 1962).
2. Banking Companies (Amendment) Act (No. 36 of 1962).
3. Metal Tokens (Amendment) Act (No. 46 of 1962).
4. State Associated Banks (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 56 of 1962).
5. Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act (No. 62 of 1962).
6. Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act (No. 63 of 1962).
7. Marine Insurance Act (No. 11 of 1963).
8. Compulsory Deposit Scheme Act (No. 21 of 1963).
9. Unit Trust of India Act (No. 52 of 1963).
10. Banking Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 55 of 1963).
11. Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act (No. 17 of 1964).
- \*12. Industrial Development Bank of India Act (No. 18 of 1964).
- \*13. Legal Tender (Inscribed Notes) Act (No. 23 of 1964).
14. State Bank of India (Amendment) Act (No. 35 of 1964).
15. Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Act (No. 55 of 1964).

- \*16. Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Act (No. 23 of 1965).
17. Insurance (Amendment) Act (No. 32 of 1965).
- \*18. Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act (No. 33 of 1965).
- \*19. Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Act (No. 17 of 1966).
- \*20. Asian Development Bank Act (No. 18 of 1966).

## IV—COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

1. State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Act (No. 6 of 1962).
  - \*2. National Co-operative Development Corporation Act (No. 26 of 1962).
  3. Industrial (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act (No. 37 of 1962).
  4. Sugarcane Control (Additional Powers) Act (No. 39 of 1962).
  5. Companies (Amendment) Act (No. 43 of 1962).
  6. Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act (No. 22 of 1963).
  7. Indian Sale of Goods (Amendment) Act (No. 33 of 1963).
  8. Textiles Committee Act (No. 41 of 1963).
  9. Companies (Amendment) Act (No. 53 of 1963).
  10. Coir Industry (Amendment) Act (No. 25 of 1964).
  11. Companies (Amendment) Act (No. 32 of 1964).
  - \*12. Food Corporation Act (No. 37 of 1964).
  13. Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act (No. 47 of 1964).
  14. Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act (No. 54 of 1964).
  15. Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment, Act (No. 6 of 1965).
  16. Companies (Amendment) Act (No. 31 of 1965).
  - \*17. Cardamom Act (No. 42 of 1965).
  18. Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Act (No. 2 of 1966).
-

19. Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act (No. 25 of 1966).
20. Companies (Amendment) Act (No. 34 of 1966).
21. Companies (Second Amendment) Act (No. 37 of 1966).
4. Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Act (No. 14 of 1964).
5. Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Act (No. 16 of 1965).
6. Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act (No. 19 of 1965).

#### V—CONSTITUTIONAL

1. Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Act, 1962.
2. Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1962.
3. Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Act, 1962.
4. Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963.
5. Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1964.
6. Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act, 1966.
7. Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 1966.
8. Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 1966.
9. Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Act, 1966.
8. Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act (No. 51 of 1966).
9. Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Act (No. 52 of 1966).
10. Jawaharlal Nehru University Act (No. 53 of 1966).

#### VIII—ELECTRICITY AND POWER

1. Atomic Energy Act (No. 33 of 1962).
2. Electricity (Supply) Amendment Act (No. 44 of 1962).
- \*3. Electricity (Supply) Amendment Act (No. 30 of 1966).

#### IX—FISCAL AND FINANCE

[NOTE:—Acts marked with '+' under this heading were treated as Bills other than Money or Financial Bills.]

1. Assam Rifles (Amendment) Act (No. 30 of 1962).
2. Defence of India Act (No. 51 of 1962).
3. Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Act (No. 9 of 1964).
4. Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Act (No. 9 of 1965).
5. Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Act (No. 39 of 1965).
6. Armed Forces (Special Powers) Amendment Act (No. 9 of 1966).
1. Appropriation Act (No. 2 of 1962).
2. Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act (No. 3 of 1962).
3. Appropriation (Railways) Act (No. 4 of 1962).
4. Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act (No. 5 of 1962).
5. Estate Duty (Distribution) Act (No. 9 of 1962).
6. Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act (No. 10 of 1962).
7. Finance Act (No. 11 of 1962).
8. Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Act (No. 12 of 1962).
9. Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, (No. 18 of 1962).
10. Appropriation (No. 2) Act (No. 19 of 1962).

#### VII—EDUCATION

1. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Act (No. 13 of 1962).
2. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (Amendment) Act (No. 1 of 1963).
3. Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act (No. 29 of 1963).



11. Finance (No. 2) Act (No. 20 of 1962).
  12. Appropriation (No. 3) Act (No. 22 of 1962).
  13. Appropriation (Railways) (No. 3 of 1962).
  14. Appropriation (No. 4) Act (No. 28 of 1962).
  15. Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Act (No. 29 of 1962).
  16. Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Act (No. 40 of 1962).
  17. Appropriation (No. 5) Act (No. 41 of 1962).
  18. Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act (No. 47 of 1962).
  19. Customs Act (No. 52 of 1962).
  20. Gift Tax (Amendment) Act (No. 53 of 1962).
  21. Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act (No. 54 of 1962).
  22. Manipur (Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation Act (No. 55 of 1962).
  23. Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act (No. 57 of 1962).
  24. Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act (No. 3 of 1963).
  25. Appropriation (Railways) Act (No. 5 of 1963).
  26. Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act (No. 6 of 1963).
  27. Appropriation Act (No. 7 of 1963).
  28. Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act (No. 8 of 1963).
  29. Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act (No. 9 of 1963).
  30. Appropriation (No. 2) Act (No. 12 of 1963).
  31. Finance Act (No. 13 of 1963).
  32. Euper Profits Tax Act (No. 14 of 1963).
  33. Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Act (No. 15 of 1963).
  34. Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act (No. 16 of 1963).
  35. Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Act (No. 17 of 1963).
  36. Appropriation (No. 3) Act (No. 18 of 1963).
  37. Appropriation (No. 4) Act (No. 25 of 1963).
  38. Customs and Central Excises (Amendment) Act (No. 30 of 1963).
  39. Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Act (No. 31 of 1963).
  40. Income-tax (Amendment) Act (No. 43 of 1963).
  41. Appropriation (No. 5) Act (No. 44 of 1963).
  42. Appropriation (Railways) No. 6 Act (No. 46 of 1963).
  43. Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act (No. 50 of 1963).
  44. Appropriation (Railways) Act (No. 1 of 1964).
  45. Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act (No. 2 of 1964).
  46. Appropriation Act (No. 3 of 1964).
  47. Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act (No. 4 of 1964).
  48. Finance Act (No. 5 of 1964).
  49. Appropriation (No. 2) Act (No. 6 of 1964).
  50. Companies (Profits) Surtax Act (No. 7 of 1964).
  51. Appropriation (No. 3) Act (No. 8 of 1964).
  52. Taxation Laws (Continuation and Validation of Recovery Proceedings) Act (No. 11 of 1964).
  53. Appropriation (No. 4) Act (No. 22 of 1964).
  54. Appropriation (No. 5) Act (No. 29 of 1964).
  55. Direct Taxes (Amendment) Act (No. 31 of 1964).
  56. Appropriation (No. 6) Act (No. 39 of 1964).
  57. Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Act (No. 41 of 1964).
  58. Kerala Appropriation Act (No. 42 of 1964).
  59. Provisional Collection of Taxes (Amendment) Act (No. 45 of 1964).
  60. Wealth-tax (Amendment) Act (No. 46 of 1964).
  61. Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act (No. 50 of 1964).
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62. Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act (No. 51 of 1964).
63. Income-tax (Amendment) Act (No. 1 of 1965).
64. Appropriation Act (No. 2) of 1965.
65. Appropriation (Railways) Act (No. 3 of 1965).
66. Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act (No. 4 of 1965).
67. Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act (No. 5 of 1965).
68. Kerala Appropriation Act (No. 7 of 1965).
69. Kerala Appropriation (Vote of Account) Act (No. 8 of 1965).
70. Finance Act (No. 10 of 1965).
71. Appropriation (No. 2) Act (No. 11 of 1965).
72. Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Act (No. 13 of 1965).
73. Finance (No. 2) Act (No. 15 of 1965).
74. Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Act (No. 24 of 1965).
75. Kerala Appropriation (No. 4) Act (No. 25 of 1965).
76. Appropriation (No. 3) Act (No. 26 of 1965).
77. Appropriation (No. 4) Act (No. 27 of 1965).
78. Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act (No. 28 of 1965).
79. Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Act (No. 29 of 1965).
80. Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act (No. 36 of 1965).
81. Appropriation (No. 5) Act (No. 37 of 1965).
82. Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 41 of 1965).
83. Kerala Appropriation (No. 5) Act (No. 43 of 1965).
84. Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act (No. 46 of 1965).
85. Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act (No. 47 of 1965).
86. Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act (No. 48 of 1965).
- †87. Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Act (No. 51 of 1965).
88. Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act (No. 3 of 1966).
89. Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act (No. 5 of 1966).
90. Appropriation Act (No. 6 of 1966).
91. Appropriation (Railways) Act (No. 7 of 1966).
92. Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act (No. 8 of 1966).
93. Kerala Appropriation Act (No. 10 of 1966).
94. Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act (No. 11 of 1966).
95. Appropriation (No. 2) Act (No. 12 of 1966).
96. Finance Act (No. 13 of 1966).
97. Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Act (No. 14 of 1966).
98. Produce Cess Act (No. 15 of 1966).
99. Customs (Amendment) Act (No. 20 of 1966).
100. Appropriation (No. 3) Act (No. 27 of 1966).
101. Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Act (No. 39 of 1966).
102. Kerala Appropriation (No. 4) Act (No. 40 of 1966).
103. Kerala Appropriation (No. 5) Act (No. 41 of 1966).
104. Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act (No. 42 of 1966).
105. Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Act (No. 43 of 1966).
106. Appropriation (No. 4) Act (No. 45 of 1966).
107. Appropriation (No. 5) Act (No. 46 of 1965).
108. Produce Cess (Amendment) Act (No. 49 of 1966).
109. Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act (No. 50 of 1966).

#### X—HEALTH

1. Drugs (Amendment) Act (No. 21 of 1962).
2. Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Amendment Act (No. 42 of 1963).

3. Drugs and Cosmetic (Amendment) Act (No. 13 of 1964).
4. Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act (No. 24 of 1964).

#### XI—JUDICIARY

1. Advocates (Amendment) Act (14 of 1962).
2. Advocates (Second Amendment) Act. (No. 25 of 1962).
3. Advocates (Third Amendment) Act (No. 32 of 1962).
4. Goa, Daman and Diu Judicial Commissioner's Court (Declaration as High Court) Act (No. 16 of 1964).
5. Advocates (Amendment) Act (No. 21 of 1964).
- \*6. High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act (No. 27 of 1964).
7. Official Trustees (Amendment) Act (No. 48 of 1964).
8. Advocates (Amendment) Act (No. 23 of 1966).
- \*9. Delhi High Court Act (No. 26 of 1966).

#### XII—LABOUR

1. Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Act (No. 8 of 1962).
2. Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Act (No. 48 of 1962).
3. Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act (No. 59 of 1962).
4. Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act (No. 64 of 1962).
5. Working Journalists (Amendment) Act (No. 65 of 1962).
6. Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Act (No. 24 of 1963).
7. Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Act (No. 28 of 1963).
8. Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act (No. 37 of 1963).
9. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Act (No. 39 of 1963).
10. Public Employees (Requirement as to Residence) Amendment Act (No. 10 of 1964).
11. Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act (No. 36 of 1964).

12. Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Act (No. 38 of 1964).
13. Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act (No. 53 of 1964).
14. Payment of Bonus Act (No. 21 of 1965).
15. Employees Provident Funds (Amendment) Act (No. 22 of 1965).
16. Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act (No. 35 of 1965).
17. Railways (Employment of Members of the Armed Forces) Act (No. 40 of 1965).
- \*18. Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes (Amendment) Act No. 45 of 1965).
19. Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees) Act (No. 5 of 1965).
- \*20. Seamen's Provident Fund Act (No. 4 of 1966).
21. Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act (No. 32 of 1966).
22. Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Act (No. 44 of 1966).

#### XIII—LEGAL

1. Extradition Act (No. 34 of 1962).
2. Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Act (No. 42 of 1962).
3. Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act (No. 26 of 1963).
4. Limitation Act (No. 36 of 1963).
5. Specific Relief Act (No. 47 of 1963).
6. Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Act (No. 40 of 1964).
7. Repealing and Amending Act (No. 52 of 1964).
8. Goa, Daman and Diu (Extension of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Arbitration) Act (No. 30 of 1965).
9. Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Act (No. 22 of 1966).

#### XIV—PARLIAMENTARY

- \*1. President's Pension (Amendment) Act (No. 24 of 1962).
2. Delimitation Commission Act (No. 61 of 1962).

3. Representation of the People (Amendment) Act (No. 2 of 1963).
4. Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act (No. 26 of 1964).
5. Representation of the People (Amendment) Act (No. 33 of 1964).
6. Representation of the People (Amendment) Act (No. 14 of 1965).
7. Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act (No. 17 of 1965).
8. Union Territories (Direct Election to the House of the People) Act (No. 49 of 1965).
9. Representation of the People (Amendment) Act (No. 47 of 1966).

#### XV—PETROLEUM

1. Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Act (No. 38 of 1962).
2. Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act (No. 50 of 1962).
3. Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Act (No. 19 of 1964).

#### XVI—SOCIAL

1. Indian Succession (Amendment) Act (No. 16 of 1962).
2. Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance (Amendment) Act (No. 45 of 1962).

3. Special Marriage (Amendment) Act, (No. 32 of 1963).
4. Durgah Khawaja Sahib (Amendment) Act, (No. 20 of 1964).
5. Wakf (Amendment) Act (No. 34 of 1964).
6. Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Act (No. 44 of 1964).

#### XVI—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. Indian Railways (Amendment) Act (No. 7 of 1962).
2. Telegraph Wires (Unlawful) Possession Amendment Act (No. 15 of 1962).
3. Air Corporations (Amendment) Act (No. 17 of 1962).
4. Major Port Trusts Act (No. 38 of 1963).
5. Indian Railways (Amendment) Act (No. 12 of 1964).
6. Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act (No. 21 of 1966).
7. Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking over of Management) Act (No. 24 of 1966).
8. Railway Property (Unlawful possession) Act (No. 29 of 1966).

**XI**

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISPOSAL OF QUESTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS  
DURING THE SESSIONS OF THE THIRD LOK SABHA**

A total of 1,62,334 notices of questions were received from Members during the Sixteen Sessions of the Third Lok Sabha from 1962 to 1966. Out of this 58,440 questions representing about 35 per cent of the total receipts were admitted.

answers are required. Unstarred are those for which written answers only are to be furnished and Short Notice Questions are questions for oral answers with short notice. The Table below shows the proportions of these in 'Notices received' and 'Admitted'.

Starred questions are those for which oral

<i>Notices received</i>			<i>Admitted</i>		
Questions	Number	% to Total	Questions	Number	% to Total
Starred	1,45,580	89.68	Starred	14312	24.49
Unstarred	12,021	7.40	Unstarred	6133	10.49
Short Notice	4,733	2.92	Short Notice	288	0.49
			Starred Qns. Admitted as Unstarred	36916	63.17
			Short Notice Questions Admitted as Starred and Unstarred	791	1.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,62,334</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>58,440</b>	<b>100.00</b>

XI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS UNDER VARIOUS  
MINISTRIES ANSWERED IN THIRD LOK SABHA

[The table below gives the information relating to the number of Questions pertaining to the different Ministries during the Third Lok Sabha. The total number of Questions answered by the different Ministries works out to 58,440. Ministries of Commerce, Defence, Education, External Affairs, Finance, Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, Home Affairs, Railways and Transport and Aviation answered the largest number of Questions each recording more than 3,000 Questions.]

S. No.	Name of the Ministry	Number of Question
1	Cabinet Secretariat . . . . .	107
2	Commerce (including erstwhile Ministry of Commerce and Industry upto 5th Sessions and International Trade—6th to 8th Sessions) . . . . .	4227
3	Defence (including erstwhile Department of Economic and Defence Coordination 4th and 5th Sessions) . . . . .	3159
4	Department of Atomic Energy . . . . .	300
5	Prime Minister's Secretariat . . . . .	132
6	Department of Communications (including erstwhile Department of Posts & Telegraphs—6th & 7th Sessions . . . . .)	1088*
7	Department of Parliamentary Affairs . . . . .	22
8	Department of Social Welfare . . . . .	494
9	Education (including erstwhile Ministry of S.R. and C.A. upto 5th Sessions) . . . . .	4849
10	External Affairs . . . . .	3031
11	Finance . . . . .	3564
12	Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (including erstwhile Ministry of C.D. P. R. and Coop. upto 13th Sessions). . . . .	6265
13	Health and Family Planning . . . . .	2734
14	Home affairs . . . . .	5115
15	Industry (including erstwhile Ministry of Industry & Supply from 9th to 13th Sessions). . . . .	**1755
16	Information and Broadcasting . . . . .	1220
17	Iron and Steel (including erstwhile Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries up to 5th Sessions) . . . . .	1304
18	Irrigation and Power . . . . .	2259
19	Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (including Department of Rehabilitation-7th to 15th Sessions) . . . . .	2048
20	Law . . . . .	602

\*Figures of this Department for the year 1962 are shown under the Ministry of Transport and Aviation which includes erstwhile Ministry of Transport and Communications.

\*\*Figures of the Ministry of Industry for the year 1962 are shown under the Ministry of Commerce which includes erstwhile Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

S.No.	Name of the Ministry	Number of Questions
21	Mines and Metals (including erstwhile Ministry of Mines and Fuels upto 5th Session, Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering—6th, 7th and 8th Sessions and Ministry of Steel and Mines—9th to 13th Sessions)	2382
22	Petroleum and Chemicals	1197
23	Planning Commission	1043
24	Railways	4747
25	Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (including Department of Supply—6th, 7th and 8th Sessions)	42
26	Works, Housing and Urban Development (including erstwhile Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply up to 5th Session, Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation—6th to 7th Sessions, and Ministry of Works and Housing—8th to 13th Sessions).	1510
27	Transport and Aviation (including erstwhile Ministry of Transport and Communications up to 5th Session, Ministry of Transport—6th to 13th Sessions and Ministry of Civil Aviation—9th to 13th Sessions)	244
Total		58,440

**XIII**

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED BY MEMBERS IN THE THIRD LOK SABHA DURING THE YEARS 1962—1966 UNDER VARIOUS MINISTRIES**

The table below reveals the trend of the number of questions asked under various Ministries. The Ministries which have been the targets of major number of questions are Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, Home Affairs, Education and Railways each recording more than 7% of the total, followed by the Ministries of Commerce, Defence, External Affairs, Finance, Health and Family Planning, Irrigation and Power, Labour Employment and Rehabilitation, Mines and Metals and Transport and Aviation each recording more than 3% of the total. The rest in general have recorded less than 3% of the total.

S. No.	Name of the Ministries	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
		% to total No. (1)		% to total No. (2)		% to total No. (3)		% to total No. (4)		% to total No. (5)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Cabinet Secretariat .	10	0·10	12	0·13	18	0·17	31	0·26	36	0·21
2	Commerce (including erstwhile Ministry of Commerce and Industry upto 5th Sessions and International Trade—6th to 8th Sessions) .	1212	11·47	953	10·39	460	4·63	588	4·99	1014	5·97
3	Defence (including erstwhile Department of Economic and Defence Coordination—4th and 5th Sessions) .	464	4·39	690	7·52	566	5·70	791	6·71	648	3·82
4	Department of Atomic Energy .	56	0·50	35	0·38	39	0·39	63	0·53	107	0·63
5	Prime Minister's Secretariat .	9	0·09	15	0·16	20	0·20	46	0·39	42	0·25
6	Department of Communications (including erstwhile Department of Posts & Telegraphs—6th and 7th Sessions) .	**	..	119	1·30	285	2·87	269	2·28	415	2·45
7	Department of Parliamentary Affairs .	1	0·01	3	0·03	5	0·05	3	0·03	10	0·06
8	Department of Social Welfare .	..	..	..	..	129	1·30	258	2·19	107	0·63
9	Education (including erstwhile Ministry of S.R. and C.A. upto 5th Session) .	966	9·14	921	10·04	953	9·59	845	7·17	1164	6·86

\* Figures of this Department for the year 1962 are shown under the Ministry of Transport and Aviation which includes erstwhile Ministry of Transport and Communications.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10	External Affairs . . .	565	5.35	409	4.46	475	4.78	759	6.44	823	4.85
11	Finance . . .	441	4.17	548	5.97	608	6.12	802	6.80	1165	6.86
12	Food, Agriculture, Community Develop- ment and Cooperation	898	8.50	1002	10.92	1175	11.83	1242	10.54	1948	11.48
13	Health and Family Planning . . .	577	5.46	472	5.14	490	4.93	501	4.25	694	4.09
14	Home Affairs . . .	846	8.01	672	7.32	749	7.54	1204	10.21	1644	9.69
15	Industry (including erstwhile Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries upto 5th Session) . . .	**		95	1.04	455	4.58	446	3.78	759	4.47
16	Information and Broadcasting . . .	190	1.80	183	2.00	178	1.79	252	2.14	417	2.46
17	Iron and Steel (includ- ing erstwhile Minis- try of Steel and Heavy Industries upto 5th Session) . .	463	4.38	188	2.05	..	..			653	3.85
18	Irrigation and Power .	528	5.00	398	4.34	339	3.41	414	3.51	580	3.42
19	Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (including erstwhile Department of Re- habilitation—7th to 15th Sessions) . . .	327	3.10	263	2.87	367	3.69	458	3.89	633	3.73
20	Law . . . . .	130	1.23	56	0.61	86	0.87	102	0.87	228	1.34
21	Mines and Metals (including erstwhile Ministry of Mines and Fuels upto 5th Session, Ministry of Steel Mines and Heavy Engineering 6th, 7th and 8th Sessions and Minis- try of Steel and Mines—9th to 13th Sessions) . . . . .	576	5.45	533	5.81	549	5.52	442	3.75	282	1.86
22	Petroleum and Chemi- cals . . . . .	..	..	83	0.90	288	2.90	333	2.83	493	2.90
23	Planning Commission	163	1.54	135	1.47	145	1.46	198	1.68	402	2.37
24	Railways . . . . .	956	9.05	740	8.06	809	8.14	876	7.43	1366	8.05
25	Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (including erstwhile Department of Supp- ly 6th,—7th and 8th Sessions) . . . . .	..	..	4	0.04	5	0.05	..		33	0.19

\*\*Figures of the Ministry of Industry for the year 1962 are shown under the Ministry of Commerce which includes erstwhile Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26	Works, Housing and Urban Development (including erstwhile Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply upto 5th Session, Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation—6th & 7th Sessions and Ministry of Works and Housing—8th to 13th Sessions)	348	3·29	199	2·17	233	2·35	284	2·41	446	2·53
27	Transport and Aviation (including erstwhile Ministry of Transport and Communications upto 5th Session, Ministry of Transport—6th to 13th Sessions and Ministry of Civil Aviation—9th to 13th Sessions)	842	7·97	448	4·88	511	5·14	580	4·92	863	5·08
TOTAL		10,568	100·00	9,176	100·00	9,937	100·00	11,787	100·00	16,972	100·00

**XIV**

**STATEMENT REGARDING QUESTIONS ADMITTED DURING THE THIRD LOK SABHA—MEMBER-WISE ANALYSIS**

Name of the Member	Questions admitted			Total
	Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	
<b>A</b>				
<b>Abdul Rashid Bakshi</b> , Shri (Jammu and Kashmir)	7	16	..	23
<b>Abdul Wahid</b> , Shri T. (Vellore)	..	..	..	..
<b>Achal Singh</b> , Shri (Agra)	1	7	..	8
<b>Achuthan</b> , Shri (Mavelikkara)	2	4	..	6
<b>Akkamma Devi</b> , Shrimati (Nilgiris)	23	26	..	49
<b>Alagesan</b> , Shri (Chingleput)	..	..	..	..
<b>Alva</b> , Shri A. S. (Mangalore)	10	9	..	19
<b>Alva</b> , Shri Jaochim (Kanara)	2	2	2	6
<b>Alvares</b> , Shri (Panjim)	47	38	4	89
<b>Aney</b> , Dr. M. S. (Nagpur)	25	29	..	54
<b>Anjanappa</b> , Shri (Nellore)	26	12	..	38
<b>Ankineedu</b> , Shri (Gudivada)	1	1	..	2
<b>Anthony</b> , Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians)	1	..	..	1
<b>Arunachalam</b> , Shri (Ramanathapuram)	2	12	..	14
<b>Azad</b> , Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur)	1303	1171	10	2484
<b>B</b>				
<b>Babunath Singh</b> , Shri (Surguja)	3	11	..	14
<b>Bade</b> , Shri (Khargone)	566	1020	21	1607
<b>Badrudduja</b> , Shri (Murshidabad)	4	6	1	11
<b>Bagri</b> , Shri (Hissar)	715	908	10	1633
<b>Bajaj</b> , Shri Kamalnayan (Wardha)	..	2	..	2
<b>Bakliwal</b> , Shri (Durg)	11	9	..	20
<b>Bal Krishna Singh</b> , Shri (Chandauli)	17	48	2	67
<b>Balakrishnan</b> , Shri (Koilpatti)	44	78	1	123
<b>Balmiki</b> , Shri (Khurja)	108	220	3	331
<b>Banerjee</b> , Shri S. M. (Kanpur)	1019	1013	37	2069
<b>Banerji</b> , Dr. R. (Bankura)	7	3	..	10
<b>Barkatali</b> , Shrimati Renuka (Barpeta)	342	298	2	622
<b>Barman</b> , Shri P. C. (Cooch-Behar)	7	13	..	20
<b>Barrow</b> , Shri (Nominated—Anglo Indians)	1	..	..	1
<b>Barua</b> , Shri Hem (Gauhati)	526	362	20	908
<b>Barua</b> , Shri R. (Jorhat)	482	385	1	868
<b>Barupal</b> , Shri P. L. (Ganganagar)	94	266	..	360
<b>Basant Kunwari</b> , Shrimati (Kaisarganj)	2	5	1	8
<b>Basappa</b> , Shri (Tiptur)	196	165	3	364
<b>Basu</b> , Shri G.	1	1	..	2

Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			Total
	Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	
<b>Basumatari, Shri (Goalpara)</b> . . . . .	302	285	1	588
<b>Baswant, Shri (Thana)</b> . . . . .	38	106	1	145
<b>Bateahwar Singh, Shri (Giridih)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal (Kotah)</b> . . . . .	1208	1910	30	3148
<b>Besra, Shri (Dumka)</b> . . . . .	6	11	..	17
<b>Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Shahbad)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Bhagvati, Shri (Darrang)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal)</b> . . . . .	463	346	6	815
<b>Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N. (Keonjhar)</b> . . . . .	45	15	..	6
<b>Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri (Raigarh)</b> . . . . .	59	75	4	138
<b>Bhargava, Shri M. B. (Ajmer)</b> . . . . .	1	3	..	4
<b>Bhatkar, Shri (Khamgaon)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen (Serampore)</b> . . . . .	260	316	11	587
<b>Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K. (Raigani)</b> . . . . .	156	217	3	376
<b>Bheel, Shri P. H. (Dohad)</b> . . . . .	103	133	5	241
<b>Biren Dutta, Shri (TriPura West)</b> . . . . .	13	152	4	169
<b>Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Rajnandgaon)</b> . . . . .	55	89	..	144
<b>Bist, Shri J. B. S. (Almora)</b> . . . . .	188	115	..	303
<b>Borooah, Shri P. C. (Sibsagar)</b> . . . . .	3257	2794	33	6084
<b>Brahm Prakash, Shri (Outer Delhi)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya)</b> . . . . .	38	30	..	68
<b>Brij Basi Lal, Shri (F izabad)</b> . . . . .	27	58	2	87
<b>Brij Raj Singh, Shri (Bareilly)</b> . . . . .	177	190	5	37
<b>Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri (Jhalawar)</b> . . . . .	25	38	2	65
<b>Buta Singh, Shri (Moga)</b> . . . . .	196	272	13	481
<b>C</b>				
<b>Calaco, Dr.</b> . . . . .	1	..	..	1
<b>Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Barrackpore)</b> . . . . .	274	292	10	576
<b>Chakraverti, Shri P. R. (Dhanbad)</b> . . . . .	1666	968	15	2649
<b>Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna (Cachar)</b> . . . . .	138	172	..	310
<b>Chandak, Shri (Chhindwara)</b> . . . . .	54	105	2	161
<b>Chandrabhan Singh, Dr. (Bilaspur)</b> . . . . .	42	97	1	140
<b>Chandrasekhar, Shrimati (Mayuram)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Chandriki, Shri (Raichur)</b> . . . . .	8	39	..	47
<b>Chattar Singh, Shri (Chamba)</b> . . . . .	24	12	..	36
<b>Chatterjee, Shri H. P. (Nabadwip)</b> . . . . .	17	15	..	32
<b>Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Burdwan)</b> . . . . .	7	5	1	13
<b>Chaturvedi, Shri S. N. (Firozabad)</b> . . . . .	219	176	..	395
<b>Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal (Mahua)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Chaudhuri, Shri D. S. (Mathura)</b> . . . . .	3	2	..	5
<b>Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala (Hapur)</b> . . . . .	..	1	..	1
<b>Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra (Ghatal)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampur)</b> . . . . .	191	62	9	262
<b>Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad)</b> . . . . .	1	9	..	10
<b>Chavan, Shri Y. B. (Nasik)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Chavda, Shrimati Johraben (Banaskantha)</b> . . . . .	16	32	..	48
<b>Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala)</b> . . . . .	26	43	..	69

Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			
	Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	Total
<b>D</b>				
<b>Dafle</b> , Shri (Miraj) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Daji</b> , Shri (Indore) . . . . .	420	398	21	819
<b>Daljit Singh</b> , Shri (Una) . . . . .	254	927	3	1184
<b>Dandekar</b> , Shri N. (Gonda) . . . . .	4	2	..	6
<b>Das</b> , Dr. M. M. (Ausgram) . . . . .	151	341	..	492
<b>Das</b> , Shri B. K. (Contai) . . . . .	285	237	4	526
<b>Das</b> , Shri N. T. (Jamui) . . . . .	1	1	..	2
<b>Das</b> , Shri Sudhansu (Diamond Harbour) . . . . .	41	45	1	87
<b>Dasaratha Deb</b> , Shri (Tripura East) . . . . .	39	438	2	479
<b>Dass</b> , Shri C. (Tirupathi) . . . . .	1	2	1	4
<b>Deo</b> , Shri P. K. (Kalahandi) . . . . .	457	336	7	800
<b>Deo</b> , Shri V. B. (Raigarh) . . . . .	3	21	..	24
<b>Deo Bhanj</b> , Shri P. C. (Bhubaneswar) . . . . .	18	38	1	57
<b>Desai</b> , Shri Morarji (Surat) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Deshmukh</b> , Dr. P. S. (Amravati) . . . . .	..	1	..	1
<b>Deshmukh</b> , Shri B. D. (Aurangabad) . . . . .	5	4	..	9
<b>Deshmukh</b> , Shri Shivaji Rao S. (Parbhani) . . . . .	13	25	..	38
<b>Deshmukh</b> , Shrimati Vimla (Amravati) . . . . .	..	5	..	5
<b>Deshpande</b> Shri G. H. (Nasik) . . . . .	..	1	..	1
<b>Dey</b> , Shri S. K. (Nagpur) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Dhaon</b> , Shri (Lucknow) . . . . .	286	177	1	464
<b>Dharmalingam</b> , Shri (Tiruvannamalai) . . . . .	60	136	..	196
<b>Dhuleshwar Meena</b> , Shri (Udaipur) . . . . .	462	1620	2	2084
<b>Dighe</b> , Shri (Kolaba) . . . . .	32	81	..	113
<b>Dinesh Singh</b> , Shri (Salon) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Dixit</b> , Shri G. N. (Etawah) . . . . .	1	2	..	3
<b>Doral</b> , Shri Kasinatha (Aruppukottai) . . . . .	1	4	1	6
<b>Dube</b> , Shri Mool Chand (Farukkabad) . . . . .	3	8	1	12
<b>Dubey</b> , Shri R. G. (Bijapur North) . . . . .	219	204	3	426
<b>Dwivedi</b> , Shri M. L. (Hamirpur) . . . . .	1376	1457	2	2835
<b>Dwivedy</b> , Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara) . . . . .	284	256	10	550
<b>E</b>				
<b>Elayaperumal</b> , Shri (Tirukollur) . . . . .	9	55	..	64
<b>Elias</b> , Shri Mohammad (Howrah) . . . . .	186	280	5	471
<b>Ering</b> , Shri D. (Nominated—North East Frontier Tract)	2	3	..	5
<b>F</b>				
<b>Firodia</b> , Shri (Ahmednagar) . . . . .	58	116	..	174
<b>G</b>				
<b>Gaekwad</b> , Shri Fatchsinhrao (Baroda) . . . . .	1	..	..	1
<b>Gahmari</b> , Shri (Ghazipur) . . . . .	1	3	..	5
<b>Galtonda</b> , Shri . . . . .	1	..	..	1
<b>Gajraj Singh Rao</b> , Shri (Gurgaon) . . . . .	1	1	..	2
<b>Ganapati Ram</b> , Shri (Machhlisahr) . . . . .	1	2	..	3
<b>Gandhi</b> , Shri V. B. (Bombay Central South) . . . . .	26	16	..	42

Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			
	Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	Total
<b>Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Mohanlalvani)</b>	5	14	..	19
<b>Gayatri Devi, Shrimati (Jaipur)</b>	3	10	5	18
<b>Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Jalpaiguri)</b>	1	..	..	1
<b>Ghosh, Shri P. K. (Ranchi East)</b>	110	93	8	211
<b>Gyasuddin Ahmad, Shri (Dhubri)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Gopal Datt, Shri</b>	9	15	..	24
<b>Gokaran Prasad, Shri (Misrikh)</b>	85	115	2	202
<b>Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani (Jammu and Kashmir)</b>	27	63	..	90
<b>Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Kasergod)</b>	275	960	8	1243
<b>Gounder, Shri Muthu (Tiruppattur)</b>	3	19	..	22
<b>Govind Das, Dr. (Jabalpur)</b>	..	4	..	4
<b>Guha, Shri A. C. (Barasat)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Gulshan, Shri (Bhatinda)</b>	314	459	11	784
<b>Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri)</b>	3	26	..	29
<b>Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Calcutta South West)</b>	819	457	20	1296
<b>Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram (Alwar)</b>	48	154	5	290
<b>Gupta, Shri Priya (Katihar)</b>	48	133	3	184
<b>Gupta, Shri Ram Rattan</b>	167	104	2	273
<b>Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan (Delhi Sadar)</b>	87	127	..	214
<b>H</b>				
<b>Hajarnavis, Shri (Bhandara)</b>	3	1	..	4
<b>Hansda, Shri Subodh (Jhargram)</b>	1719	1688	7	3414
<b>Hanumanthaiya, Shri (Bangalore City)</b>	6	9	..	15
<b>Haq, Shri M. M. (Akola)</b>	..	3	..	3
<b>Harvani, Shri Ansar (Bisauli)</b>	2	5	1	8
<b>Hazarika, Shri J. N. (Dibrugarh)</b>	14	28	..	42
<b>Heda, Shri (Nizamabad)</b>	243	206	..	449
<b>Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra)</b>	431	707	4	1145
<b>Himatsingka, Shri (Godda)</b>	374	319	2	695
<b>Himmatsinhji, Shri (Kutch)</b>	56	44	1	101
<b>Hukam Singh, Sardar (Patiala)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>I</b>				
<b>Imblichbava, Shri (Ponnani)</b>	60	204	7	271
<b>Iqbal Singh, Shri (Ferozepur)</b>	1	2	1	4
<b>J</b>				
<b>Jadhav, Shri M. L. (Malegaon)</b>	63	66	..	129
<b>Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas (Nanded)</b>	25	84	1	109
<b>Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Jain, Shri A. P. (Tumkur)</b>	5	3	..	8
<b>Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Jamir, Shri S. C. (Nominated—Nagaland)</b>	1	..	..	1
<b>Jamunadevi, Shrimati (Jhabua)</b>	24	21	..	45
<b>Jayaraman, Shri (Wandiwash)</b>	14	1	..	15
<b>Jedhe, Shri (Baramati)</b>	102	219	1	323
<b>Jena, Shri (Bhadrak)</b>	17	57	..	74

Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			Total
	Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	
<b>Jha, Shri Yogendra (Madhubani)</b>	66	78	..	144
<b>Joshi, Shri A. C. (Sidhi)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Balrampur)</b>	4	3	1	8
<b>Joti Saroop, Shri</b>	3	8	..	11
<b>Jyotishi, Shri J. P. (Sagar)</b>	40	80	..	120
<b>K</b>				
<b>Kabir, Shri Humayun (Basirhat)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand (Dewas)</b>	988	1926	38	2952
<b>Kadadi, Shri (Sholapur)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Kajrolkar, Shri (Bombay Central North)</b>	271	204	..	475
<b>Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar (Fatehpur)</b>	30	26	6	62
<b>Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Hoshangabad)</b>	936	838	36	1810
<b>Kamble, Shri (Latur)</b>	9	28	..	37
<b>Kanakasabai, Shri (Chidambaram)</b>	37	33	1	71
<b>Kandappan, Shri S. (Tiruchengode)</b>	10	9	2	21
<b>Kannamwar, Shrimati Tai (Chanda)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Kanungo, Shri (Cuttack)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Kappen, Shri (Muvattupuzha)</b>	91	132	..	223
<b>Kapur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana)</b>	366	297	21	68
<b>Kar, Shri Prabhat, (Hooghly)</b>	146	122	5	273
<b>Karjee, Shri Debendra Nath</b>	3	15	..	18
<b>Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner)</b>	149	363	10	522
<b>Karuthiruman, Shri (Gobichettipalayam)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Kayal, Shri P. N. (Joynagar)</b>	4	18	..	22
<b>Kedaria, Shri C. M. (Mandvi)</b>	11	47	..	58
<b>Keishing, Shri Rishang (Outer Manipur)</b>	129	367	4	500
<b>Kesar Kumari, Shrimati</b>	..	7	..	7
<b>Kesar Lal, Shri (Sawai Madhopur)</b>	16	15	1	32
<b>Khadilkar, Shri (Khed)</b>	2	1	..	3
<b>Khan, Dr. P. N. (Uluberia)</b>	88	111	..	199
<b>Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Anantapur)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand (New Delhi)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Khanna, Shri P. K. (Kaimganj)</b>	1	2	..	3
<b>Kindar Lal, Shri (Hardoi)</b>	104	214	..	318
<b>Kisan Veer, Shri (Satara)</b>	4	7	..	11
<b>Kohar, Dr. (Phulbani)</b>	4	34	..	38
<b>Kotoki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong)</b>	108	96	1	205
<b>Koujalgi, Shri H. V. (Belgaum)</b>	17	12	..	29
<b>Koya, Shri (Kozhikode)</b>	236	398	8	642
<b>Kripa Shankar, Shri (Domariagani)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Kripalani, Shri J. B. (Amroha)</b>	..	1	..	1
<b>Krishna Deo, Shri</b>	..	2	..	2
<b>Krishna, Shri M. R. (Peddapalli)</b>	77	58	1	136
<b>Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Tiruchendur)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Krishnapal Singh, Shri (Jalesar)</b>	118	105	3	226
<b>Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil)</b>	160	293	2	455
<b>Kunhan, Shri P. (Palghat)</b>	189	496	4	689
<b>Kure Mate, Shri</b>	10	26	2	38
<b>Kureel, Shri B. N. (Rae Bareilly)</b>	8	9	..	17

Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			Total
	Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	
<b>L</b>				
Lahri Singh, Shri (Rohtak)	26	18	1	45
Lahtan Chaudhury, Shri (Saharsa)	49	57	..	106
Lakhan Das, Shri (Shahjahanpur)	..	18	..	18
Lakshmu Bhawani, Shri (Bastar)	45	197	1	243
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati (Khammam)	2	16	..	18
Lalit Sen, Shri (Mandi)	1	11	1	13
Laskar, Shri N. R. (Karimganj)	287	286	1	574
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati (Vicarabad)	23	58	1	82
Laxmi Dass, Shri (Miryalguda)	16	176	2	194
Limaye, Shri Madhu (Monghyr)	748	983	19	1750
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar (Farrukhabad)	446	529	21	996
Lonikar, Shri (Jalna)	15	43	..	58
<b>M</b>				
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon)	4	8	1	13
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr. (Maharajganj)	146	274	..	420
Mahananda, Shri (Bolangir)	5	16	..	21
Mahatab, Shri (Angul)	..	..	..	..
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari (Purulia)	1	..	..	1
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh (Anand)	160	193	1	354
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini (Dharwar North)	23	49	1	73
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati (Bhopal)	330	291	1	622
Majithia, Shri (Taran Taran)	..	..	1	1
Malaichami, Shri M. (Periyakulam)	27	72	1	100
Malaviya, Shri K. D. (Basti)	..	..	..	..
Malhotra, Shri Inder J. (Jammu and Kashmir)	90	109	2	201
Malliah, Shri U. S. (Udipi)	..	1	..	1
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra (Jajpur)	45	422	..	467
Mansen, Shri (Darjeeling)	..	2	..	2
Mandal, Shri B. N.	4	9	1	14
Mandal, Dr. P. (Vishnupur)	6	9	..	15
Mandal, Shri J. (Khagaria)	3	10	..	13
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad (Jainagar)	30	50	..	80
Maniyangadan, Shri (Kottayam)	63	161	3	229
Manoharan, Shri (Madras South)	5	20	4	29
Mantri, Shri D. D. (Bhir)	225	215	1	441
Marandi, Shri (Rajmahal)	24	49	..	73
Maruthiah, Shri (Melur)	1	2	..	3
Masani, Shri M. R. (Rajkot)	..	5	..	5
Masuriya Din, Shri (Chail)	..	..	..	..
Matcharaju, Shri (Narasipatnam)	..	2	..	2
Mate, Shri (Tikamgarh)	7	2	..	9
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Jalore)	608	164	15	787
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan (Bhilwara)	8	12	..	20
Maurya, Shri (Aligarh)	62	92	1	155
Mehdi, Shri S. A. (Rampur)	..	..	..	..
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari (Bilhaur)	27	50	..	77
Mehta, Shri J. R. (Pali)	17	42	2	61
Mehta, Shri Jashvant (Bhavnagar)	243	163	3	409



Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			Total
	Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	
<b>Melkote, Dr. (Hyderabad)</b>	2	30		32
<b>Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt (Jammu and Kashmir)</b>	10	24	..	34
<b>Menon, Shri Krishna (Bombay City North)</b>		..	1	1
<b>Menon, Shri P. G. (Mukundapuram)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Minimata, Shrimati (Baloda Bazar)</b>	20	72	..	92
<b>Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali (Warrangal)</b>	..	..	1	1
<b>Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Motihari)</b>	1005	701	4	1710
<b>Misra, Shri Bibudhendra (Puri)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Mishra, Shri M. P. (Begusarai)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Mishra, Dr. U. (Jamshedpur)</b>	56	78	6	140
<b>Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta (Khandwa)</b>	3	6		9
<b>Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar (Mirzapur)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Mohammad Yusuf, Shri (Siwan)</b>	2	..	..	2
<b>Mohan Swarup, Shri (Pilibhit)</b>	345	264	3	612
<b>Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda (Balasore)</b>	166	233		399
<b>Mohiuddin, Shri (Secunderabad)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Mohsin, Shri (Dharwar South)</b>	57	48	1	106
<b>Morarka, Shri (Jhunjhunu)</b>	136	112		248
<b>More, Shri K. L. (Hatakanangle)</b>	1	10		11
<b>More, Shri S. S. (Poona)</b>	2	1		3
<b>Muhammad Ismail, Shri (Manjeri)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Mukame, Shri (Bhiwandi)</b>	2	1	..	3
<b>Mukerjee, Shri H. N. (Calcutta Central)</b>	111	80	5	196
<b>Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda (Ratnagiri)</b>	54	19		73
<b>Munzai, Shri David (Lohardaga)</b>	4	6	..	10
<b>Murli Manohar, Shri (Ballia)</b>	85	168	3	256
<b>Murmu, Shri Sarkar (Balurghat)</b>	11	17		28
<b>Murthi, Shri B. S. (Amalapuram)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Murti, Shri M. S. (Anakapalle)</b>	31	50		81
<b>Musafir, Shri G. S. (Amritsar)</b>	1	25	..	26
<b>Muthiah, Shri (Tirunelveli)</b>	33	54	2	89
<b>Muzaffar Husain, Shri (Moradabad)</b>				
<b>N</b>				
<b>Naidu, Shri V. G. (Tiruvallur)</b>		1		1
<b>Naik, Shri D. J. (Panchmahals)</b>	171	159		330
<b>Naik, Shri Maheswar (Mayurbhanj)</b>	763	511	10	1284
<b>Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon)</b>	11	26	2	39
<b>Nair, Shri Vasudevan (Ambalapuzha)</b>	625	639	11	1285
<b>Nambiar, Shri (Tiruchirapalli)</b>	226	321	8	555
<b>Nanda, Shri (Sabarkantha)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Naskar, Shri P. S. (Mathurapur)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Nath Pal, Shri (Rajapur)</b>	183	131	14	328
<b>Nayak, Shri Mohan (Bhanjanagar)</b>	4	39	1	44
<b>Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Nellakoya, Shri</b>	..	10	..	10
<b>Nesamony, Shri (Nagercoil)</b>	..	..	1	1
<b>Nigam, Shrimati Savitri (Banda)</b>	989	1137	3	2129
<b>Niranjan Lal, Shri (Nominated-Andaman and Nicobar Islands)</b>	..	2		2

## Questions Admitted

Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			
	Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	Total
<b>O</b>				
<b>Omkar Singh</b> , Shri (Budaun)	41	71	4	116
<b>Osman Ali Khan</b> , Shri S.	1	1		2
<b>Oza</b> , Shri (Surendranagar)	36	18		54
<b>P</b>				
<b>Paliwal</b> , Shri (Hindaun)	..	2	..	2
<b>Pande</b> , Shri K. N. (Hati)	32	38	1	71
<b>Pandey</b> , Shri R. S. (Guna)	592	498	5	1095
<b>Pandey</b> , Shri Sarjoo (Rasra)	222	330	4	556
<b>Pandey</b> , Shri Vishwa Nath (Salempur)	889	1551	13	2453
<b>Pandit</b> , Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi (Phulpur)	..	..		
<b>Panna Lal</b> , Shri (Akbarpur)	13	32	1	46
<b>Pant</b> , Shri K. C. (Naini Tal)	84	86		170
<b>Paradhi</b> , Shri (Balaghat)	..	..		
<b>Paramasivan</b> , Shri (Erode)	36	42		78
<b>Parashar</b> , Shri (Shivpuri)	58	73	1	132
<b>Patel</b> , Shri Chhotubhai (Broach)	12	22		34
<b>Patel</b> , Shri Man Singh P. (Mehsana)	52	44		96
<b>Patel</b> , Shri N. N. (Bulsar)	2	4		6
<b>Patel</b> , Shri P. R. (Patan)	48	80	1	129
<b>Patel</b> , Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur)	57	70		127
<b>Patil</b> , Shri D. S. (Yeotmal)	63	246		307
<b>Patil</b> , Shri J. S. (Jalgaon)	2	6		8
<b>Patil</b> , Shri M. B. (Ramtek)	1			1
<b>Patil</b> , Shri S. B. (Bijapur South)	50	111		161
<b>Patil</b> , Shri S. D.		1		1
<b>Patil</b> , Shri S. K. (Bombay City South)				..
<b>Patil</b> , Shri T. A. (Osmanabad)		1		1
<b>Patil</b> , Shri V. T. (Kohlapur)	4	25		29
<b>Patil</b> , Shri Vasantao (Chikodi)		1		1
<b>Patnalk</b> , Shri B. C. (Dhenkanal)				..
<b>Pattabhi Raman</b> , Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam)	..	..	..	..
<b>Pattnayak</b> , Shri Kishen (Sambalpur)	528	677	25	1230
<b>Pillai</b> , Shri Nataraja (Trivandrum)	2	8	..	10
<b>Pottekkatt</b> , Shri (Tellicherry)	159	369	4	532
<b>Prabhakar</b> , Shri Naval (Delhi-Karol Bagh)	115	220	1	336
<b>Pratap Singh</b> , Shri (Sirmur)	6	27	..	33
<b>Prithvi Raj</b> , Shri (Dausa)	1	..	..	1
<b>Puri</b> , Shri D. D. (Kaithal)	223	141		364
<b>R</b>				
<b>Raghavan</b> , Shri A. V. (Badagara)	273	611	4	888
<b>Raghunath Singh</b> , Shri (Varanasi)	519	655	5	1179
<b>Raghuramiah</b> , Shri (Guntur)		..	..	..
<b>Rai</b> , Shrimati Sahodra Bai (Damoh)		3	1	4
<b>Raj Bahadur</b> , Shri (Bharatpur)		..	..	..
<b>Raja</b> , Shri C. R. (Junagarh)		..	..	..
<b>Rajaram</b> , Shri (Krishnagiri)	5	50	2	57

Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			Total
	Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	
<b>Rajdeo Singh, Shri (Jaunpur)</b> .	26	73	..	99
<b>Raju, Shri D. B. (Narasapur)</b> .	13	39	I	53
<b>Raju, Dr. D. S. (Rajahmundry)</b> .	I	I		2
<b>Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati (Aurangabad)</b> .	..	..		..
<b>Ram, Shri T. (Sonbarsa)</b> .	5	13		18
<b>Ram Sewak, Shri (Jalaun)</b> .	78	115		193
<b>Ram Singh, Shri (Bahraich)</b> .		3		3
<b>Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Bikramganj)</b> .	..	..		..
<b>Ram Swarup, Shri (Robertsganj)</b> .	6	17	..	23
<b>Ramabadrn, Shri (Cuddalore)</b> .		3	I	4
<b>Rama Krishna, Shri K. V.</b> .	..	6		6
<b>Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R. (Coimbatore)</b> .	I	..		I
<b>Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R. (Karur)</b> .	72	42		114
<b>Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem)</b> .	..	..	..	..
<b>Ramaswamy, Shri V. K. (Namakkal)</b> .	3	14	..	17
<b>Ramdhani Das, Shri (Nawada)</b> .	..	..	..	..
<b>Rameshwaranand, Shri (Karnal)</b> .	86	260	9	355
<b>Rampure, Shri M. (Gulbarga)</b> .	101	120	..	221
<b>Rameshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri (Chapra)</b> .	32	19	I	52
<b>Rananjai Singh, Shri (Musafirkhana)</b> .	13	51		64
<b>Rane, Shri (Buldana)</b> .	..	..		..
<b>Ranga, Shri (Chittoor)</b> .	I	9		10
<b>Ranga Rao, Shri (Cheepurupalli)</b> .	..	..		..
<b>Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur)</b> .	..	..		..
<b>Rao, Shri Hanmanth (Medak)</b> .	I			I
<b>Rao, Shri Jaganatha (Nowrangpur)</b> .	..	..		..
<b>Rao, Dr. K. L. (Vijayawada)</b> .	9	13		22
<b>Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy (Shimoga)</b> .	..	..		..
<b>Rao, Shri Madhusudan</b> .	110	335		445
<b>Rao, Shri Muthyal (Mahbubnagar)</b> .	..	..		..
<b>Rao, Shri Rajagopala (Srikakulam)</b> .	3	7		10
<b>Rao, Shri Ramapathi (Karimnagar)</b> .	5	20		2
<b>Rao, Shri Rameshwar (Gadwal)</b> .	I	..		15
<b>Rao, Shri Thirumala (Kakinada)</b> .	7	I		8
<b>Rattan Lal, Shri (Banswara)</b> .	2	31		33
<b>Raut, Shri Bhola (Bettiah)</b> .	..	..		..
<b>Rawandale, Shri (Dhulia)</b> .	2	7	..	9
<b>Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda)</b> .	101	45	..	146
<b>Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala (Kavali)</b> .	..	..	..	..
<b>Reddi, Shri R. N. (Nalgonda)</b> .	6	21	..	27
<b>Reddiar, Shri (Tindivanam)</b> .	I	17	I	19
<b>Reddy, Shri Eswara (Cuddapah)</b> .	138	320	..	458
<b>Reddy, Shri H. C. Linga</b> .	340	507	2	849
<b>Reddy, Shri K. C. (Chikballapur)</b> .	..	..	..	..
<b>Reddy, Shri Narasimha (Rajampet)</b> .	223	176	9	408
<b>Reddy, Shri Narayan (Adilabad)</b> .	58	51	..	109
<b>Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna (Hindupur)</b> .	2	3	..	5
<b>Reddy, Shri Yallamanda (Markapur)</b> .	55	77	3	135

Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			
	Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	Total
<b>Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda (Kurnool)</b> . . . . .	1	1	1	3
<b>Roy, Dr. Saradish (Katwa)</b> . . . . .	72	91	2	165
<b>Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Deoria)</b> . . . . .	206	141		347
<b>S</b>				
<b>Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur)</b> . . . . .	14	42	2	58
<b>Saha, Dr. S. K. (Birbhum)</b> . . . . .	1	1	2	4
<b>Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Rosera)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Saigal, Shri A. S. (Janjgir)</b> . . . . .	67	125	2	194
<b>Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk)</b> . . . . .	1607	1554	7	3168
<b>Samnani, Shri (Jammu and Kashmir)</b> . . . . .	17	27	1	45
<b>Sanji Rupji, Shri (Nominated—Dadra and Nagar Haveli)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Saraf, Shri Sham Lal (Jammu and Kashmir)</b> . . . . .	249	233		482
<b>Sarma, Shri A. T. (Chatrapur)</b> . . . . .	1	13		14
<b>Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Jahanabad)</b> . . . . .	1	3		4
<b>Satyanarayana, Shri (Parvathipuram)</b> . . . . .	5	9		14
<b>Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Rajc (Gwalior)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Sen, Shri A. K. (Calcutta North West)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Sen, Shri P. G. (Purnea)</b> . . . . .	84	92	..	176
<b>Sen, Dr. Ranen (Calcutta East)</b> . . . . .	253	264	11	528
<b>Seth, Shri Bishanchander (Etah)</b> . . . . .	600	329	1	930
<b>Sezhiyan, Shri (Perambalur)</b> . . . . .	95	117	2	214
<b>Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal)</b> . . . . .	2	13	2	17
<b>Shah, Shri Manubhai (Jamnagar)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli)</b> . . . . .	8	7		15
<b>Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Sham Nath, Shri (Delhi-Chandni Chowk)</b> . . . . .	1	1		2
<b>Shankaraiya, Shri (Mysore)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Sharma, Shri A. P. (Buxar)</b> . . . . .	30	35	..	65
<b>Sharma, Shri D. C. (Gurdaspur)</b> . . . . .	1888	1596	24	3508
<b>Sharma, Shri K. C. (Sardhana)</b> . . . . .	12	9	..	21
<b>Shashank Manjari, Shrimati (Palamau)</b> . . . . .	10	14	1	25
<b>Shashi Ranjan, Shri (Pupri)</b> . . . . .	14	11		25
<b>Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Bijnor)</b> . . . . .	1031	705	44	1780
<b>Shastri, Shri Ramanand (Ramasanchighat)</b> . . . . .	10	19	..	29
<b>Sheo Narain, Shri (Bansi)</b> . . . . .	10	11		21
<b>Shinde, Shri (Kopergaon)</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Shinkre, Shri (Marmagao)</b> . . . . .	35	91	4	130
<b>Shivananjappa, Shri (Mandya)</b> . . . . .	20	12	..	32
<b>Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhanga)</b> . . . . .	693	512	8	1213
<b>Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund)</b> . . . . .	324	171	2	497
<b>Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati (Raipur)</b> . . . . .	1	8		9
<b>Siddananjappa, Shri (Hassan)</b> . . . . .	4	1	..	5
<b>Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh (Jhajjar)</b> . . . . .	405	338	6	749
<b>Siddiah, Shri (Chamarajanagar)</b> . . . . .	24	133	..	157
<b>Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda)</b> . . . . .	765	860	6	1631
<b>Singh, Shri A. P. (Pratapgarh)</b> . . . . .	5	10	2	17
<b>Singh, Shri B. J.</b> . . . . .	5	6	..	11

Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			Total
	Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	
<b>Singh, Dr. B. N. (Hazaribagh)</b>	4	6	1	11
<b>Singh, Shri Balwant</b>	..	2	..	2
<b>Singh, Shri D. N. (Muzaffarpur)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Singh, Shri J. B. (Ghosi)</b>	133	45	3	181
<b>Singh, Shri K. K. (Maharajganj)</b>	..	1	..	1
<b>Singh, Shri S. T. (Inner Manipur)</b>	..	4	..	4
<b>Singh, Shri Y. D. (Shahabad)</b>	73	115	4	192
<b>Singha, Shri G. K. (Midnapore)</b>	3	5	1	9
<b>Singha, Shri Y. N. (Sundergarh)</b>	22	42	5	69
<b>Singhvi, Dr. L. M. (Jodhpur)</b>	815	623	31	1469
<b>Sinha, Shri B. P.</b>	2	8	..	10
<b>Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Patna)</b>	173	287	..	460
<b>Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh)</b>	140	105	3	248
<b>Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur)</b>	26	11	3	40
<b>Sivapppraghassan, Shri Ku. (Pondicherry)</b>	1	5	..	6
<b>Shivasankaran, Shri (Sriperumbudur)</b>	..	10	1	11
<b>Snatak, Shri Nardeo</b>	5	44	..	49
<b>Solanki, Shri (Kaira)</b>	178	130	4	312
<b>Sonavane, Shri (Pandharpur)</b>	28	135	..	163
<b>Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati (Dindigul)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Soy, Shri H. C. (Singhbhum)</b>	83	179	2	264
<b>Srinivasan, Dr. P. (Madras North)</b>	78	139	..	217
<b>Subbaraman, Shri (Madurai)</b>	3	9	..	12
<b>Subramaniam, Shri C. (Pollachi)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Subramanyam, Shri T. (Bellary)</b>	22	14	..	36
<b>Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)</b>	..	5	..	5
<b>Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)</b>	..	1	..	1
<b>Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)</b>	623	475	2	1100
<b>Surya Prasad, Shri (Bhind)</b>	75	113	..	187
<b>Swamy, Shri M. N. (Ongole)</b>	110	294	5	409
<b>Swamy, Shri M. P. (Tenkasi)</b>	9	68	1	78
<b>Swamy, Shri M. V. (Masulipatnam)</b>	1	1	..	2
<b>Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi (Koppal)</b>	126	254	1	381
<b>Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Swell, Shri (Assam—Autonomous District)</b>	72	43	1	116
<b>T</b>				
<b>Tahir, Shri Mohammad (Kishanganj)</b>	5	7	..	12
<b>Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer)</b>	87	153	..	240
<b>Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar)</b>	1018	770	3	1791
<b>Thengal, Shri Nallakoya (Nominated—Minicoy and Amindive Islands)</b>	..	2	..	2
<b>Thengondar, Shri M. G. (Nagapattinam)</b>	15	48	..	63
<b>Thevar, Shri V. V. (Thanjavur)</b>	8	57	..	65
<b>Thimmalah, Shri (Kolar)</b>	2	6	..	8
<b>Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam)</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Tiwary, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)</b>	309	199	2	510
<b>Tiwary, Shri K. N. (Bagaha)</b>	339	272	1	612
<b>Tiwary, Shri R. S. (Khajuraho)</b>	163	154	3	320
<b>Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao)</b>	41	91	..	132

Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			Total
	Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	
<b>Trivedi, Shri U. M. (Mandsaur)</b>	68	90	3	161
<b>Tuls Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)</b>	25	56	1	82
<b>Tyagi, Shri (Dehra Dun)</b>	4	2		6
<b>U</b>				
<b>Uikey, Shri (Mandla)</b>	44	56		100
<b>Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra (Koraput)</b>	548	1950	2	2500
<b>Umanath, Shri (Pudukkottai)</b>	174	383	9	566
<b>Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt (Rewa)</b>	9	43		52
<b>Utiya, Shri (Shahdol)</b>	118	238		35
<b>V</b>				
<b>Vaishya, Shri M. B. (Sabarmati)</b>	2			2
<b>Valvi, Shri (Nandurbar)</b>	3	2		5
<b>Varma, Shri M. L. (Chittorgarh)</b>	1	2		3
<b>Varma, Shri Ravindra (Thiruvella)</b>	211	189	1	401
<b>Veerabasappa, Shri (Chitradurga)</b>	..	..		
<b>Veerappa, Shri (Bidar)</b>	7	25		32
<b>Venkalah, Shri Kolla (Tenali)</b>	231	471	9	711
<b>Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Adoni)</b>	429	256	5	690
<b>Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri)</b>	27	55		82
<b>Verma, Shri K. K. (Sultanpur)</b>	..	..		..
<b>Verma, Shri S. L. (Sitapur)</b>	14	23	1	38
<b>Vidyasankar, Shri A. N. (Hoshiarpur)</b>	212	188	2	402
<b>Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar (Visakhapatnam)</b>	116	159		275
<b>Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra)</b>	6	12		18
<b>Vimla Devi, Shrimati (Eluru)</b>	103	130	3	236
<b>Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mahasu)</b>	2	13		15
<b>Vishram Prasad, Shri (Lalganj)</b>	527	702	4	1233
<b>Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain)</b>	27	39	1	67
<b>W</b>				
<b>Wadiwa, Shri (Seoni)</b>	34	146	1	181
<b>Warior, Shri (Trichur)</b>	558	704	11	1273
<b>Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Gondia)</b>	69	96	1	166
<b>Y</b>				
<b>Yadab, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)</b>	35	36		71
<b>Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh (Azamgarh)</b>	541	1030	8	1579
<b>Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki)</b>	526	723	17	1266
<b>Yadava, Shri B. P. (Kasaria)</b>	273	134		407
<b>Yajulk, Shri (Ahmedabad)</b>	41	63	1	105
<b>Yashpal Singh, Shri (Kairana)</b>	2303	2248	38	4589
<b>Yudhvir Singh, Shri (Mahendragarh)</b>	141	309	13	463

XV

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS IN THE THIRD LOK SABHA  
UNDER RULE 372

(Arranged Session-wise)

No. of the Session	Designation of the Minister making the Statement	Subject matter of the Statement	Date of Statement	Time Involved
1	2	3	4	5
First Session	Minister of State for External Affairs.	Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference to be held on 10-9-1962.	19-4-1962	Hrs. Mts. 0 02
	Prime Minister	Proposed resumption of nuclear tests by U.S.A.	24-4-1962	0 12
	Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries.	Bokaro Steel Plant.	1-5-1962	0 02
	Prime Minister	Firing on Policemen from Chinese Trade Agency in Kalimpong.	11-5-1962	0 05
	Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport	Hooghly River Pilots.	16-5-1962	0 11
	Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport	Resumption of work by Hooghly River Pilots.	21-5-1962	0 02½
	Minister of Defence	Bunkers on Assam-East Pakistan Border reoccupied by Pakistan.	28-5-1962	0 02
	Prime Minister	Disturbances in East Pakistan and subsequent Migrations.	4-6-1962	0 13
	Deputy Minister of Railways	Accident to No. 204—Down Poona-Bangalore Express on 4-6-1962.	4-6-1962	0 03
	Minister of Finance	Foreign exchange situation	8-6-1962	0 11
	Minister of Mines and Fuel	Agreement concluded with the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company Ltd.	12-6-1962	0 01
	Minister of International Trade	Negotiations between U. K. and East European Community.	12-6-1962	0 10
Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries.	Solveen Delegation Report.	21-6-1962	0 03	
Second Session	Prime Minister	Situation in Ladakh.	6-8-1962	0 26
	Minister of Finance	Visit to Western Europe.	6-8-1962	0 09
	Minister of Railways	Railway accident at Dumraon.	6-8-1962	0 03
	Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries.	Manufacture of Small Car.	9-8-1962	0 03

1	2	3	4	5
	Minister of Mines and Fuel	Agreement between the Government of West Bengal and the Central Government over the question of coal mining in West Bengal.	10-8-1962	Hrs. Mts. 0 03
	Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Power Supply position in Delhi.	14-8-1962	0 02
	Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries.	Distribution of G.C. Sheets.	29-8-1962	0 04
	Minister of State for External Affairs.	Establishment of 30 new posts in Ladakh by the Chinese troops.	3-9-1962	0 13
	Minister of Railways.	Commission of Enquiry for the Dumraon railway accident.	7-9-1962	0 01
	Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries.	Retention prices of pig iron and steel	7-9-1962	0 01
Third Session	Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment.	Measures for maintaining prices of essential commodities at reasonable levels.	10-11-1962	0 06
	Deputy Minister of Railways	Allowances paid to members of Railway Accidents Committee.	10-11-1962	0 02
	Minister of Mines and Fuel	Supply position of petroleum products	13-11-1962	0 04
	Prime Minister	Situation in NEFA and Ladakh.	19-11-1962	0 26
	Prime Minister	Do.	20-11-1962	0 27
	Prime Minister	Development in respect of Chinese aggression.	21-11-1962	0 26
	Minister of State for External Affairs.	Location of Third Nuclear Power Station.	3-12-1962	0 03½
	Minister of Home Affairs	Release of a person at Gauhati arrested on espionage activities.	6-12-1962	0 05½
	Prime Minister	Visit to Assam: and certain matters connected with Chinese aggression.	7-12-1962	0 43
	Deputy Minister of Railways	Collision between the Avadh-Tirhut Mail and a Passenger Train on 4-1-63 at Umeshnagar.	21-1-1963	0 07
	Deputy Minister of Railways	Accident on 15-1-1963 at railway bridge near Cuttack.	21-1-1963	0 05
	Minister of Finance	Gold Control Scheme*.	24-1-1963	0 01
Fourth Session	Deputy Minister of Railways	Freight concessions to export traffic.	27-2-1963	0 02
	Minister of Mines and Fuel	Instances of mob violence at the project site of Kiriburu Iron Ore Project.	20-3-1963	0 07
	Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination.	Mention of his name in connection with certain transactions of a mine owner operating in Orissa from Calcutta.	4-4-1963	0 20½
	Minister of Food and Agriculture	Sugar Situation and measures to deal with it.	17-4-1963	0 07
	Minister of State for External Affairs	Further details of the attack by Naga hostiles on a railway passenger train on 9-4-1963*.	20-4-1963	0 02

\* Laid on the Table.



1	2	3	4	5
	Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.	Certain allegations made in the House by Shri Mani Ram Bagri against him on 23-3-1963.	22-4-1963	Hrs. Mts. 0 7½
	Minister of Food and Agriculture.	Price support for rice and wheat in 1963-64 season.	26-4-1963	0 08
	Minister of Law	Report of Shri C. K. Daphtary, and Shri A. V. Visvanatha Sastri, on certain aspects of the Vivian Bose Commission Report.	29-4-1963	0 08
	Minister of State for Commerce and Industry.	Part I of the Report of Shri C. K. Daphtary and Shri A. V. Visvanatha Sastri on certain aspects of the Vivian Bose Commission Report.	6-5-1963	0 05
	Prime Minister	Discussion with foreign dignitaries who had recently visited India; Indo-Pak. talks, etc.	7-5-1963	0 25
	Prime Minister	Investigation of certain transactions of M/s Serajuddin and Company, Calcutta.	7-5-1963	0 13
Fifth Session	Prime Minister	Indo-Pakistan talks*.	13-8-1963	0 01
	Prime Minister	Agreement with Voice of America for acquisition of a high-powered transmitter.	14-8-1963	0 17
	Prime Minister	Chinese troop concentrations along the Indo-China border.	16-8-1963	0 28
	Prime Minister	Enquiry made by Justice S. K. Das into certain transactions of Messrs Serajuddin and Co.	17-8-1963	0 31
	Prime Minister	The agreement with the U.S.A. and U. K. concerning the supply of radar equipment for the Indian Air Force and the joint training exercises*.	19-8-1963	0 02
	Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment.	Statistics of Consumer expenditure.	26-8-1963	0 09
	Prime Minister	Resignations from the Council of Ministers and consequent change in the portfolios of certain Ministers.	30-8-1963	0 02
	Minister of Defence	NEFA enquiry.	2-9-1963	0 05
	Minister of Home Affairs.	Abolition of poll tax in Minicoy Island.	4-9-1963	0 01
	Minister of Food and Agriculture.	Measures to augment sugar production in 1963-64.	6-9-1963	0 02
	Minister of Defence	Our Defence Preparedness.	9-9-1963	0 26½
	Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport	Crash of an I.A.C. plane on 11-9-63	11-9-1963 12-9-1963	0 09 0 08
	Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries.	Steps proposed to be taken to ensure proper and industrial management procedures in the Public Projects.*	20-9-1963	0 01
	Minister of Mines and Fuel	Working of the Gauhati Oil Refinery.	20-9-1963	0 05
	Prime Minister	Recent firing by Pakistan forces on Assam-East Pakistan border.	21-9-1963	0 23

\*Laid on the Table.

1	2	3	4	5
				Hrs. Mts.
	Minister of Finance	Gold Control Order and Compulsory Deposit Schemes.	21-9-1963	0 12
Sixth Session	Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture.	Production, price, etc. of rice.	19-11-1963	1 08
	Do.	Problems of sugar and gur and sugarcane prices*.	19-11-1963	0 0½
	Minister of Defence	Crash of an I.A.F. helicopter near Poonch resulting in the death of some senior officers of the Armed Forces.	22-11-1963	0 04
	Prime Minister	India's representation at the funeral of President Kennedy in Washington.	29-11-1963	0 07
	Minister of Finance	Decision of the Life Insurance Corporation to transact general insurance business.	29-11-1963	0 02
	Minister of Defence	I.A.F. Dakota crash near Banjhal Pass on 22-11-1963.	2-12-1963	0 03
	Minister of Food and Agriculture.	Sugarcane prices.	12-12-1963	0 12
	Minister of Finance	Family Pension Scheme for Central Government Employees.	13-12-1963	0 02
	Minister of Finance	Economic situation.	16-12-1963	0 36
	Minister of Planning and Finance	Recommendations of the Central Excise Reorganisation Committee and Governments decision thereon*.	19-12-1963	0 01
	Minister of State for Home Affairs	Arrest of Sri B. P. Maurya, M.P. under the Defence of India Rules.	20-12-1963	0 25
	Minister of Finance	Classification of cities for the purpose of granting of compensatory (C.C.) allowance and the house rent allowance to the Central Government employees.	21-12-1963	0 04
Seventh Session	Minister of Home Affairs.	Theft of the sacred relic from the Hazratbal Shrine.	17-2-1964	0 02
	Minister of Defence	Crash of an I.A.F. transport aircraft on 17-2-1964.	18-2-1964 19-2-1964 24-2-1964	0 05 0 03 0 01
	Deputy Minister of External Affairs	Recognition of the Republican Government of Zanzibar.	21-2-1964	0 03
	Minister of Education	Director of Kashmir in the Security Council.	24-2-1964	0 18
	Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering.	Distribution of Steel.	2-3-1964	0 10
	Minister of Law	Delhi State Cooperative Stores.	3-3-1964	0 21
	Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning	Report of the Bonus Commission.	3-3-1964*	0 02
	Minister of Food and Agriculture	Minimum price of sugarcane during 1964-65.	4-3-1964	0 02½
	Deputy Minister of Defence	Crash of I.A.F. plane on 4-3-1964	4-3-1964	0 02

\*Laid on the Table.

1	2	3	4	5
				<b>Hrs. Mts.</b>
	Minister of Home Affairs.	Observations made by Shri G. G. Swell on 18th & 20th February, 1964.	5-3-1964	0 10
	Minister of State for Home Affairs	Seizure by the police of a large quantity of high explosives from the bedding of a passenger at Rangiya Railway station near Gauhati in Assam.	6-3-1964	0 12
	Minister of State for Home Affairs.	Arrest of Shri Muzaffar Hussain, M.P.	6-3-1964	0 06
	Deputy Minister of Railways.	Collision between Madras-Howrah Express and a goods train at Baudpur station on South Eastern Railway on 8-3-1964.	9-3-1964	0 07
	Minister of Food and Agriculture.	Creation of Wheat Zones . . .	23-3-1964	0 11
	Minister of State for Home Affairs.	Reference made by the President to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution in regard to the conflict of powers and jurisdiction between the State Legislature and the High Court of Uttar Pradesh.	26-3-1964	0 01
	Minister of Home Affairs.	Recent Conference held in Delhi between the Indian and Pakistani delegations and the proposals made by the two delegations.	13-4-1964	0 10
	Minister of Finance.	Certain references made to him by Shri S. M. Banerjee, M.P. in his speech on the 1st April, 1964 on the Demands of Grants relating to the Departments of Supply and Technical Development.	17-4-1964	0 12
	Minister of Food and Agriculture.	Meeting of Ministers held in Djakarta in preparation for the Second Afro-Asian Conference.	17-4-1964	0 08
	Prime Minister . . . .	Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.	22-4-1964	0 03
	Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering.	Bokaro Steel Project.	[1-5-1964	0 06
<b>Eighth Session</b>	Minister of Home Affairs	Sudden illness of the Prime Minister.	27-5-1964	0 02
	Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering.	Demise of the Prime Minister.	[27-5-1964	0 02
	Deputy Minister of Defence	Missing Ilyushin aircraft.	[5-6-1964	0 07
<b>Ninth Session</b>	Minister of State for Home Affairs.	Unauthorised landing of two foreigners in a plane at Murud on 8-6-1964*.	7-9-1964	0 03
	Prime Minister.	Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.	7-9-1964	0 19

\*Laid on the Table.

1	2	3	4	5
				Hrs. ts
	Minister of Home Affairs	Proclamation issued by the President on the 10th September, 1964 under Article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of the State of Kerala.	10-9-1964	0 03
	Minister of Labour and Employment	Decisions of the Government on the Bonus Commission.	18-9-1964	0 09
	Minister of Defence.	Visits to the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.*	21-9-1964 22-9-1964	0 02½ 0 15
	Deputy Minister of Railways.	Head-on collision between Down Gauhati-Lucknow Express and Up Kamrup Express at Kaithalkuchi station of North-east Frontier Railway on 19-9-1964.	21-9-1964	0 09
	Minister of Home Affairs	Arrest of Bakshi Gulam Mohammad and others in Kashmir.	22-9-1964	0 20
	Minister of Finance	Enhancement of bank rate and modification of credit control.	25-9-1964	0 04
	Minister of Defence	Recent violations of ceasefire line by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir.	28-9-1964	0 16
	Minister of Commerce	Production and price control on varieties of cloth of mass consumption*.	28-9-1964	0 02
	Minister of Irrigation and Power	Flood situation in the Country*.	29-9-1964	0 0½
	Deputy Minister of Home Affairs	Alleged ill-treatment and man-handling of Shri Priya Gupta, M. P. in Purnea Jail, Bihar.	30-9-1964	0 05
	Minister of Law and Social Security.	Judgement of the Supreme Court in C. S. Rowjee and others v. the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation delivered on 27-1-1964 dealing with allegations made against the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh relating to the order of the Transport Minister of Andhra Pradesh concerning nationalisation of certain bus routes in the District of Kurnool.	1-10-1964	0 39
	Deputy Minister of Education	Death of school children in a village near Kurnool after taking mid-day meals.	3-10-1964	0 21
	Minister of Defence Production	Discovery of defence maps in a fruit parcel at Piparya Railway Station (M.P.)	3-10-1964	0 05
	Minister of Food and Agriculture	Supply of foodgrains to various States*.	3-10-1964	0 01
	Minister of Home Affairs	Reported atomic explosion by China.	3-10-1964	0 02
	Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power	Floods in Andhra Pradesh	3-10-1964	0 20
Tenth Session	Minister of External Affairs	International Developments*.	17-11-1964	0 01
	Minister of Food and Agriculture.	Food situation in the Southern States*.	17-11-1964	0 01

\*Laid on the Table.

1	2	3	4	5
				<b>Hrs. Mts.</b>
	Minister of Defence Production	Establishment of new Ordnance Factories.	20-11-1964	0 05
	Minister of Defence	Defence Minister's Visit to the United Kingdom*.	26-11-1964	0 01
	Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture.	Food situation in Kerala.	26-11-1964	0 17
	Minister of State for External Affairs.	Recent developments in Bhutan.	2-12-1964	0 10
	Prime Minister	Prime Minister's visit to U. K.	9-12-1964	0 18
	Minister of Railways	Collision between 236 Dn. Chupra-Gorakhpur Passenger and a motor bus between Dighwa Dobowli and Sidhwalia stations on North Eastern Railway on 9-12-1964.	10-12-1964	0 15
	Minister of Railways	Action taken on certain points made by members during the discussions on Railway Budget for 1964-65	16-12-1964	0 05
	Minister of Home Affairs	Expulsion of Second Secretary of the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi and retaliatory action taken by Pakistan.	18-12-1964	0 18
	Deputy Minister of Communications.	Industrial disputes between the management and the employees of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore.	21-12-1964	0 01
	Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment.	Delay in laying the statement showing action taken or proposed to be taken by Government on the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 47th Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1963.	21-12-1964	0 01
	Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals.	Oil concession in Iran.	22-12-1964	0 03
	Minister of Railways	Formation of a new Railway Zone.	23-12-1964	0 13
	Prime Minister	Government's Position on Chinese aggression.	24-12-1964	0 02
	Minister of Finance	Economic situation.	24-12-1964	0 10
	Minister of Commerce	Position regarding the supply of cotton.	24-12-1964	0 02
	Minister of Home Affairs	Catastrophe at Rameshwaram due to tidal waves.	24-12-1964	0 02
Eleventh Session	Minister of Finance	Foreign exchange situation.	17-2-1965	0 08
	Minister of Food and Agriculture.	Situation arising out of the long-shoremen's strike in U. S. ports and the offer of the Australian Government to make a gift of wheat.	18-2-1965	0 04

\* Laid on the Table.

1	2	3	4	5
	Prime Minister	Allegations against some Chief Ministers and other Ministers of State Governments.	22-2-1965	Hrs. Mts 0 05
	Prime Minister	Meeting of the Chief Ministers of States and the Ministers of the Central Government held on the 24th and 25th February, 1965 on the language issue.	25-2-1965	0 33
	Minister of Food and Agriculture.	Offer of the Canadian Government to make a gift of wheat.	3-3-1965	0 01
	Minister of Finance	Excise duties on certain steel products.	5-3-1965	0 03
	Minister of Home Affairs	Decision of Government to continue President's rule in Kerala.	24-3-1965	0 34
	Prime Minister	Health of the President who underwent an eye operation in London.	2-4-1965	0 02
	Minister of Home Affairs	Attack on Indian police post in Kutch border by Pakistan forces.	9-4-1965	0 09
	Minister of Home Affairs	Situation in Kutch border	12-4-1965	0 36
	Deputy Minister of Defence	Crash of an I. A. F. Dakota in the Nagaland on the 13th April, 1965 resulting in the death of nine I.A.F. personnel.	14-4-1965	0 01
	Minister of Defence	Attack by Pakistan forces on the Kutch border.	26-4-1965	0 46
	Minister of Rehabilitation.	An incident in the Mana Camp, Raipur on the 1st May, 1965.	3-5-1965	0 19
	Prime Minister	Situation in Kutch Border.	5-5-1965	0 26
	Prime Minister	Do.	6-5-1965	0 30
	Deputy Minister of External Affairs.	Withdrawal of the Indian Diplomatic Mission from Southern Rhodesia.	7-5-1965	0 02
	Minister of Education	Setting up of a National Committee for organising the celebration of the centenary of Gandhiji in 1969.	10-5-1965	0 02
	Prime Minister	Situation on Kutch border and his visit to Nepal.	11-5-1965	0 29
	Minister of Defence Production	Retrenchment of workers in E.M.E. workshops*.	11-5-1965	0 0½
	Minister of Law and Social Security.	Adivasis in Maharashtra.	11-5-1965	0 11½
Twelfth Session	Minister of Defence	Situation on the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir and along Indo-Pakistan borders.	16-8-1965	0 18
	Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals.	Oil Policy*.	16-8-1965	0 0½
	Minister of Labour and Employment.	Accident in Dhori colliery in Hazaribagh district, Bihar on 28-5-1965.*	16-8-1965	0 0½
	Minister of State for Railways	Railway accidents*.	16-8-1965	0 0½
	Minister of Planning	Status of preparatory work on the Fourth Five Year Plan.	17-8-1965	0 06½
	Minister of Finance	Economic situation (presentation of supplementary Budget)	19-8-1965	0 38

\*Laid on the Table.

1	2	3	4	5
				Hrs. Mts.
Twelfth Session	Minister of Defence . . .	Situation in Jammu and Kashmir.	23-8-1965 25-8-1965	0 17 0 1½
	Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals.	Supply and production of Chemical fertilizers.*	27-8-1965	0 01
	Minister of Defence . . .	Situation in Jammu and Kashmir. . .	30-8-1965	0 02
	Minister of Defence . . .	Attack by regular Pakistan forces in the Chammb Sector of Jammu and Kashmir.	2-9-1965	0 01½
	Minister of Transport . . .	Grounding of Caravelles by the Indian Airlines Corporation*.	2-9-1965	0 0½
	Minister of Defence . . .	Situation in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab borders.	6-9-1965	0 03
	Minister of Home Affairs . . .	Demand of Punjabi Suba.	6-9-1965	0 15
	Minister of Rehabilitation . . .	Latest situation on Indo-Pakistan borders.	7-9-1965	0 10
	Minister of Defence . . .	Do.	8-9-1965	0 07
	Minister of Defence . . .	Do.	10-9-1965	0 07
	Minister of Defence Production . . .	Do.	14-9-1965	0 10
	Prime Minister . . .	Visit of the U. N. Secretary-General to India and the discussion held re : Indo-Pakistan conflict.	16-9-1965	0 43
	Prime Minister . . .	Chinese ultimatum to India to dismantle military installations along the Sikkim-Tibet Border.	17-9-1965	0 31
	Prime Minister . . .	Latest Chinese note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking to the Embassy of India in China on the 19th September 1965 in connection with the Chinese ultimatum to India to dismantle military installations along the Sikkim-Tibet border.	20-9-1965	0 10
	Prime Minister . . .	Current conflict between India and Pakistan and the situation on India-China Border.	22-9-1965	0 33
	Minister of Home Affairs. . .	Demand for Punjabi Suba.	23-9-1965	0 25
Thirteenth Session	Minister of Planning . . .	Reappraisal of Plan in the light of the present emergency.	5-11-1965	0 04
	Prime Minister . . .	Indo-Pakistan relations.		0 52
	Minister of Industry and Supply.	Decontrol of cement*.	18-11-1965	0 03
	Minister of Education . . .	Situation arising out of the strike by the students of the Banaras Hindu University.	23-11-1965	0 13
	Minister of Finance . . .	Finance Minister's visit to the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia.	25-11-1965	0 10

\*Laid on the Table.

1	2	3	4	5
				Hrs. Mts.
	Minister of External Affairs	Seizure of the office of the Indian Airlines Corporation at Dacca by the Pakistan authorities.	26-11-1965	0 07
	Minister of Labour and Employment.	Applicability of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to Public Sector Undertakings.	9-12-1965	0 20
	Minister of Food and Agriculture.	Supply of wheat and fertilizers by the Government of United States of America under PL-480 Agreement.	10-12-1965	0 07
	Prime Minister	Prime Minister's proposed meeting with President Ayub Khan at Tashkent; situation on the borders; and his proposed visits to Burma and the U.S.A.	10-12-1965	0 36
	Minister of Home Affairs	Postponement of General Elections in Orissa.	10-12-1965	0 07
Fourteenth Session	Minister of Defence	Situation on Indo-China border.	16-2-1966	0 21
	Minister of External Affairs	Circumstances under which Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri died.	16-2-1966	0 27
	Minister of State for Railways	Accident to 3 UP Assam Mail on the Mariani-Parketting Section of the N.F. Railway on the 16th February, 1966.	17-2-1966	0 16
	Minister of Defence	Agreement arrived at between the Chief of the Army Staff, India with the C-in-C Pakistan Army about the arrangements to be made for the withdrawal of armed personnel pursuant of the Tashkent Agreement.	17-2-1966	0 03
	Prime Minister	Prime Minister's meeting with the Nagas.	21-2-1966	0 23
	Minister of Defence	Situation on Indo-Pakistani border.	23-2-1966	0 08
	Minister of External Affairs	Late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's visit to Burma.	28-2-1966	0 11
	Minister of External Affairs	Prime Minister's proposed visit to U.S.A.	28-2-1966	0 01
	Minister of State for Law	Setting up of a Committee on the working of the Advocates Act.	1-3-1966	0 15
	Minister of Law	Right of a detenue Member released on parole to attend Parliament.	2-3-1966	0 41
	Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	Strike by textile workers in Bombay and the dispute between the management and the workers of Delhi Cloth Mills, Delhi.	3-3-1966	0 41
	Minister of External Affairs	Indo-Pakistani Ministerial meeting held at Rawalpindi on the 1st and 2nd March, 1966.	4-3-1966	0 21
	Minister of Home Affairs	Right of Shri Umanath, M. P. to attend the House during the period of his release on parole.	9-3-1966	0 28
	Minister of State for Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.	Minimum price for sugarcane payable by Sugarcane factories during the season 1966-67.	11-3-1966	0 02



1	2	3	4	5
				Hrs. Mts.
Minister of Home Affairs	Incidents in Panipat.	17-3-1966	0	10
Minister of State for Law	Composition of Committee of the working of the Advocates Act *.	21-3-1966	0	01
Minister of Home Affairs	Recommendations of the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Demand for Punjabi Suba.	21-3-1966	0	11
Minister of Industry	Action taken on the Report of Shri B. Mukerji on the fire incident in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. Ranchi in January 1964.	23-3-1966	0	02
Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.	Offer of food aid by Canada.	28-3-1966	0	03
Minister of Education	Revision of salary scales of University and College teachers.	4-4-1966	0	11
Minister of Home Affairs	Present whereabouts of Shri Purushottam Kakodkar of Goa.	5-4-1966	0	03
Prime Minister	Prime Minister's recent visit abroad.	7-4-1966	0	10
Minister of Home Affairs.	Reorganisation of the present State of Punjab.	18-4-1966	0	27
Minister of Home Affairs	Delhi Bundh.	19-4-1966	0	26
Minister of Home Affairs	Police firing on tribals in Shehere village of Panchmahal District, Gujarat State, on the 17th April, 1966.	20-4-1966	0	03
Minister of External Affairs	Clarifying the position regarding the permission given to the underground Nagas to celebrate their so-called "Republic Day".	21-4-1966	0	07
Minister of State for Railways	Fire in a coach of train No. 47 UP Varanasi-Bombay Express at Ugrasempur station on the Northern Railway on the 25th April, 1966.	26-4-1966	0	18
Minister of Industry	Liberalisation of industrial licencing policy.	9-5-1966	0	05
Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.	Clarification of the position regarding the letter written to the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation by Dr. L. M. Singhvi, relating to the Judgement of Rajasthan High Court on the alleged loss suffered by a firm engaged in exporting gram.	11-5-1966	0	14
Minister of Planning	Clarification of the position regarding certain Press Reports about his proposed statement on his visit to U.S.A. and Canada.	12-5-1966	0	25
Minister of Planning	Recent visit of the Minister of Planning to Washington and Ottawa.	13-5-1966	0	38
Minister of State for Finance.	Delay in laying on the Table the Kerala Money Lenders Rules, 1964.	16-5-1966	0	03
Prime Minister	Prime Minister's visit to Orissa.	16-5-1966	0	12

\*Laid on the Table.

1	2	3	4	5
				<b>Hrs. Mts.</b>
	Minister of Education . . .	Area of India as published by the Survey of India in 1953 and 1964 and those published in 1950 and 1964 editions of the United Nations Year Book.	17-5-1966	0 40
	Minister of Home Affairs . . .	Stabbling of gunman posted at the residence of the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development.	18-5-1966	0 05
	Minister of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation	Clarification of the position with regard to supplementary question raised on the 17th May, 1966 arising out of the Starred Question No. 1669.	18-5-1966	0 22
Fifteenth Session	Minister of Home Affairs . . .	Application of the Emergency Provisions.	18-5-1966	0 31
	Prime Minister . . .	Prime Minister's visit to U.A.R. Yugoslavia and U.S.S.R.	25-7-1966	0 24
	Minister of Defence . . .	Situation on Indo-Pakistan borders.	1-8-1966	0 02
	Minister of State for Law . . .	Membership of the Advocates act Review Committee.	2-8-1966	0 01
	Minister of External Affairs . . .	Judgement of the International Court of Justice on South West Africa.	2-8-1966	0 18
	Minister of Iron and Steel . . .	Durgapur Steel Plant.	8-8-1966	0 08
	Minister of Home Affairs . . .	Collapse of three houses in Delhi on the 15th August, 1966.	16-8-1966	0 15
	Minister of State for External Affairs.	Recent talks held with the sub-standard honey by the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan New Delhi.	23-8-1966	0 08
	Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.	Ban on Cow Slaughter.	23-8-1966	0 21
	Minister of State for Finance . . .	Demands of Goldsmiths.	23-8-1966	0 25
	Minister of Education . . .	Service conditions of teachers.	23-8-1966	0 14
	Deputy Minister of Home Affairs.	Disturbances in Tripura.	1-9-1966	0 01
	Minister of Home Affairs . . .	Health of Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik, M. P.	1-9-1966	0 04
	Minister of Defence . . .	Massing of troops and military exercises by Pakistan and the situation arising therefrom.	1-9-1966	0 28
	Prime Minister . . .	Certain relaxations in the Gold Control.	2-9-1966	0 05
Minister of State for Transport and Aviation.	Accident to I.A.C. carvelle aircraft VT-DSB near Thana on the 4th September, 1966.	5-9-1966	0 14	
Minister of Finance . . .	Clarification of supplementaries to Starred question No. 781 answered on the 1st September, 1966.	7-9-1966	0 26	
Minister of State for Irrigation and Power.	Iddiki Project in Kerala.	7-9-1966	0 01	
Sixteenth Session	Minister of State for Railways	Recent railway accidents*.	1-11-1966	0 02
	Minister of Home Affairs . . .	Delhi Police.	1-11-1966	0 05

\*Laid on the Table.

1	2	3	4	5
	Prime Minister	Tripartite meeting held in New Delhi	2-11-1966	Hrs. Mts. 0 07
	Minister of Finance	Recent visit of the Minister of Finance to Canada and the U.S.A.*.	3-11-1966	0 04
	Minister of Home Affairs	Banning cow slaughter.	4-11-1966	0 10
	Minister of Iron and Steel	Location of future steel plants.	4-11-1966	0 15
	Minister of External Affairs	Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference held in London in September, 1966*.	7-11-1966	0 02
	Minister of Home Affairs	Certain incidents in New Delhi on the 7th November, 1966.	7-11-1966	0 05
	Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism.	Damage to Ships caused by the cyclone at Madras on the 3rd November, 1966*.	8-11-1966	0 02
	Minister of State for Home Affairs	Certain incidents in New Delhi on the 7th November, 1966.	9-11-1966	0 24
	Minister of Health and Family Planning.	Strike by nurses in Delhi hospitals	9-11-1966	0 10
	Deputy Minister of Iron and Steel	Proposals for cost reduction of Bokaro Steel Project.	10-11-1966	0 02
	Minister of Commerce	Export duty on tea.	10-11-1966	0 02
	Minister of State for Railways	Derailment of Military Special No. SP 987 between Sivok and Pilanshat stations of the North-east Frontier Railway on the 11th November, 1966.	14-11-1966	0 24
	Minister of Industry	Liberalisation of Industrial Licensing Policy*.	14-11-1966	0 01
	Minister of State for External Affairs	Outcome of the Prime Minister's talk with the Underground Naga Delegation.	16-11-1966	0 01
	Minister of External Affairs	Prime Minister's visit to Nepal in October, 1966	21-11-1966	0 10
	Minister of Finance	Legislative measures proposed for providing incometax relief to industry.	21-11-1966	0 04
	Minister of Home Affairs	Detention of JagadguruShankarachrya Swami Niranjan DevTirath of Puri at Delhi.	22-11-1966	0 15
	Minister of External Affairs	Recent talks held between the President of Czechoslovakia and the Prime Minister of India*.	30-11-1966	0 13
	Minister of State for Railways	Blanking off of alarm chains in non-Suburban trains*.	1-12-1966	0 01
	Minister of Home Affairs	Death of Rishi Raj Brahmachari.	1-12-1966	0 09
	Minister of State for External Affairs	Recent legislation in Nepal affecting rights of Indians*.	2-12-1966	0 01
	Minister of Commerce	Raw cotton supply situation*.	3-12-1966	0 02
	Deputy Minister of Home Affairs	Resignation by the council of Ministers in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.	3-12-1966	0 02
	Minister of Law	Election programme for the General Elections. 1967.	5-12-1967	0 50

\*Laid on the Table.

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1	2	3	4	5
				Hrs. Mts.
	Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.	Offer of food aid by the Government of Canada.	5-12-1966	0 01
	Minister of Home Affairs	Review of arrests of students and political leaders and workers under the Preventive Detention Act.	5-12-1966	0 02

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XVI

STATEMENT REGARDING ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS IN THE THIRD LOK SABHA

(a) Number of notices received before the House or admitted and the total time involved thereon.

Year and Session	Total number of notices received	Notices brought before the House		Number of notices admitted	Total time taken H. M.
		Number	% Total		
1962					
First	66	10	15.1	Nil	1.00
Second	64	15	23.4	Nil	1.55
Third	12	—	—	Nil	—
1963					
Fourth	19	2	10.5	Nil	0.22
Fifth	44	—	—	Nil	—
Sixth	34	1	2.9	1	3.01
1964					
Seventh	69	12	17.3	Nil	1.40
Eighth	10	—	—	Nil	—
Ninth	26	1	3.8	Nil	0.27
Tenth	48	11	22.9	1	3.29
1965					
Eleventh	65	11	16.9	1	6.58
Twelfth	36	20	55.5	Nil	1.17
Thirteenth	19	—	—	Nil	—
1966					
Fourteenth	138	23	16.6	4	17.36
Fifteenth	59	21	35.5	Nil	2.26
Sixteenth	67	8	11.9	Nil	1.25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>41.36</b>

(b) Adjournment Motions admitted and discussed

Sl. No.	Date of discussion	Name of Member giving notice	Subject matter of the adjournment motion	Names of Members who spoke on the adjournment motion	Adjournment Motion whether negated or withdrawn	Time taken
						H. M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	18-11-63 19-11-63	Shri Nath Pai	Escape of Mr. Walcott in a plane from Safdarjung Airport	Shri Indrajit Gupta Shri U.M. Trivedi Shri Joachim Alva Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda Shri G.G. Swell Shri Himatsinhji Shri Ram Sewak Yadav Shri Raj Bahadur Shri Nath Pai	Negated	3.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	17-11-64	Shri H. N. Mukerjee Shri M. Elias	The food situation in Kerala.	Shri Surendranath Dwivedy Shri Mathew Maniyangadan Shri N.G. Ranga Shri Ram Chandra Vithal Bade Shri E.K. Imbichibava Shri N. Sreekantan Nair Shri C.H. Mohammed Koya Shri K.K. Warior Shri Mani Ram Bagri Shri Ananda Nambiar Shri Radhelal Vyas Shri R. Muthu Gounder Shri C. Subramaniam Shri H.N. Mukerjee	Negatived	2.51
3	18-2-65	Shri H.N. Mukerjee Smt. Renu Chakravartty Dr. Ranen Sen Shri M. Elias Shri M. K. Kumaran Shri Indrajit Gupta Shri G. Yamamanda Reddy Shri Y. Eswara Reddy Shri N. C. Chatterjee	Alleged failure of the Government in handling the language issue.	Shri U.M. Trivedi Shri Tika Ram Paliwal Shri Krishnan Manoharan Shri Prakash Vir Shastri Shri Frank Anthony Shri R. K. Khadilkar Sardar Kapur Singh Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad Shri Surendranath Dwivedy Smt. Yashoda Reddy Shri Madhu Limaya Shri N.C. Chatterjee Shri J.B. Kirpalani Shri Gulzarilal Nanda Shri H.N. Mukerjee	Negatived	3.41
4	15-2-66	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	Food situation in Kerala.	Shri N.G. Ranga Shri P.K. Vasudevan Nair Shri Cherian J. Kappen Shri U.M. Trivedi Shri N. Sreekantan Nair Shri A.V. Raghavan Shri Peter Alvares Shri Mathew Maniyangadan Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Shri S. Kandappan Shri C.H. Mohammed Koya Shri K.K. Warior Dr. L.M. Singhvi Shri S.M. Banerjee Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai Shri C. Subramaniam Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	Negatived	4.00
5	3-3-66	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	Paralysing of the administration in Mizo District by hostile tribesmen and Government's failure to meet the situation.	Shri N.G. Ranga Shri H.N. Mukerjee Shri P. C. Borooah Shri G.G. Swell Shri Hem Barua Smt. Jyotsna Chanda Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	Negatived	2.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	8-3-66	Shri S. M. Banerjee	Serious situation in West Bengal arising out of shortage of foodgrains necessitating calling of troops in aid of civil authority.	Shri H.N. Mukerjee Shri Arun Chandra Guha Shri N.G. Ranga Shri C.K. Bhattacharyya Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri Shri U.M. Trivedi Shri Surendranath Dwivedy Shri Gulzarilal Nanda Shri H.P. Chatterjee Shri C. Subramaniam Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Shri S.M. Banerjee	Negatived	3.33
7	15-3-66	Sardar Kapur Singh Sardar Buta Singh Sardar Dhanna Singh Gulshan Shri N. G. Ranga	Situation arising out of disturbances in Delhi on the 14th March, 1966.	Shri Mani Ram Bagri Shri H.N. Mukerjee Shri R.K. Khadilkar Swami Rameshwaranand Shri A.P. Sharma Shri Surendranath Dwivedy Sardar Gurmukh Singh Musafir Shri Prakash Vir Shastri H. H. Maharaja Karni Singhji of Bikaner Shri Kashi Ram Gupta Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda Smt. Indira Gandhi Sardar Kapur Singh	Negatived	3.07

XVII

STATEMENT REGARDING DISCUSSIONS ON MOTIONS UNDER RULES 191 AND 342 HELD DURING THE SPAN OF THE THIRD LOK SABHA

Sl. No.	Brief Subject	Under Rule	Name of Member	Date of Discussion	Decision of the House
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>FIRST SESSION</b>					
1	Situation arising out of recent series of railway accidents.	342	Shri Nath Pai	18-6-62	
2	Report of the University Grants Commission for 1960-61.	191	Shri M.R. Krishna	20-6-62	Adopted
3	Short-falls in the targets of Third Five Year Plan.	191	Shri Nath Pai	22-6-62	Discussion not concluded (See item 12).
<b>SECOND SESSION</b>					
4	Report of Study Team on Co-operative Training (Volumes I and II).	191	Shri Diwan Chand Sharma	10-8-62	Adopted
5	Situation along the India China Border particularly in the Ladakh region.	342	Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru	13-8-62 14-8-62	
6	Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961.	191	Shri B.N. Datar	14-8-62 16-8-62	Adopted
7	Statement regarding Railway Accidents.	342	Sardar Swaran Singh	16-8-62 17-8-62	
8	Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation for the period ended the 31st December, 1958.	191	Shri Ram Ratan Gupta	18-8-62	Both the motions were discussed together and were adopted.
9	Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation for the year 1959-60.	191	Do.]	Do.]	
10	Second and Third Reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.	191	Shri B.N. Datar	22-8-62 24-8-62	Adopted
*11	Shortfalls in the targets of Third Five Year Plan.	191	Shri Nath Pai	22-6-62 25-8-62 27-8-62	Negatived (Discussion continued from the First Session).
*12	Progress of Third Five Year Plan as indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd August, 1962.	191	Shri R.R. Morarka	25-8-62 27-8-62	Adopted

\* Both the motions were discussed together.



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
13	Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	191	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri	6-9-62 7-9-62	Discussion not concluded (See item No. 22).
THIRD SESSION					
14	Fixation of price of sugar-cane on the basis of production of sugar.	191	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	27-11-62	Adopted
15	Report on Indian and State Administrative Services and Problem of District Administration by Shri V.T. Krishnamachari.	191	Shri Harish Chandra Mathur	4-12-62 5-12-62	Adopted
16	Border Situation resulting from the invasion of India by China.	342	Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	10-12-62	A substitute motion by Shri V.C. Shukla was adopted.
17	Statement on measures for maintaining prices of essential Commodities at reasonable levels.	191	Shri Indrajit Gupta	11-12-62 25-1-63	Discussion not concluded (See item 19).
18	Proposals of the Conference of six non-aligned nations held at Colombo between the 10th and 12th of December, 1962 with the clarifications given by the Delegations of Ceylon, U.A.R. and Ghana in the meetings with the Prime Minister of India and his colleagues on the 12th and 13th of January, 1963.	342	Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	23-1-1963 24-1-1963 25-1-1963	
FOURTH SESSION					
19	Statement on measures for maintaining prices of essential commodities at reasonable levels.	191	Shri Indrajit Gupta	11-12-62 25-1-63 19-2-63	Adopted (Discussion continued from the third session).
20	Report of the Commission of Inquiry on the administration of Dalmia-Jain Companies.	342	Shri Nityanand Kanungo	6-5-63 7-5-63	
FIFTH SESSION					
21	Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India for the Year 1961-62.	191	Shri M.L. Dwivedi	26-8-63	Adopted
22	Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	191	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri	27-8-63	Adopted
23	Tenth and Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.	191	Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar	2-9-63 3-9-63 4-9-63	Adopted
24	Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st December, 1961.	191	Dr. L. M. Singhvi	5-9-63	Adopted
25	Rise in Prices of foodgrains.	191	Shri S.M. Banerjee	5-9-63 9-9-63 10-9-63	Discussed together Motion No. 25 was adopted.
26	Food Policy.	342	Shri Yashpal Singh	5-9-63 9-9-63 10-9-63	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
27	Twelfth Report of Union Public Service Commission for the year 1961-62.	191	Shri R.M. Hajarnavis	10-9-63 11-9-63 12-9-63	Adopted.
28	International Situation.	342	Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	16-9-63 17-9-63	Substitute Motion by Shri V.B. Gandhi was adopted.
29	Statement by the Minister of Defence on "our Defence preparedness"	191	Shri Bhakt Darshan	20-9-63 21-9-63	Adopted.
30	Committee on Public Undertakings.	191	Shri Nityanand Kanungo	21-9-63	} Discussed together. Discussion not concluded.
31	Association of Members from Rajya Sabha with the Committee on Public Undertakings.	191	Do.	21-9-63	
SIXTH SESSION					
32	*Committee on Public Undertakings	191	Shri Nityanand Kanungo.	18-11-63 19-11-63 20-11-63	Adopted as amended.
33	*Association of Members from Rajya Sabha with the Committee on Public Undertakings.	191	Shri Nityanand Kanungo	18-11-63 19-11-63 20-11-63	Adopted.
34	Food Situation . . . . .	342	Shri A. M. Thomas	2-12-63 3-12-63 4-12-63	
35	Mid-term Appraisal of Third Five Year Plan	342	Shri Bali Ram Bhagat	5-12-63 6-12-63 9-12-63 10-12-63 11-12-63 12-12-63	
SEVENTH SESSION					
36	Situation arising out of Communal disturbances in East Pakistan	342	Shri Gulzarilal Nanda	11-2-64 12-2-64 13-2-64	
37	Statement by the Minister of Defence regarding ambush of Indian Police patrolmen by Pakistani troops on the Indian side of the ceasefire line in Kashmir.	342	Shri Nath Pai	27-2-64	
38	Food situation in the country. . . . .	342	Sardar Swaran Singh	2-3-64	
EIGHTH SESSION					
NIL					
NINTH SESSION					
39	Food situation . . . . .	342	Shri C. Subramaniam	7-9-64 8-9-64 9-9-64 10-9-64	Substitute Motion by Sardar Gurmukh Singh Musafir was adopted.

\*Discussed together.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
40	International Situation . . . .	342	Sardar Swaran Singh	25-9-64 28-9-64	Substitute Motion by Shri V.B. Gandhi was adopted.
41	Report of the Backward Classes Commission laid on the Table of the House on 3-9-1956.	191	Shri Yashpal Singh	3-10-64	Discussion not concluded. (See item No. 53).
TENTH SESSION					
42	International Situation. . . .	342	Sardar Swaran Singh	23-11-64 24-11-64 25-11-64	Substitute Motion by Shri V.B. Gandhi was adopted.
43	Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.	342	Shri M.C. Chagla	9-12-64 10-12-64 11-12-64	
44	Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1962-63.	191	Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar	11-12-64 14-12-64 15-12-64	Adopted.
45	Statement made on 20-11-64 by the Minister of Defence Production on the establishment of new ordnance factories.	191	Shri N. G. Ranga	16-12-64 17-12-64	Adopted.
46	Thirteenth and Fourteenth Reports of Union Public Service Commission.	191	Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.	24-12-64	Discussion not concluded.
ELEVENTH SESSION					
47	Statement of the Minister of Home Affairs on the anti-national activities of pro-Peking Communists.	191	H.H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Dev.	11-3-65 12-3-65	Adopted.
48	Situation arising out of the repeated and continuing attacks by the Armed Forces of Pakistan on the Kutch Border.	342	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri	28-4-65	Substitute Motion moved by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy was adopted.
TWELFTH SESSION					
49	Statement of the Prime Minister on the Indo-Pak Agreement relating to Gujarat-West Pakistan Border.	342	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri	16-8-65 17-8-65 18-8-65	Substitute Motion moved by Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza was adopted.
50	Statement made by the Deputy Minister of Education regarding agitation by teachers to press their demands.	191	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	2-9-65	Adopted
51	Statement of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals on Oil Policy.	191	Shri S.M. Banerjee	9-9-65 15-9-65	Adopted
52	Statement of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals regarding supply and production of chemical fertilisers.	191	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	22-9-65	Discussion not concluded.
THIRTEENTH SESSION					
53	Report of the Backward Classes Commission.	191	Shri Yashpal Singh	8-11-65 25-11-65	Adopted.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
54	Payment of Sixth instalment of the World Bank under the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960	342	Dr. K. L. Rao	10-11-65	
55	International Situation.	342	Sardar Swaran Singh	15-11-65 16-11-65 17-11-65	Substitute Motion by Shri V.B. Gandhi was adopted.
56	Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation for the year ended 31st March, 1964.	191	Dr. L. M. Singhvi	23-11-65 25-11-65	Discussion not concluded.
57	First Annual Report of the Central-Vigilance Commission.	191	Shri Yashpal Singh	30-11-65	Discussion not concluded. (See item No. 72).
*58	Food situation in the country.	342	Shri C. Subramaniam	1-12-65 2-12-65 6-12-65 7-12-65	
*59	Situation arising out of drought and resultant failure of crop in several States.	342	Shri Kishen Pattnayak	1-12-65 2-12-65 6-12-65 7-12-65	
60	Statement of the Ministry of Industry on de-control of cement.	191	Shri S. M. Banerjee	3-12-65 10-12-65	Adopted.
FOURTEENTH SESSION					
61	Tashkent Declaration . . . .	342	Sardar Swaran Singh	16-2-66 17-2-66 21-2-66	Substitute Motion moved by Shri K.C. Pant was adopted.
62	Situation in the scheduled areas of Bastar District.	342	Shri N.G. Ranga	7-4-66	
63	Recent explosions at Lundrig and Diphu station of North-East Frontier Railway.	342	Shri S.K. Patil	25-4-66	
64	Statement by the Minister of Home Affairs regarding reorganisation of present State of Punjab.	191	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	12-5-66 14-5-66	Adopted
FIFTEENTH SESSION					
65	Economic situation in the country.	342	Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri	26-7-66 27-7-66 8-8-66 9-8-66 10-8-66 11-8-66 12-8-66	Substitute Motion moved by Shri Vishwanath Pandey was adopted.
66	Direction to Public Accounts Committee to consider Government's reply to certain paragraphs of their 50th report.	191	Shri Madhu Limaye	2-8-66	Adopted.

\*Discussed together.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
67	Statement on recent railway accidents.	191	Dr. L.M. Singhvi	12-8-66 17-8-66 25-8-66 8-9-66	Adopted.
68	Thirteenth Report of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1963-64.	191	Shrimati Maragathan Chandrasekhar	18-8-66 23-8-66	Discussion not concluded.
69	Fifty-fifth Report of Public Accounts Committee.	342	Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	22-8-66	
70	Statement by the Minister of Defence regarding situation on India-Pakistan Borders.	191	Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti	26-8-66	Discussion not concluded.
71	Gold Control . . . . .	191	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	3-9-66	Negatived.
SIXTEENTH SESSION					
72	First Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission.	191	Shri Yashpal Singh	17-11-66	Discussion not concluded.
73	Student unrest . . . . .	342	Shri Harish Chandra Mathur	23-11-66 24-11-66 29-11-66	
*74	Statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs regarding certain incidents in New Delhi on 7-11-66.	191	Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia	2-12-66 5-12-66	Discussion not concluded.
*75	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs regarding banning cow slaughter.	191	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	2-12-66 5-12-66	Do.

\*Discussed together.

xviii

STATEMENT RE. DISCUSSIONS ON MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE FOR  
SHORT DURATION UNDER RULE 193 HELD DURING THE SPAN OF THE THIRD  
LOK SABHA

S.No.	Subject	Name of Member	Date of discussion
1	2	3	4
FIRST SESSION : Nil			
SECOND SESSION			
1	Breakdown of power supply in Delhi . . . . .	Shri Bishan Chander Seth	9-8-62
2	Manufacture and sale of adulterated and spurious drugs .	Shri Mani Ram Bagri . . . . .	20-8-62
3	Floods in Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	Do.	{ 5-9-62 6-9-62
THIRD SESSION : Nil			
FOURTH SESSION			
4	Gold Control scheme . . . . .	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri . . . . .	5-3-63
FIFTH SESSION			
5	Distribution of National income . . . . .	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia . . . . .	6-9-63 10-9-63
6	Sugar situation . . . . .	Shri Kashi Nath Pandey . . . . .	11-9-63 12-9-63
7	*NEFA Enquiry . . . . .	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri . . . . .	19-9-63 20-9-63 21-9-63
SIXTH SESSION			
8	Steps to root out corruption in administration . . . . .	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri . . . . .	21-12-63 (Discussion adjourned)
9	Sugarcane prices . . . . .	Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh . . . . .	21-12-63
SEVENTH SESSION			
10	Indian repatriates from newly independent countries of Africa . . . . .	Shri Harish Chandra Mathur . . . . .	4-5-64
EIGHTH SESSION : Nil			
NINTH SESSION			
11	Situation arising out of continued supply of contaminated and polluted water to the residents of Delhi . . . . .	Lt. Col. Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagram . . . . .	24-9-64 30-9-64
12	Flood situation in the country . . . . .	Shri Mani Ram Bagri . . . . .	1-10-64

\*Discussed together with motion under Rule 191 by Shri Bhakt Darshan.

1	2	3	4
<b>TENTH SESSION</b>			
13	Manufacture, consumption and price of Cars . . . .	Shri Mani Ram Bagri . . . .	4-12-64 17-12-64 23-12-64
<b>ELEVENTH SESSION : Nil</b>			
<b>TWELFTH SESSION</b>			
14	*Statement made by Prime Minister in the House on the resolution passed by U. N. Security Council calling for a cease-fire between India and Pakistan . . . .	Shri Peter Alvares . . . .	24-9-65
<b>THIRTEENTH SESSION</b>			
15	Closure and likely closures of textile mills and large scale retrenchment and lay off in engineering, metal and other industries throughout the country. . . . .	Shri Madhu Limaye . . . .	10-12-65 (Discussion not concluded)
<b>FOURTEENTH SESSION</b>			
16	Famine conditions and starvation deaths in Orissa . . . .	Shri Kishen Pattanayak . . . .	11-6-66
17	Statement made by the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare on the 13th May, 1966 on his recent visit to Washington and Ottawa . . . . .	Shrimati Renu Chakravartty . . . .	17-5-66
<b>FIFTEENTH SESSION: Nil</b>			
<b>SIXTEENTH SESSION : Nil</b>			

\* Discussed together with Private Member's Resolution by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad re. Quitting the Commonwealth.

## XIX

## STATEMENT SHOWING HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD IN THIRD LOK SABHA

S. No.	By whom raised	Subject	Date on which raised
	2	3	4
<b>FIRST SESSION</b>			
1	Shri G. Yallamanda	Major and Medium Irrigation Projects	3-5-62
2	Shri Indrajit Gupta	Hooghly Pilots	12-5-62
3	Shri A. K. Gopalan	Government Employees	18-5-62
4	Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	Anti-Indian publicity by the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi	23-5-62
5	Shri Balkrishna Wasnik	Bagh River Project	18-6-62
6	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	Sharing of Rihand Power by U.P. and M.P.	19-6-62
7	Shrimati Renu Chakravartty	Rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal	20-6-62
8	Shri Purshottamdas R. Patel	Allotment of C. I. Sheets to States	21-6-62
9	Shri A. K. Gopalan	Phyto-Chemical Plant at Neriyamangalam	22-6-62
<b>SECOND SESSION</b>			
10	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	Royalty on Minerals in Madhya Pradesh	31-8-62
11	Shri Inder J. Malhotra	Food Production	4-9-62
12	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	Pakistani infiltration in Assam	5-9-62
13	Shri K. K. Warior	Issue of Industrial Licences	6-9-62
14	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	Advance for building of English Weekly Link	7-9-62
<b>THIRD SESSION</b>			
15	Pandit D. N. Tiwary	Enquiry into Railway Accident	25-1-63
<b>FOURTH SESSION</b>			
16	Shri A. K. Gopalan	Amendment of Article 31-A of the Constitution of India	30-4-63
17	Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	Food Adulteration in India	1-5-63
18	Shri Inder J. Malhotra	Parliamentary Proceedings on A.I.R.	3-5-63
<b>FIFTH SESSION</b>			
19	Shri Hem Barua	Indian Missions abroad	13-9-63
20	Shri Yashpal Singh	Language used on A.I.R.	19-9-63
21	Shri Sinhasan Singh	Morris Cars	20-9-63
<b>SIXTH SESSION</b>			
22	Shri Indrajit Gupta	Newsreel on C.P.I. procession in Delhi	27-11-63
23	Shri Jashvant Mehta	Teaching of English in Schools	13-12-63



1	2	3	4
24	Shri Yashpal Singh	C.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensary, New Delhi	16-12-63
25	Shri H. C. Heda	Land prices in Delhi	17-12-63
26	Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	Lodi House Hostel	18-12-63
27	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	Pakistani Infiltration in Assam	20-12-63
28	Shri Kishen Pattnayak	Famine conditions in Rajasthan	21-12-63
SEVENTH SESSION			
29	Dr. L. M. Singhvi	Rural Water Supply	13-2-64
30	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	Profiteering in Gur	4-3-64
31	Shri Hem Barua	Indian Ambassador in U.A.R.	25-4-64
32	Shri Harish Chandra Mathur	Rural Water Supply	29-4-64
33	Shri S. M. Banerjee	Revision of Dearness Allowance	4-5-64
34	Dr. L. M. Singhvi	National Productivity Council	6-5-64
EIGHTH SESSION			
NIL		NIL	NIL
NINTH SESSION			
35	Shri R. Umanath	Development of Backward Areas	29-9-64
36	Shri Nath Pai	Proposals for streamlining of work of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1-10-64
37	Shri P. R. Chakraverti	Sindri Fertilizer Factory	3-10-64
TENTH SESSION			
38	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	Bank of China	9-12-64
39	Shrimati Renuka Ray	High-powered Transmitter	14-12-64
40	Shri Hem Raj	Development of Hilly Areas	17-12-64
41	Shrimati Savitri Nigam	Conversion of Hindus in Pakistan	21-12-64
42	Shri Kashi Nath Pandey	Ban on manufacture of 'A' and 'B' varieties of sugar	22-12-64
43	Shri Sivamurthi Swamy	Water for Projects in Karnatak	23-12-64
ELEVENTH SESSION			
44	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	Indian Airlines Corporation	10-3-65
45	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	Unfit tonic for children	6-5-65
46	Shri Kishen Pattnayak	Supply of Shoes to Miners	7-5-65
47	Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya	Allotment of scooters to Government Employees	10-5-65
48	Shri Nath Pai	Bokaro Steel Plant	11-5-65
TWELFTH SESSION			
49	Shri M. S. Murti	Central take over of Steel-Project	30-8-65
50	Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha	Luxury Hotels	14-9-65
51	Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	Bird & Co.	16-9-65
52	Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	Jewellery deposited with Indian Embassy in Rangoon	20-9-65
53	Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya	Rise in prices of essential commodities	21-9-65
54	Shri Indrajit Gupta	Circular Railways in Calcutta	23-9-65
THIRTEENTH SESSION			
55	Shri Hem Barua	Peace Talks with Naga Rebels	15-11-65
56	Shri Kapur Singh	Forcible Capture of Sikh girls and women by Pakistani Army personnel	17-11-65

1	2	3	4
57	Dr. L. M. Singhvi	Anti-Indian Propaganda by Pakistan	22-11-65
58	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	Indian High Commissioner in Karachi	24-11-65
59	Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha	Walk out by the Indian Charged' Affairs in Peking during China's anniversary celebrations	29-11-65
60	Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia	Border Roads	1-12-65
61	Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair	Kerala cultivators	2-12-65
62	Shri Madhu Limaye	Repayment of Loan by TISCO & IISCO	3-12-65
63	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	Hindus debarred from coming to India	6-12-65
64	Swami Rameshwaranand	Supply of Electricity for Tube-wells in Punjab	8-12-65

## FOURTEENTH SESSION

65	Dr. L. M. Singhvi	Famine conditions in States	22-2-66
66	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	Food Zones	25-2-66
67	Shri Madhu Limaye	Procurement Levy Schemes of States	1-3-66
68	Shri Vasudevan Nair	Resignation of Shri A. P. Jain, Ex-Governor, Karala	10-3-66
69	Shri Madhu Limaye	Procurement Levy Schemes of States	15-3-66
70	Shri Madhu Limaye	Raid on Astrologers House in Delhi	24-3-66
71	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	Rickshaw pulling	12-4-66
72	Dr. C. B. Singh	Indian Academy of Medical Sciences	14-4-66
73	Shri D. S. Patil	De-scheduling of Scheduled Castes	20-4-66
74	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	Criticism of Indian History	26-4-66
75	Shri Madhu Limaye	Risk Guarantee Agreement with USA	27-4-66
76	Shri Sivamurthi Swami	Inter-State River Disputes	28-4-66
77	Dr. L. M. Singhvi	Expulsion of Rajasthan M. L. As. from Vidhan Sabha	6-5-66
78	Shri Kashi Nath Pandey	Employees of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute	10-5-66
79	Shri Madhu Limaye	General Marambio's talks regarding withdrawal of Forces	12-5-66
80	Shri P. R. Chakraverti	Instructors of National Discipline Scheme	12-5-66
81	Shri Harish Chandra Mathur	Decontrol of Essential commodities	13-5-66
82	Shri H. N. Mukerjee	Urbanisation of areas	14-5-66
83	Dr. L. M. Singhvi	Status of High Court Judges	16-5-66
84	Shri H. C. Linga Reddy	Capacity of Ports to handle Cargo	16-5-66

## FIFTEENTH SESSION

85	Shri Madhu Limaye	Procurement levy schemes of States	26-7-66
86	Shri Bibhuti Mishra	Gandak Project	28-7-66
87	Shri R. Umanath	Electrolal rolls of Stateless Workers in Ceylon	19-7-66
88	Dr. Chandrabhan Singh	Indian Academy of Medical Sciences	4-8-66
89	Shri H. C. Linga Reddy	Manufacture of Small Car	5-8-66
90	Shri Madhu Limaye	Issue of tickets by Air India without 'P' Form	8-8-66
91	Shri A. K. Gopalan	Cochin Shipyard	9-8-66
92	Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	Employment of Ex-Servicemen	10-8-66
93	Dr. L. M. Singhvi	Representation from Rajasthan M.Ps.	11-8-66
94	Shri Hem Barua	Help to Mizo and Naga hostiles by Pakistan and China	16-8-66
95	Shri Surendranath Dwivedi	Pakistani Spies	17-8-66
96	Shri Era Sezhiyan	Media for U.P.S.C. Examinations	18-8-66
97	Shri Horni Daji	Air Corporations	23-8-66
98	Shri Indrajit Gupta	Export of trucks to South Vietnam	24-8-66
99	Shri Dinan Bhattacharya	Job Security in Oil Companies	26-8-66

1	2	3	4
100	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	Decontrol of Cement	31-8-66
101	Shri Surendranath Dwivedi	Seizure of hundies in Calcutta	1-9-66
102	Shri Kishen Pattnayak	Institute of International Studies	3-9-66
103	Shri D. C. Sharma	Grievances of C.H.S. doctors	5-9-66
● SIXTEENTH SESSION ●			
104	Shri Madhu Limaye	Raid on Shri Chagganlal Godavat of Rajasthan	10-11-66
105	Shri S. N. Chaturvedi	Income-tax Appeals in Agra	16-11-66
106	Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair	Import of Copra	21-11-66
107	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	Rice carried by a company of M/s Amin Chand Pyare Lal from Burma	1-12-66
108	Shri Hem Barua	M.Ps. Flats.	2-12-66
109	Shri Madhu Limaye	Primary Education in Calcutta	5-12-66

## XX

## STATEMENT SHOWING NOTICES CALLING ATTENTION OF MINISTERS TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE UNDER RULE 197 DURING THE THIRD LOK SABHA

Session	No. of notices received	No. of notices admitted	Col. 3 as percentage of col. 2	No. of Statements made by Ministers*	Col. 5 as percentage of col. 3	Total time taken (Approx.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						H. M.
First	600	209	34·8	64	30·6	7·48
Second	358	95	26·5	24	25·2	2·22
Third	377	67	17·8	14	20·9	1·45
Fourth	691	143	20·7	40	27·9	4·56
Fifth	448	111	24·8	25	22·5	7·37
Sixth	474	236	49·8	35	14·8	7·08
Seventh	1087	306	28·2	46	15·0	8·58
Eighth	124	22	17·7	8	36·4	1·10
Ninth	432	86	19·9	16	18·6	3·49
Tenth	685	183	26·7	36	19·7	7·13
Eleventh	1814	529	29·2	58	11·0	22·52
Twelfth	640	90	14·0	12	13·3	3·34
Thirteenth	673	214	31·9	27	12·6	5·46
Fourteenth	1847	426	23·0	51	12·0	16·42
Fifteenth	904	95	10·5	20	21·0	5·25
Sixteenth	634	137	21·6	16	11·7	5·35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11788</b>	<b>2949</b>	<b>25·0</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>16·7</b>	<b>112·40</b>

\*In certain cases more than one notice was received on the same subject and a single statement was made in respect to all such notices.

## RESOLUTIONS DISCUSSED IN THE THIRD LOK SABHA

Date/Dates on which the Resolution was discussed	Subject Matter of the Resolution	Name of the Member-in-Charge	Time taken in debate	Action taken by the House
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(A) Government Resolutions				
			Hrs. Mins.	
<i>Third Session</i>				
8-11-62 } 9-11-62 } 10-11-62 } 12-11-62 } 13-11-62 } 14-11-62 }	Chinese Aggression*	Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	37 47	Adopted
<i>Eighth Session</i>				
29-5-64	Condolence Resolution on the passing away of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.	Shri Gulzarilal Nanda	0 01	Adopted unanimously
<i>Eleventh Session</i>				
10-5-65 } 11-5-65 }	Constitution of a Railway Convention Committee.	Shri S. K. Patil.	1 34	Adopted
19-11-65 } 29-11-65 }	Dissolution of Indian Coconut Committee	Shri C. Subramaniam	2 14	Discussed jointly. Both Resolutions were adopted.
30-11-65	Dissolution of Indian Central Oilseeds Committee.	Do.		
(B) Statutory Resolutions				
<i>Third Session</i>				
8-11-62 } 9-11-62 } 10-11-62 } 12-11-62 } 13-11-62 } 14-11-62 }	Approval of Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution**	Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.	37 47	Adopted
<i>Ninth Session.</i>				
22-9-64 } 23-9-64 }	Approval of Proclamation of Emergency under Article 356 of the Constitution in regard to the State of Kerala.	Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.	5 40	Adopted

\*The Resolution was discussed together with Statutory Resolution on "Approval of Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution."

\*\*The Resolution was discussed together with the Government Resolution on "Chinese Aggression."

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Tenth Session</i>				
8-12-64 9-12-64	Disapproval of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1964)	Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade	Hrs. 4 Mins. 40	Negatived
6-5-65 7-5-65	Approval of the Proclamation issued under article 356 in relation to the State of Kerala.	Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	5 33	Adopted
<i>Twelfth Session</i>				
27-8-65 1-9-65 2-9-65	Disapproval of Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 (No. 2 of 1965).	Shri Yashpal Singh	6 53	Negatived
6-9-65 7-9-65	Disapproval of the Payment of Bonus Ordinance, 1965 (No. 3 of 1965)	Shri M. R. Maruni	4 38	Negatived.
<i>Thirteenth Session</i>				
3-11-65 4-11-65 5-11-65 8-11-65	Approval of the Continuance in force of the Proclamation in respect of Kerala.	Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	8 22	Adopted
<i>Fourteenth Session</i>				
12-4-66	Modification of Kerala University (Amendment) Act, 1966 (President's Act No. 3 of 1966).	Shri N. Sreekantan Nair	1 03	Adopted as amended
6-5-66 9-5-66	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation in relation to the State of Kerala.	Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	4 21	Adopted
<i>Fifteenth Session</i>				
8-8-66	Approval of Notification No. S.O. 1696 dated 6-6-66 (as amended by subsequent notifications) levying export duty on certain articles.	Shri Mohammad Shafi Qureshi	1 39	Adopted
17-8-66	Approval of notification No. S.O. 2316 dated 2-8-66 levying export duty on certain articles.	Shri Manubhai Shah	1 09	Adopted
31-8-66	Approval of the Proclamation in relation to the State of Punjab.	Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda	3 50	Adopted
<i>Sixteenth Session</i>				
7-11-66 8-11-66	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation in respect of Kerala.	Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	3 11	Adopted.
3-12-66	Approval of the notification No. S.O. 3460 dated 11-1-66 increasing the export duty leviable on tea.	Shri Manubhai Shah	0 13	Adopted.
(C) Private Members' Resolutions.				
<i>First Session</i>				
21-4-62	Abolition of capital punishment	Shri Raghunath Singh	2 16	withdrawn by leave of the House.
21-4-62	Janata Express trains	Shri M. L. Dwivedi	0 40	Negatived

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1-6-62 15-6-62	Removal of untouchability	Shri K.L. Balmiki	Hrs.Mins. 2 28	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
15-6-62	Representative character of Trade Unions	Shri S. M. Banerjee	0 55	Discussion was not concluded.
<i>Second Session</i>				
10-8-62	Representative character of Trade Unions	Shri S. M. Banerjee	0 39	Negated.
10-8-62	Compulsory Life Insurance	Shri Diwan Chand Sharma	1 16	Withdrawn by the leave of the House.
10-8-62 24-8-62	Urban and Rural Housing and slum clearance schemes.	Shri Ananda Nambiar	1 35	Negated.
24-8-62 7-9-62	Working conditions of research scholars and Scientific workers.	Shri Inder J. Malhotra	1 47	Withdrawn by the leave of the House.
7-9-62	Ban on communal organisations	Shri Raghunath Singh	0 45	Discussion was not concluded.
<i>Third Session</i>				
15-11-62	Ban on communal organisations	Shri Raghunath Singh		Discussion was postponed to the next session.
15-11-62	Compulsory military training	Lt.Col. Maharaj Kumar Dr. Vijya Ananda of Vizianagaram.	3 54	Negated.
23-11-62	Economy during emergency	Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	2 25	Withdrawn by the leave of the House.
23-11-62 7-12-62	Ayurvedic system	Shri Yashpal Singh	2 27	Negated.
7-12-62	Concentration of economic power	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	0 04	Discussion was not concluded.
<i>Fourth Session.</i>				
15-3-63	Concentration of economic power	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	1 59	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
29-3-63	Administrative policy in NEFA	Shri Hem Barua	1 15	Do.
15-3-63 13-4-63	Regional disparity	H.H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo	2 04	Do.
29-3-63 13-4-63 27-4-63*	Nationalisation of Banks	Shrimati Subhadra Joshi	0 54	*Resolution was postponed to the next day for Private Members' Resolutions.
27-4-63	Defence of India Act	Shri A. K. Gopalan.	0 04	Discussion was not concluded.
<i>Fifth Session</i>				
23-8-63 6-9-63	Nationalisation of Banks	Shrimati Subhadra Joshi	3 02	Negated.
6-9-63 20-9-63	Defence of India Act	Shri A. K. Gopalan	3 08	Negated.
20-9-63	Pensions for Armed Services	Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee	1 13	Discussion was not concluded.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<i>Sixth Session</i>			Hrs.	Mins.	
27-11-63	Pensions for Armed Services	Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee	0	57	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
27-11-63 13-12-63	Agricultural Production	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	0	06	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
13-12-63	Upgrading of Madras City	Shri Krishnan Manoharan	1	00	Do.
13-12-63	Railway line from Pathankot to Riasi	Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi	0	43	Discussion was not concluded.
<i>Seventh Session</i>					
21-2-64	Railway line from Pathankot to Riasi	Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi	0	29	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
21-2-64 6-3-64	Proclamation of emergency	Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	2	32	Negatived.
6-3-64	Land Reforms	Shri Ananda Nambiar	1	57	Negatived.
6-3-64 20-3-64	Nationalisation of film industry	Shri R. G. Dubey	1	05	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
20-3-64 3-4-64	Minorities in East Pakistan	Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	2	45	Adopted as amended
3-4-64	Education of the handicapped	Shrimati Savitri Nigam	0	55	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
3-4-64 22-4-64	People's Procurator	Dr. L. M. Singhvi	2	24	Do.
22-4-64 1-5-64	Disparity in income	Shri Bhisma Prasad Yadava	2	28	Do.
1-5-64	National policy in Education	Shri Sidheshwar Prasad	0	22	Discussion was not concluded.
<i>Eighth Session</i>					
5-6-64	National Policy in Education	Shri Sidheshwar Prasad	1	51	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
5-6-64	Rise in prices of essential commodities	Shri S. M. Banerjee	0	30	Discussion not concluded.
18-9-64	Rise in prices of essential commodities	Shri S. M. Banerjee	1	29	Negatived
<i>Ninth Session</i>					
18-9-64	Rise in prices of essential commodities	Shri S. M. Banerjee	1	29	Negatived
18-9-64 13-10-64	Defence of India Act	Shri Biren Dutta	1	00	Do.
3-10-64	Eradication of corruption	Seth Achal Singh	1	01	Adopted.
3-10-64	Board for the control of distribution of licences, permits, etc.	Shri Parshottamdas Haribhai Bheel	0	49	Discussion not concluded.
<i>Tenth Session</i>					
27-11-64	Board for the control of distribution of licences, permits etc.	Shri Parshottamdas Haribhai Bheel	0	25	Negatived.
27-11-64	National integration	Shri T. H. Sonavane	0	39	Debate adjourned.



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Hrs. Mins.	
27-11-64 11-12-64	Nuclear weapons	Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai.	1 53	Negated.
11-12-64	Withdrawal of jeeps from Community Development Blocks.	Shri Kishen Patttnayak	2 07	Negated.
11-12-64	Abolition of contract labour system	Shri Ananda Nambiar	0 10	Discussion not concluded.
<i>Eleventh Session</i>				
26-2-65	Abolition of contract labour System	Shri Ananda Nambiar	1 02	Negated.
26-2-65	Situation in Vietnam	Dr. Ranen Sen.	1 18	Withdrawn by the leave of the House.
26-2-65 12-3-65	Uplift of Scheduled Castes	Shri K. L. Balmiki	2 36	Withdrawn by the leave of the House.
12-3-65 26-3-65	Structure of education	Dr. L. M. Singhvi	1 02	Do.
12-3-65 26-3-65	Session of Parliament	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	2 00	Negated.
26-3-65 9-4-65	Development of Calcutta metropolitan area	Shri H. N. Mukerjee	1 59	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
9-4-65 23-4-65	Institution for redress of public grievances	Dr. L. M. Singhvi	2 33	Negated.
23-4-65 7-5-65	Defence of Indian borders	Shri Krishnapal Singh	2 29	Do.
7-5-65	Ceiling on Urban property	Shri P. R. Chakraverti	0 01	Discussion not concluded.
<i>Twelfth Session</i>				
27-8-65	Ceiling on Urban property	Shri P. R. Chakraverti	2 36	Negated.
10-9-65	Development of famine areas	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Moved on behalf of Shri M. Matcharaju)	1 56	Withdrawn by leave of the House.
24-9-65	Quitting the Commonwealth	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	5 16	Discussion not concluded.
<i>Thirteenth Session</i>				
12-11-65 26-11-55 30-11-65	Quitting the Commonwealth	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	*0 24 †0 47 †0 15	A substitute motion by Shri S. N. Das re: adjournment of the debate on this resolution was adopted by the House on 12-11-65.
12-4-65	Imports of foodgrains	Shri H. N. Mukerjee	*2 02	The substitute motion moved by Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh was adopted.

\* Time was taken for discussion on motions regarding (i) adjournment of debate on this resolution for the next allotted day and (ii) suspension of rule 30(1) in its application to this resolution.

† Time was taken for discussion on motions regarding (i) suspension of rule 30(2) in its application to this resolution and (ii) resumption of the adjourned debate on the resolution on 10th December, 1965.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
26-11-65	Modernisation of Indian Navy	Shri Raghunath Singh	Hrs. Mins. 1 21	Adopted as amended.
26-11-65 } 10-12-65 }	Oil Industry	Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair	1 35	Negated.
10-12-65	National and emotional integration	Shri Sidheshwar Prasad	0 20	Discussion not concluded.
<i>Fourteenth Session</i>				
25-2-66	National and emotional integration	Shri Sidheshwar Prasad	1 57	Adopted.
25-2-66 } 11-3-66 }	Administrative Reforms	Shri Bibhuti Mishra	2 21	Adopted.
11-3-66 } 25-3-66 } 7-4-66 }	Free movement of foodgrains in the country	Shri Tan Singh	2 27	Negated.
7-4-66 } 22-4-66 }	Pacific concord against Communist Chinese expansionism	Shri N. G. Ranga	2 32	Do.
22-4-66 } 6-5-66 }	Proclamation of Emergency and Defence of India Act.	Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.	2 41	Do.
6-5-66	Indo U.S. Foundation	Shri H. N. Mukerjee	0 02	Discussion not concluded.
<i>Fifteenth Session</i>				
5-8-66	Indo-U.S. Foundation	Shri H. N. Mukerjee	2 22	Negated.
5-8-66 } 19-8-66 }	Recognition and support to handloom fabrics by foreign Governments etc.	Shri Shamlal Saraf (Moved on behalf of Shri Hem Raj).	0 13	Adopted.
19-8-66	Resignation of Council of Ministers	Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.	2 14	Negated.
2-9-66	Scheme regarding drinking water for Madras	Shri Era Sezhiyan	0 01	Discussion not concluded.
<i>Sixteenth Session</i>				
10-11-66	Scheme regarding drinking water for Madras.	Shri Era Sezhiyan	1 03	Negated.
10-11-66	Nationalisation of Banks	Dr. Ranen Sen.	1 19	Negated.
10-11-66 } 25-11-66 }	Interim Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission.	Shri Sinhasan Singh	2 01	Withdrawn by the leave of the House.
25-11-66	Foreign aid for the Fourth Plan	Shri Peter Alvares	0 05	Discussion not concluded.

ACTIVITIES OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES DURING THE THIRD  
LOK SABHA

A. Standing Committees  
(i) Financial Committees

Estimates Committee@

Items	Years				
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
No. of Reports presented	37	23	23	23	7
No. of sittings held	39	52	76	80	58
Duration of Sittings (in hours)	98	122	210	248	165
No. of pages of material studied	3,723	3,948	28,144	17,964	22,500
No. of Sub-Committees/Study Groups constituted	8	8	8	7	7
No. of offices visited by the Sub-Committee/Study Groups during their tours	40	72	35	68	43

@The Committee appointed 38 sub-committees/Study Groups which were entrusted with the examination of the estimates relating to specific Ministries, action taken by the Government on earlier Reports of the Committee, and for dealing with procedural matters.

A Sub-Committee of the Estimates Committee to examine the Public Undertakings, constituted every year from 1st May, 1959, has since been elevated to a full-fledged Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings w.e.f. 1st May, 1964.

*Public Accounts Committee*

Items	Years				
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
No. of Reports presented	11	15	12	16	12
No. of Sittings held	56	78	77	95	80
Duration of Sittings (in hours)	135	189	229	278	238

*Committee on Public Undertakings*

Items	Years		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
No. of Reports presented	11	20	3
No. of Sittings held	64	57	24
Duration of Sittings (in hours)	159	127	46
No. of pages of material studied	13,608	19,950	9,200
No. of Offices visited by the Committee during their tours	27	30	10

## (ii) Other Standing Committees.

Name of the Committee	No. of Sittings held	No. of Reports presented
Committee on Petitions	26	5
Committee on Privileges	49	14
Committee on Government Assurances	29	4
Committee on Subordinate Legislation	18	6
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	19	19
Business Advisory Committee	50	50
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	100	100
Rules Committee	12	4
Committee on offices of Profit	55	5
House Committee	14	
Library Committee	3	
Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament.	11	..

## B. Ad Hoc Committees

Name of the Committee	No. of Sittings held	No. of Reports Presented
Select Committee on Bills	43	6
Joint Committee on Bills	158	15
Railway Convention Committee	3	1
@Committee on Portraits and Statues in Parliament House	13	
Parliamentary Committee on the Demand for Punjabi Suba	28	1
†Committees on the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan	5	10
COMMITTEE 'A' (Policy Resources and Allocations)	9	The proceedings of each Committee were reported <i>verbatim</i> and Synopsis thereof laid on the Table of both Houses.
COMMITTEE 'B' (Industry, Power, Transport and Scientific and Technological Research)	8	
COMMITTEE 'C' (Agriculture and Rural Economy)	6	
COMMITTEE 'D' (Social Services)	4	
COMMITTEE 'E' (Education and Manpower Planning)	3	

@ Previously known as the Jawaharlal Nehru Portrait Parliamentary Committee.

† The total membership of these Committees was 355—the break-up being, 80, 76, 98, 48 and 64 members respectively.

**XXIII**

**LIBRARY, REFERENCE AND INFORMATION SERVICE DURING THE THIRD LOK SABHA.**

**A. GROWTH OF PARLIAMENT LIBRARY**

Item	Year				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Journals and Periodicals received in the Library	652	722	750	756	962
Books & Reports in the Library	1,64,103	1,71,575	1,78,499	1,85,163	1,92,602
Publications issued by the Library	15,692	15,881	16,020	16,242	16,451

**B. REFERENCE SERVICE**

*Statement Showing the number of References Received from Members during the Third Lok Sabha*

The statement below reveals the increasing number of references received from Members from year to year during the period of the Third Lok Sabha. In addition to 1913 references to which written answers were supplied, 1650 spot references were also answered.

Year	Number of References received
1962	338
1963	317
1964	326
1965	434
1966—March 3, 1967	498
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1913</b>

**C. VOLUME OF PUBLICATIONS BROUGHT OUT DURING THE THIRD LOK SABHA**

*By the  
Library, Reference and Information Service*

Statement showing the different publications and the number of pages printed/cyclostyled during the period of the Third Lok Sabha.

Name of the Publication	Number of pages issued.
Abstracts and Index of Articles*	285
Abstracts of Reports*	294

\*After 1962 'Abstracts and Index of Articles' and 'Abstracts of Reports' were amalgamated into a single Quarterly publication "Abstracts and Index of Reports and Articles".

Name of the Publication	Number of pages issued
Abstracts and Index of Reports and Articles	1112
Digest of Central Acts@	85
Juridical Digest@	87
Digest of Central Acts and Constitutional Cases	252
Journal of Parliamentary Information	858
Sansadiya Patrika (in Hindi)	798
Brochures/Information Bulletins	1316
Lok Sabha Who's Who	664
Folders on Parliamentary Activities	170
Press Releases/Press Notes	2250

@After 1962 'Juridical Digest' and 'Digest of Central Acts' were amalgamated into a single Yearly publication "Digest of Central Acts and Constitutional Cases".

**XXIV****STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VISITORS TO DIFFERENT GALLERIES DURING THE SITTINGS OF THE SESSIONS OF THE THIRD LOK SABHA**

Serial No.	Name of Gallery	No. of visitors to the Gallery	% to Total
1.	Public Gallery	303008	81.9%
2.	Official Gallery	40175	10.86%
3.	Speaker's Gallery	9281	2.51%
4.	Distinguished Visitors' Gallery	8468	2.29%
5.	Rajya Sabha Gallery	5779	1.56%
6.	Diplomatic Gallery	2588	0.7%
7.	Special Box	350	0.09%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>369649</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**XXV****PRESS GALLERY OF THE LOK SABHA**  
(Data based on the 16th Session, Third Lok Sabha)

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1. Total number of Press Correspondents admitted	. . . .	259
2. Press Correspondents representing Indian Newspapers	. . . .	110
3. Press Correspondents representing Indian News Agencies	. . . .	44
4. Press Correspondents representing Foreign Newspapers	. . . .	96
5. Press Correspondents representing Foreign News Agencies	. . . .	25
6. Press Correspondents enjoying Central Hall facilities	. . . .	64
7. Press Correspondents enjoying Lobby facilities	. . . .	16
8. Indian Newspapers and News Agencies represented	. . . .	80
9. Foreign newspapers and News Agencies represented	. . . .	47
10. Number of Seats in the Press Gallery	. . . .	98
11. Number of Seats allotted to specific Newspapers and News Agencies	. . . .	60
12. Combined circulation of Indian Newspapers represented in the Press Gallery	. . . .	About 40 lakhs.

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## STATEMENT REGARDING FACILITIES PROVIDED TO PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

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- Press Gallery Facilities* . . . . The Gallery has seating accommodation for 98 correspondents each seat having a loud speaker nearby. Seats in the first two rows, provided with small writing desks, are allotted to specific newspapers and news agencies in consultation with the Press Gallery Committee. Some head-phones connected with the Simultaneous Interpretation System are also provided in the Press Gallery.
- Temporary passes are issued to visiting Indian and foreign journalists desirous of watching the proceedings of the House.
- Supply of Parliamentary Papers and Reference Facilities* In order to enable the Press Correspondents to follow the proceedings, necessary parliamentary papers and Bills as introduced in the House are provided to them.
- Besides, a set of debates of the various sessions, reports of Parliamentary Committees papers laid on the Table, Bulletins, etc., is maintained for their use. In addition, a small Press Library containing books generally needed by Press Correspondents, has also been provided.
- Facilities in the Press Rooms* . . . . Three Press Rooms, provided with chairs and tables, have been set apart for correspondent of news agencies and leading newspapers to work and prepare their reports. Each room is provided with a telephone for the general use of the correspondents, in addition to 10 telephone booths in these rooms which are allotted to specific newspapers and news agencies.
- Central Hall and Lobby Facilities* . . . . Senior journalists, with at least 15 years' standing, are given the privilege of access to the Lobbies of the House at the discretion of the Speaker. Press Correspondents, with an experience of reporting the proceedings of Parliament or State Legislatures for at least 10 years, are given the privilege of access to the Central Hall under certain conditions.
- Both the Lobby Correspondents and the Central Hall pass holders have the facility of having close contact with the Members within the precincts of the Parliament House.
- Issue of Press Releases* . . . . To help the correspondents in preparing their despatches on the reports presented to the House by the Estimates Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings and the Public Accounts Committee, the Lok Sabha Secretariat has made arrangements for the issue of Press Releases on these reports high-lighting the salient points in the recommendations/observations made therein.
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XXVII

SESSION-WISE STATISTICS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE DURING THE THIRD LOK SABHA

Sessions	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	Total
1. Bills assented to by the President . . . . .	7	8	8	6	10	4	8	4	6	7	12	7	11	13	..	2	113
2. Statutory Notifications . . . . .	229	115	241	170	234	105	221	55	195	148	251	244	149	255	315	196	3144
3. Ministerial Statements—																	
(i) On Various assurances . . . . .	5	14	20	20	22	13	30	7	20	20	26	17	20	32	20	5	281
(ii) In response to calling attention notices . . . . .	2	1	1	3	3	2	4	..	2	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	27
(iii) Others . . . . .	6	12	3	4	11	5	11	..	12	9	8	17	5	24	54	29	210
4. Reports—																	
(i) Government . . . . .	31	25	17	45	26	48	42	..	25	35	35	26	16	46	44	40	500
(ii) Parliamentary Committees (including minutes of sittings)	4	9	2	23	8	6	23	1	10	6	26	14	6	12	7	16	173
(iii) Reports/Papers relating to Tariff Commission . . . . .	4	8	13	4	6	35	..	..	..	18	..	3	17	6	6	16	136
(iv) Appropriation Accounts/Audit Reports . . . . .	10	12	52	39	21	30	59	7	14	36	80	27	30	90	31	21	559
5. Budget Estimates/Demands for Grants and connected papers	4	1	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	1	..	8	5	5	36
6. Important observations made by the Chair . . . . .	..	..	..	13	5	1	5	..	2	1	4	3	2	5	7	4	52
7. Important decisions given by the Chair . . . . .	..	..	1	6	2	3	7	1	1	4	11	2	5	5	1	..	47
8. President's Addresses . . . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5
9. Ordinances and related documents . . . . .	..	..	1	7	..	..	1	..	4	1	1	3	3	5	12	2	40
10. Presidential proclamations and connected papers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	10	78	55	76	89	65	379
11. Bye-election results . . . . .	1	2	..	2	5	4	4	2	..	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	30
12. Papers laid by Members under Dir. No. 118(2)(i) . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	..	1	16	..	28
<b>SESSION-WISE TOTAL</b> . . . . .	304	204	365	343	403	256	324	77	294	295	483	446	332	569	608	386	..

XXVIII

STATEMENT REGARDING FOREIGN DELEGATIONS/DIGNITARIES WHO VISITED PARLIAMENT HOUSE DURING THE THIRD LOK SABHA

(From May 1962 to December 1966)

S. No. 1	Delegation/Dignitary 2	Remarks 3
MAY—DECEMBER 1962*		
1.	7 Member Goodwill and Cultural Mission from the Republic of Korea.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
2.	18-Member Japanese Youth Goodwill Mission	
3.	3-Member Goodwill Mission from the Republic of Niger	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
4.	Hon. Mr. Kimpiobi Yvon, Speaker of Congolese Parliament	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
5.	H. E. Mr. Jacobo Schaulson, President of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies	
6.	H. E. Dr. Heinrich Lubke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Addressed Members of Parliament.
7.	Mr. Averall Harrimen, Under Secretary of State, U.S.A.	
8.	Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, U.K.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
9.	Mr. R. A. Najoku, Chairman of the General Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.	
10.	Mr. R. V. Vanderfelt, Secretary General of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.	
DURING THE YEAR 1963**		
11.	6-Member Japanese Parliamentary Delegation.	
12.	8-Member British Parliamentary Delegation.	
13.	6-Member Hungarian Parliamentary Delegation.	
14.	12-Member European Parliamentary Delegation.	
15.	5-Member Afghan Parliamentary Delegation. ]	
16.	19-Member Japanese Youth Goodwill Mission.	
17.	Marshal Shah Wali of Afghanistan. ]	
18.	H. E. Sardar Fakhr Hekmat, Speaker of Iran	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
19.	Mr. Narendra M. Patel, Speaker of Uganda Parliament	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.

\*In addition, 41 distinguished visitors from various countries also visited Parliament House during the year 1962.

\*\*Apart from the Delegation and Dignitaries mentioned under the year 1963, 26 distinguished visitors also visited Parliament House during the year.

1	2	3
20.	Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, U.S.A.	
21.	H. E. Dr. Abdurashid Ali Shermarke, Prime Minister of Somali Republic.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
22.	Mr. H. R. Waghjee, Speaker, Mauritius	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.

## DURING THE YEAR 1964\*

23.	14-Member Soviet Parliamentary Delegation.	
24.	7-Member Mongolian Parliamentary Delegation.	
25.	31-Member Brazilian Parliamentary Delegation.	
26.	Mr. Hearman, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia.	
27.	Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, U.S.A.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
28.	Hon'ble Sir John Mcleay, Speaker of the House of Representative of Australia.	

## DURING THE YEAR 1965\*\*

29.	4-Member Yugoslav Parliamentary Delegation.	
30.	4-Member Tanzanian Parliamentary Delegation.	
31.	7 Member British Parliamentary Delegation.	
32.	22-Member U.S. House of Representative Delegation.	
33.	12-Member U.S. Senate Delegation.	
34.	Governor Averell Harriman of U.S.A.	
35.	Hon'ble Mr. Tun Abdul Razak, Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha.
36.	H. E. Mr. Phan Van Do, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Vietnam.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
37.	H.E. Dr. Toh Chin Chye, Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore.	Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

## DURING THE YEAR 1966†

38.	8-Member Polish Parliamentary Delegation.
39.	10-Member Delegation of Rashtriya Pracharak of Nepal.
40.	5-Member Indonesian Parliamentary Delegation.
41.	9-Member Australian Parliamentary Delegation.
42.	10-Member Ceylonese Parliamentary Delegation.
43.	Rt. Hon. Edward Heath, Leader of the Opposition, U.K.
44.	H.E. Mr. Engineer Sharif, President of the Senate of Iran.

\*Apart from the Delegation and Dignitaries mentioned in the year 1964, 43 distinguished visitors also visited Parliament House during the year.

\*\*Apart from the Delegations and Dignitaries mentioned in the year 1965, 37 distinguished visitors also visited Parliament House during the year.

†Apart from the Delegations and Dignitaries mentioned in the year 1966, 70 distinguished visitors also visited Parliament House during the year.

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45. Mr. Herbert Humphry, Vice-President of U.S.A.
46. H. E. Mr. Marshal, Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand . Watched the proceedings of Lck Sabha.
47. H. E. Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa, Prime Minister of Nepal . Watched the proceedings of Lck Sabha.
48. Lord Garfield Berwick, Chief Justice of Australia . . . Watched the proceedings of Lck Sabha.
49. H. E. Mr. Reuben C. Kamanga, Vice-President of Zambia . Watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
50. H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore.
51. H. E. Mr. Adam Malik, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia. Watched the proceedings of Lck Sabha.
52. His Royal Highness Prince Vong Sarang, Crown Prince of Laos . Watched the proceedings of Lck Sabha.
53. Mr. Andre de Blonay, Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.
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## XXIX

## STATEMENT SHOWING NAMES AND PORTFOLIOS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, WITH CHANGES THEREIN FROM TIME TO TIME, DURING THE LIFE OF THE THIRD LOK SABHA

(April 10, 1962 to March 3, 1967)

S. No.	Name	Portfolio along with the period thereof
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>MEMBERS OF THE CABINET</b> (In alphabetical order except Prime Ministers)		
1	Shri Jawaharlal Nehru . . . . .	Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy. (From April 10, 1962 to May 27, 1964 the date of his death). (Also held charge of Ministry of Defence from November 1, 1962 to November 21, 1962).
2	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri . . . . .	Minister of Home Affairs. (From April 10, 1962 to September 1, 1963 the date of his resignation). Minister without Portfolio. (From January 24, 1964 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964* Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy. From June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966 the date of his death). (Also held charge of the Ministry of External Affairs from June 9, 1964 to July 19, 1964).
3	Shrimati Indira Gandhi . . . . .	Minister of Information and Broadcasting. (From July 2, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966* Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy. (From January 24, 1966 to date). (Also held charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs from November 9, 1966 to November 13, 1966)
4	Shri Gulzarilal Nanda . . . . .	Minister of Planning (From April 10, 1962 to September 21, 1963). Minister of Labour and Employment. (From April 10, 1962 to January 24, 1964). Minister of Home Affairs. (From September 1, 1963 to May 27, 1964* Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy. (From May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964* Minister of Home Affairs. (From June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966*  Prime Minister, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy . (From January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966* Minister of Home Affairs. (From January 24, 1966 to November 9, 1966 date of his resignation).
5	Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed . . . . .	Minister of Irrigation and Power. (From January 29, 1966 to November 13, 1966). Minister of Education (From November 13, 1966 to date).

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Ministers.

(1)	(2)	(3)
6	Shri M. C. Chagla . . . . .	Minister of Education. (From November 21, 1963 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*). (Again from June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966*). (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*). (Again from January 24, 1966 to November 13, 1966). Minister of External Affairs. (From November 13, 1966 to date).
7	Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri . . . . .	Minister of Finance. (From January 1, 1966 to January 11, 1966*). (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966)*. (Again from January 24, 1966 to date).
8	Shri Y. B. Chavan . . . . .	Minister of Defence. (From November 21, 1962 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*). (Again from June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966*). (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*). (Again from January 24, 1966 to November 13, 1966). Minister of Home Affairs. (From November 13, 1966 to date).
9	Shri H. C. Dasappa . . . . .	Minister of Railways. (From September 21, 1963 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*). Minister of Irrigation and Power. (From June 9, 1964 to July 19, 1964). Minister of Industry and Supply. (From July 19, 1964 to October 29, 1964 the date of his death).
10	Shri Morarji R. Desai . . . . .	Minister of Finance. (From April 10, 1952 to August 31, 1963 the date of his resignation).
11	Shri Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim . . . . .	Minister of Irrigation and Power. (From April 10, 1962 to June 20, 1963, the date of his resignation).
12	Shri Jagjivan Ram . . . . .	Minister of Transport and Communications. (From April 10, 1952 to August 31, 1963, the date of his resignation). Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. (From January 24, 1966 to date).
13	Shri Humayun Kabir . . . . .	Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. (From April 10, 1962 to November 21, 1963). (Also held charge of the Ministry of Education) from September 1, 1963 to November 21, 1963). Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals. (From November 21, 1963 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*). (Again from June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966*). (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).
14	Shri T. T. Krishnamachari . . . . .	Minister without Portfolio (From June 8, 1962 to November 14, 1962). Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination. (From November 14, 1962 to August 31, 1963). Minister of Finance. (From August 31, 1963 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*). (Again from June 9, 1964 to December 31, 1965 the date of his resignation).

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Ministers.

(1)	(2)	(3)
15	Shri Keshva Deva Malaviya	Minister of Mines and Fuel (From April 10, 1962 to June 26, 1963 the date of his resignation).
16	Shri Asoka Mehta	Minister of Planning. (From January 24, 1966 to March 25, 1966). Minister of Planning and Social Welfare. (From March 25, 1966 to date).
17	Shri V. K. Krishna Menon	Minister of Defence. (From April 10, 1962 to November 1, 1962). Minister of Defence Production. (From November 2, 1962 to November 9, 1962 the date of his resignation).
18	Shri G. S. Pathak	Minister of Law. (From January 24, 1966 to date).
19	Shri S. K. Patil	Minister of Food and Agriculture. ¶ (From April 10, 1962 to September 1, 1963, the date of his resignation). Minister of Railways. (From June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966*). (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24 1966*). (Again from January 24, 1966 to date).
20	Shri B. Gopala Reddi	Minister of Information and Broadcasting. (From April 10, 1962 to August 31, 1963, the date of his resignation).
21	Shri K. C. Reddy	Minister of Commerce and Industry. (From April 10, 1962 to July 19, 1963 the date of his resignation).
22	Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy	Minister of Steel and Mines. (From June 9, 1964, to January 11, 1966*). (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24 1966*). Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism. (From January 24, 1966 to date).
23	Shri D. Sanjivayya	Minister of Labour and Employment. (From January 24, 1964 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*). (Again from June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966*) (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*). Minister of Industry. (From January 24, 1966 to date).

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Ministers.



(1)	(2)	(3)
24 Shri Asoke Kumar Sen	. . . . .	<p>Minister of Law. (From April 10, 1962 to May 27, 1964*).</p> <p>(Also held charge of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs from September 1, 1963 to May 13, 1964 and Ministry of Communications. From May 13, 1964 to May 27, 1964*).</p> <p>Minister of Law and Minister of Communications. (From May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).</p> <p>(Again from June 9, 1964 to June 13, 1964).</p> <p>Minister of Law and Social Security. (From June 13, 1964 to January 11, 1966*).</p> <p>Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p>
25 Shri Manubhai Shah]	. . . . .	<p>Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. (From April 16, 1962 to July 19, 1963).</p> <p>Minister of International Trade. (From July 19, 1963 to May 27, 1964*).</p> <p>(Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).</p> <p>Minister of Commerce. (As one of the Ministers of State).</p> <p>(From June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966*).</p> <p>(Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p> <p>Minister of Commerce. (As one of the Cabinet Ministers). (From January 24, 1966 to date).</p>
26 Dr. K.L. Shrijimali	. . . . .	<p>Minister of Education. (From April 10, 1962 to August 31, 1963, the date of his resignation).</p>
27 Shri Satya Narayan Sinha	. . . . .	<p>Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. (From April 10, 1962 to May 27, 1964*).</p> <p>(Also held charge of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from September 1, 1963 to May 27 1964*).</p> <p>Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting. (From May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).</p> <p>Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Civil Aviation. (From June 9, 1964 to June 13, 1964).</p> <p>(Also held charge of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from June 11, 1964 to July 2, 1964)</p> <p>Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs). (From June 13, 1964 to January 11, 1966*).</p> <p>(Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p> <p>(Again from January 24, 1966 to date).</p>

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Ministers.

(1)	(2)	(3)
28 Shri C. Subramaniam		<p>Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries. (From April 10, 1962 to November 21, 1963).</p> <p>Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering. (From November 21, 1963 to May 27, 1964*).</p> <p>(Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).</p> <p>Minister of Food and Agriculture. (From June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966*).</p> <p>(Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p> <p>(Also exercised overall supervision over the work of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation from July 18, 1964 to January 11, 1966*).</p> <p>Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation. (From January 24, 1966 to date).</p>
29 Sardar Swaran Singh		<p>Minister of Railways. (From April 10, 1962 to September 21, 1963).</p> <p>Minister of Mines and Fuel. (From June 26, 1963 to July 19, 1963).</p> <p>Minister of Food and Agriculture. (From September 1, 1963 to May 27, 1964*).</p> <p>(Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).</p> <p>Minister of Industry. (From June 9, 1964 to June 20, 1964)</p> <p>Minister of Industry and Supply. (From June 20, 1964 to July 19, 1964)</p> <p>Minister of External Affairs. (From July 19, 1964 to January 11, 1966*) (Again from January 11, 1966 to January, 24, 1966*) (Again from January 24, 1966 to November 13, 1966).</p> <p>Minister of Defence. (From November 13, 1966 to date).</p>
30 Shri Mahavir Tyagi		<p>Minister of Rehabilitation. (From April 16, 1964 to March 27, 1964*) (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*) (Again from June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966*)</p> <p>(Again from January 11, 1966 to January 15, 1966 the date of his Resignation).</p>

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Ministers.

(1)

(2)

(3)

*Ministers of State*

(In alphabetical order)

- 31 **Shri O.V. Alagesan** . . . . . : Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.  
(From May 8, 1962 to July 19, 1963).  
Minister of Mines and Fuel.  
(From July 19, 1963 to November 21, 1963).  
Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.  
(From November 21, 1963 to May 27, 1964\*).\*  
(Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964\*).\*  
(Again from June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966\*).\*  
(Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966\*).\*  
Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals.  
(From January 24, 1966 to date).
- 32 **Shri Bali Ram Bhagat** . . . . . : Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance.  
(From April 16, 1962 to September 21, 1963).  
Minister of Planning.  
(From September 21, 1963 to May 27, 1964\*).\*  
(Also assumed the office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance in the Department of Co-ordination. From November 1, 1963 to May 27, 1964\*).\*  
Minister of Planning and Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance in the Department of Co-ordination. (From May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964\*).\*  
Minister of Planning.  
(From June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966\*).\*  
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance in the Department of Co-ordination.  
(From June 13, 1964 to January 11, 1966\*).\*  
Minister of Planning and Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.  
(From January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966\*).\*  
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.  
(From January 24, 1966 to date).
- 33 **Shri B. N. Datar** . . . . . : Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs  
(From April 16, 1962 to February 13, 1963 the date of his death).
- 34 **Shri S. K. Dey** . . . . . : Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation.  
(From April 10, 1962 to February 16, 1963).  
Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation  
(From February 16, 1963 to May 27, 1964\*).\*  
(Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964\*).\*  
(Again from June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966\*).\*  
(Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966\*).\*  
Minister of Mines and Metals  
(From January 24, 1966 to January 17, 1967 the date of his resignation].

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Ministers.

(1)	(2)	(3)
35	Shri Dinesh Singh . . . . .	<p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (From May 8, 1962 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964* (Again from June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*  Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs. (From January 24, 1966 to date).</p>
36	Shri R. M. Hajarnavis . . . . .	<p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law. (From April 16, 1962 to May 8, 1962).  Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. (From May 3, 1962 to February 22, 1963).  Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. (From February 22, 1963 to March 10, 1964).  Minister of Supply. (From March 10, 1964 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964* (Again from June 9, 1964 to June 13, 1964).  Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (From June 13, 1964 to October 29, 1965).  Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and also in the Department of Social Security. (From October 29, 1965 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p>
37	Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi . . . . .	<p>Minister of labour in the Ministry of Labour and Em- ployment. (From April 16, 1962 to November 15, 1962)  Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination. (From November 15, 1962 to September 1, 1963).  Minister of Supply. (From September 1, 1963 to March 10, 1964).  (Also assumed the office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Employment from Septem- ber 4, 1963 to January 24, 1964).  Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. (From March 10, 1964 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964* (Again from June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966* (Again from January 24, 1966 to November 13, 1966).  (Also assumed the office of Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence from October 29, 1965 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966* to January 24, 1966* (Again from January 24, 1966 to November 13, 1966).  Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence. (From November 13, 1966 to date.)</p>

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Ministers.

(1)	(2)	(3)
38. Shri Jagannath Rao		<p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. (From May 8, 1962 to November 26, 1962).</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination. (From November 26, 1962 to September 1, 1963).</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply. (From September 1, 1963 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law. (From June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p> <p>(Also assumed the office of Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security from July 6, 1964 to January 11, 1966*).</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. (From January 24, 1966 to February 14, 1966).</p> <p>Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications. (From February 14, 1966 to date).</p>
39. Shri Nityanand Kanungo		<p>Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. (From April 10, 1962 to July 19, 1963).</p> <p>Minister of Industry. (From July 19, 1963 to May 27, 1964) (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).</p> <p>Minister of Cultural Affairs. (From June 9, 1964 to June 13, 1964).</p> <p>Minister of Civil Aviation. (From June 13, 1964 to July 31, 1965 the date of his resignation).</p>
40. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna		<p>Minister of Works, Housing and Supply. (From April 10, 1962 to November 15, 1962).</p> <p>Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation. (From November 15, 1962 to April 16, 1964).</p> <p>Minister of Works and Housing. (From April 16, 1964 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964* (Again from June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p> <p>(Also held charge of the Ministry of Rehabilitation from January 15, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p> <p>Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development. (From January 24, 1966 to date).</p>
41. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon		<p>Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs. (From April 16, 1962 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964* (Again from June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p>
42. Shri P. Govinda Menon		<p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation. (From January 24, 1966 to date).</p>

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Ministers.

(1)	(2)	(3)
43.	Shri Bibudhendra Misra . . . . .	<p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law. (From May 8, 1962 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry. (From June 15, 1964 to June 20, 1964).</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply. (From June 20, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry. (From January 24, 1966 to date).</p>
44.	Dr. Sushila Nayar . . . . .	<p>Minister of Health. (From April 10, 1962 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964* (Again from June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p> <p>Minister of Health and Family Planning. (From January 24, 1966 to date).</p>
45.	Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman . . . . .	<p>Deputy Minister for Planning. (From May 8, 1962 to May 21, 1962).</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning. (From May 21, 1962 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. (From June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Law. (From January 24, 1966 to date).</p>
46.	Shri C. M. Poonacha . . . . .	<p>Minister of Revenue and Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance. (From January 2, 1966 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation. (From January 24, 1966 to date).</p>
47.	Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah . . . . .	<p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence. (From April 16, 1962 to November 14, 1962).</p> <p>Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence. (From November 14, 1962 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Employment. (From June 9, 1964 to June 13, 1964).</p> <p>Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Industry. (From June 13, 1964 to June 20, 1964).</p> <p>Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Industry and Supply. (From June 20, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p> <p>(Also assumed the office of Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and supply from October 30, 1964 to January 11, 1966*).</p>

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Ministers.

(1)	(2)	(3)
		<p>Minister of Supply and Technical Development. (From January 24, 1966 to March 25, 1966).</p> <p>(Also assumed charge temporarily of the Department of Social Welfare from January 24, 1966 to March 25, [1966].</p> <p>Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning. (From March 25, 1966 to date).</p>
48.	Shri Raj Bahadur . . . . .	<p>Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications. (From April 10, 1962 to September, 1 1963).</p> <p>Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport. (From September 1, 1963 to February 4, 1964).</p> <p>Minister of Transport. (From February 4, 1964 to May 27, 1964). (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964* (Again from June 9, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966* (Also held the charge of Ministry of Civil Aviation from July 31, 1965 to January 11, 1966*).</p> <p>Minister of Information and Broadcasting. (From January 24, 1966 to date).</p>
49.	Dr. Ram Subhag Singh . . . . .	<p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. (From May 8, 1962, to May 17, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).</p> <p>Minister of Social Security and Cottage Industries. (From June 9, 1964 to June 13, 1964).</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways. (From June 13, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966* (Again from January 24, 1966 to date).</p>
50.	Dr. K. L. Rao . . . . .	<p>Minister of Irrigation and Power. (From July 19, 1963 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and power. (From June 9, 1964 to July 19, 1964).</p> <p>Minister of Irrigation and Power. (From July 19, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. (From January 24, 1966 to date).</p>
51.	Shri T. N. Singh . . . . .	<p>Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply. (From July 25, 1964 to February 5, 1965).</p> <p>Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply. (From October 30, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).</p> <p>Minister of Iron and Steel. (From January 29, 1966 to date).</p> <p>(Also assumed the office of Minister of Mines and Metals from January 17, 1967 to date).</p>

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Ministers.

(1)	(2)	(3)
52. Shri A. M. Thomas		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. (From April 16, 1962 to November 21, 1963). Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. (From November 21, 1963 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*). (Again from June 9, 1964 to June 13, 1964). Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence. (From June 13, 1964 to January 11, 1966*). (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*). Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence. (From January 24, 1966 to January 31, 1966). Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence. (From January 31, 1966 to date).

### Deputy Ministers

(In alphabetical order)

53. Shri B. C. Bhagavati		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications. (From May 8, 1962 to September, 1, 1963). Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. (From September 1, 1963 to May 13, 1964). Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications. (From May 13, 1964 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*). (Again from June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966*). (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*). Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development. (From January 24, 1966 to date).
54. Shri Bhakt Darshan		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education. (From November 21, 1963 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*). (Again from June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966*). (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*). (Again from January 24, 1966 to date).
55. Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. (From May 8, 1962 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*). Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (From June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966*). (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*). Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare. (From January 24, 1966 to date).
56. Shri D. R. Chavan		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence. (From May 8, 1962 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*). Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. (From June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966*). (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*). Deputy Minister of Planning. (From January 24, 1966 to February 14, 1966). Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. (From February 14, 1966 to date).
57. Dr. Mono Mohan Das		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. (From April 16, 1962 to November 21, 1963). Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education. (From November 21, 1963 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Minister.



(1)	(2)	(3)
		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation. (From June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).
58.	Sardar Iqbal Singh	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. (From January 24, 1966 to date).
59.	Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation. (From February 15, 1966 to date).
60.	Shri Shah Nawaz Khan	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways. (From April 16, 1962 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).
		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (From June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966*).
		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. (From January 24, 1966 to date).
61.	Shri Ratanlal Kishorilal Malviya	Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. (From May 12, 1962 to December 4, 1962).
		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment. (From December 4, 1962 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).
		(Again from June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).
62.	Shri Syed Ahmad Mehdi	Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. (From May 12, 1962 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 30, 1964 to June 9, 1964* (Again from September 6, 1964 to January 11, 1966*).
		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals. (From February 15, 1966 to date).
63.	Shri Lalit Narain Mishra	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. (From February 26, 1964 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964* (Again from June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).
		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance. (From January 24, 1966 to date).
64.	Shri Shyam Dhar Misra	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development Panchayati Raj and Co-operation. (From May 8, 1962 to February 16, 1963.) Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation. (From February 16, 1963 to May 27, 1964* (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).
		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. (From June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966* (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).
		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence. (From January 24, 1966 to February 14, 1966.)
		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation. (From February 14, 1966 to date).

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Ministers.

(1)	(2)	(3)
65.	Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin	<p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications. (From April 16, 1962 to September 1, 1963).</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport. (From September 1, 1963 to May 27, 1964*.) (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*.) (Again from June 15, 1964 to January 5, 1966, the date of his death).</p>
66.	Shri B. S. Murthy.	<p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation. (From April 16, 1962 to February 16, 1963).</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. (From February 16, 1963 to May 27, 1964*.) (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*.) (Again from June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966*.) (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*.)</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. (From January 24, 1966 to date).</p>
67.	Shri P. S. Naskar	<p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. (From April 16, 1962 to November 15, 1962).</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation. (From November 15, 1962 to April 16, 1964).</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation. (From April 16, 1964 to May 27, 1964*.)</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health. (From October 1, 1964 to January 11, 1966*.) (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*.)</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. (From January 24, 1966 to date).</p>
68.	Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi	<p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce. (From January 29, 1966 to date).</p>
69.	Dr. D. S. Raju	<p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health. (From May 8, 1962 to May 27, 1964*.) (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*.)</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence. (From June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966*.) (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*.)</p>
70.	Dr. (Shrimati) T.S. Soundaram Rama Chandran	<p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education. (From April 16, 1962 to May 27, 1964*.) (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*.) (Again from June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966*.) (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*.) (Again from January 24, 1966 to date).</p>
71.	Shri S.V. Ramaswamy	<p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways. (From April 16, 1962 to May 27, 1964). (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964*.)</p> <p>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce. (From June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966*.) (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*.)</p>

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Ministers.

(1)	(2)	(3)
72.	Shri Rameshwar Sahu	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance. (From October 1, 1964 to January 11, 1966*). (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).
73.	Shrimati Nandini Satpathy	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. (From January 29, 1966 to date).
74.	Shri Prakash Chandra Sethi	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries. (From June 8, 1962 to November 21, 1963). Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering. (From November 21, 1963 to May 27, 1964)*. (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964)*. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines. (From June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966)*. (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966)*. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel. (From January 24, 1966 to date).
75.	Shri Sham Nath	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. (From May 8, 1962 to May 27, 1964)*. (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964)*.  Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways. (From June 15, 1964 to January 11, 1966)*. (Again from January 11, 1966 to January 24, 1966)*. (Again from January 24, 1966 to date).
76.	Shri Anna Sahib Shinde	Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. (From May 12, 1962 to May 27, 1964)*. (Again from May 30, 1964 to June 9, 1964)*. (Again from September 6, 1964 to November 29, 1964).  Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. (From November 29, 1964 to January 11, 1966)*. (Again from January 15, 1966 to January 24, 1966)*.  Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation. (From January 24, 1966 to date).
77.	Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance. (From April 16, 1962 to May 27, 1964)*. (Again from May 27, 1964 to June 9, 1964)*.
78.	Shri V. C. Shukla . . . . .	Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications. (From January 24, 1966 to February 14, 1966).  Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. (From February 14, 1966 to date).
<i>Parliamentary Secretaries</i> (In alphabetical Order)		
79.	Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh . . . . .	Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Department of Communications. (From February 15, 1966 to date).

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Ministers.

(1)	(2)	(3)
80. Shri D. Ering		Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Ministry of External Affairs. (From May 12, 1962 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 30, 1964 to June 9, 1964*). (Again from September 6, 1964 to October 30, 1965).  Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs. (From October 30, 1965 to January 11, 1966*). (Again from February 15, 1966 to date).
81. Shri S. C. Jamir		Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Ministry of External Affairs. (From May 12, 1962 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 30, 1964 to June 9, 1964*). (Again from September 19, 1964 to January 11, 1966*). (Again from January 15, 1966 January 24, 1966*). (Again from February 15, 1966 to date).
82. Shri M. R. Krishna		Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Ministry of Education. (From May 12, 1962 to May 27, 1964*).
83. Dr. (Shrimati) Sarojini Mahishi		Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Department of Atomic Energy. (From February 15, 1966 to March 15, 1966).  Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Prime Minister. (From March 15, 1966 to date).
84. Shri Lalit Sen		Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Prime Minister's Sectt. (From September 6, 1964 to January 11, 1966*). (Again from January 15, 1966 to January 24, 1966*).
85. Shri Dodda Thimmaiah		Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. (From May 12, 1962 to Nov. 21, 1963).  Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering. (From Nov. 21, 1963 to May 27, 1964*). (Again from May 30, 1964 to June 9, 1964*).  Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Ministry of Steel, and Mines. (From October 22, 1964 to January 11, 1966*).

\*The date of dissolution of Council of Ministers.

**XXX**

**STATEMENT REGARDING PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCES/MEETINGS DURING THE PERIOD OF  
THIRD LOK SABHA**

No. of the Conference/ Meeting	Venue	Date	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>A. Indian</b>			
<i>(i) Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India.</i>			
28th	Chandigarh	10th and 11th February 1963	
29th	Patna	6th and 7th January, 1964	
30th	Bombay	11th and 12th January, 1965	
31st	New Delhi	29th and 30th October, 1966	
<i>(ii) Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India</i>			
11th	Patna	5th January, 1964	
12th	Bombay	10th January, 1965	
13th	Bangalore	14th and 16th June, 1966	
<i>(iii) Meetings of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies</i>			
	New Delhi	25th April, 1965	
	New Delhi	24th April, 1966	
<i>(iv) Conference of Chairmen of Estimates Committees of the Centre and State Legislatures in India</i>			
3rd	New Delhi	24th and 25th April, 1965	
<i>(V) Conference of Chairmen of the Public Accounts Committee of the Centre and State Legislatures in India.</i>			
3rd	New Delhi	23rd and 24th April, 1966.	
<b>B. Commonwealth and Inter-Parliamentary, which Indian Delegations attended</b>			
<i>(i) Confernces of Inter-Parliamentary Union</i>			
51st	Brasilia (Brazil)	23rd October to 1st November, 1962.	A four member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
52nd	Belgrade (Yugoslavia)	12th-20th September 1963.	Do.
53rd	Copenhagen (Denmark)	20th-28th August, 1964	Do.
54th	Ottawa (Canada)	8th-17th September, 1965	A six-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
55th	Teheran (Iran)	27th September to 4th October, 1966	Do.
<i>(ii) Spring Meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.</i>			
	Dublin (Ireland)	19th-25th April, 1965	A 2-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	Canberra (Australia)	12th-16th April, 1966	Do.

1	2	3	4
<i>(iii) Conference of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association</i>			
8th	. Lagos (Nigeria)	. November, 1962	A five-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
9th	. Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	. October-November, 1963	Do.
10th	. Kingston (Jamaica)	. November, 1964	Do.
11th	. Wellington (New Zealand)	. (New Zealand) November-December, 1965	A six-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
12th	. Ottawa (Canada)	. September-October 1966	Do.
<i>(iv) Meetings of the General Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association</i>			
	Lagos (Nigeria)	. November, 1962	A two-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	. November, 1963	Do.
	Kingston (Jamaica)	. November, 1964	One Indian delegate attended.
	Wellington (New Zealand)	. November, 1965	Do.
	Ottawa (Canada)	. September, 1966	Do.
<i>(v) Commonwealth Parliamentary visit to the United Kingdom</i>			
1st	. London	. June-July, 1963	A two-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
2nd	. London	. March-April, 1965	One Indian delegate attended.
3rd	. London	. June-July, 1966	A two-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
<i>(vi) Meetings of the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments</i>			
	Teheran (Iran)	. 27th September to 4th October, 1966	Secretary, Lok Sabha attended.

## XXXI

STATEMENT SHOWING SALES OF PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS DURING THE THIRD  
LOK SABHA

Year	No. of Copies	Amount
		Rs.
1962	14,280	17,587·39
1963	17,808	22,719·25
1964	22,087	22,230·98
1965	22,271	26,285·80
1966	29,136	37,143·01
TOTAL	1,05,582	1,25,966·43

XXXII

STATEMENT REGARDING NUMBER OF SIGHT SEERS TO PARLIAMENT HOUSE

(From 1962 to December 1966)

Year	No.
1962	40307
1963	137731
1964	115738
1965	101809
1966	142060
TOTAL	537645



### XXXIII

#### CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING THE THIRD LOK SABHA

- 16-4-62 . First Meeting of the Third Lok Sabha.
- 17-4-62 . Sardar Hukam Singh elected Speaker.
- 18-4-62 .. President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament.
- 23-4-62 . Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao elected Deputy Speaker.
- 24-4-62 . Prime Minister's statement regarding the resumption of nuclear tests by the U. S. A.
- 30-4-62 . Prime Minister's statements regarding (i) circulation of a map by the Pakistan High Commission showing certain Indian territories as part of Pakistan; (ii) reported marching of a batch of armed Naga Hostiles towards East Pakistan for receiving at Dacca their leader, Mr. A. Z. Phizo.
- 3-5-62 } . Prime Minister's statements regarding (i) the Chinese ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of Indian patrols from two check posts; (ii) the crossing over of about 150 Naga Hostiles into East Pakistan.
- 7-5-62 } . Prime Minister's statement on the decision of Pakistan and China to negotiate alignment of the boundary between Kashmir and China's Sinkiang.
- 11-5-62 . Prime Minister's statement regarding the firing on an Indian policemen from the Chinese Trade Agency in Kalimpong on the 22nd March, 1962.
- 4-6-62 . Prime Minister's statement regarding disturbances in East Pakistan and subsequent migrations.
- 6-6-62 . Prime Minister's statement on the expiry of the Indo-Tibetan Agreement 1954 with China and the closing of Chinese Trade Mission in India.
- 18-6-62 . The President's Pension (Amendment) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 25-6-62; President's Assent : 28-6-62)
- 19-6-62 . The Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 25-6-62; President's Assent : 4-7-62)
- 20-6-62 . Debate on the Report of University Grants Commission.
- 6-8-62 . Prime Minister's statement on the situation in Ladakh, Finance Minister's statement on his visit to Western Europe.
- 8-8-62 . The Extradition Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 4-9-62; President's Assent: 15-9-62)
- 8-8-62 . The Hindu Adoption and maintenance (Amendment) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 19-11-62)  
President's Assent : 29-11-62)
- 9-8-62 . Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries statement on the manufacture of small car.
- 13-8-62 } . Debate on India China Border situation.  
14-8-62 } .
- 14-8-62 } . Discussion on Report of Union Public Service Commission.  
15-8-62 } .
- 20-8-62 . The Atomic Energy Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 30-8-62; President's Assent : 1-9-62)
- 22-8-62 } . Discussion on the Report of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.  
23-8-62 } .
- 24-8-62 . The Advocates (Third Amendment) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 4-9-62; President's Assent : 14-9-62)
- 25-8-62 } . Discussion on Third Five Year Plan.  
27-8-62 } .

- 28-8-62 The Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 3-9-62 ; President's Assent : 28-12-62)
- 29-8-62 The State of Nagaland Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 3-9-62; President's Assent : 4-9-62)
- 30-8-62 The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 5-9-62; President's Assent : 12-9-62)
- 3-9-62 Minister of State for External Affairs statement regarding the establishment of 30 new posts in Ladakh by the Chinese troops.
- 4-9-62 The Sugarcane Control (Additional Powers) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 6-9-62);  
President's Assent : 16-9-62)
- 4-9-62 The Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 7-9-62 ; President's Assent : 28-12-62).
- 6-9-62 Discussion on the Report of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission.
- 14-11-62 Two Resolutions regarding approval of Proclamation of Emergency and Chinese aggression moved by Prime Minister adopted.
- 19-11-62 Prime Minister's statement regarding the situation in NEFA and Ladakh.
- 20-11-62 Prime Minister's Statement regarding the situation in NEFA.
- 21-11-62 The Customs Bill, 1962 passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 23-11-62; President's Assent : 13-12-62).
- 22-11-62 The Pondicherry (Administration) Bill, 1962 passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 26-11-62; President's Assent : 5-12-62.)
- 28-11-62 (i) The Defence of India Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 8-12-62; President's Assent : 12-12-62).  
(ii) The State—Associated Banks (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 3-12-62; President's Assent : 14-12-62.)
- 29-11-62 The Warehousing Corporation Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 3-12-62; President's Assent : 19-12-62.)
- 3-12-62 Statement by Deputy Minister of External Affairs regarding the location of the Third Nuclear Power Station.  
The Delimitation Commission Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 12-12-62;  
President's Assent : 19-12-62.)
- 4-12-62 } Debate on the Report on Indian and State Administrative Services.  
5-12-62 }
- 6-12-62 The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 10-12-62;  
President's Assent : 19-12-62.)
- 7-12-62 Prime Minister's statement regarding his visit to Assam and certain other matters connected with Chinese aggression.
- 7-12-62 The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance and the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bills passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 11-12-62;  
President's Assent : 19-12-62.)
- 8-12-62 The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 10-12-62;  
President's Assent : 15-12-62.)
- 10-12-62 Debate on Border Situation.
- 23-1-63 }  
24-1-63 } Debate on the Colombo Conference Proposal.  
25-1-63 }
- 18-2-63 President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.
- 19-2-63 Debate on Prices of Essential Commodities.
- 28-2-63 The Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 14-3-63;  
President's Assent : 24-3-63.)

- 5-4-63 . The Marine Insurance Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 8-3-63;  
President's Assent : 18-4-63.)
- 22-4-63 . Super Profit Tax Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 1-5-63;  
Presidents' Assent : 4-5-63.)
- 26-4-63 . Food and Agriculture Minister's statement on price support for rice and wheat in 1963-64 season.
- 27-4-63 . Official Language Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 7-5-63;  
President's Assent : 10-5-63.)
- 30-4-63 . The Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 11-5-63;  
President's Assent : 22-5-63.)
- 1-5-63 . The Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 9-5-63;  
President's Assent : 5-10-63.)
- 2-5-63 . The Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 9-5-63;  
President's Assent : 9-10-63.)
- 3-5-63 . The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 14-8-63;  
President's Assent : 24-8-63.)
- 4-5-63 . The Government of Union Territories Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 10-5-63;  
President's Assent : 10-5-63.)
- 6-5-63 . Discussion of Vivian Bose Commission Report.
- 7-5-63 . Prime Minister's statement regarding discussions with foreign dignitaries who had visited India; Indo-Pak talks etc.
- 13-8-63 . Prime Minister's statement on Indo-Pakistan talks.
- 14-8-63 . Prime Minister's statement regarding the agreement with Voice of America for acquisition of a High-powered Transmitter.
- 14-8-63 . (i) The Textile Committee bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 20-1-63;  
President's Assent : 3-12-63.)
- (ii) the Dramatic Performances (Delhi Repeal) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 16-9-63;  
President's Assent : 26-9-63.)
- 16-8-63 . Prime Minister's Statement on Chinese Troops concentrations along the Indo-China border.
- 16-8-63 ] . The Limitation Bill Passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 21-1-63;  
President's Assent : 5-10-63.)
- 17-8-63 ] . Prime Minister's statement regarding the enquiry made by Justice S. K. Das into certain transactions of Messrs Serajuddin & Co.
- Shri K. D. Malaviya's statement in explanation of his resignation from the office of Minister.
- 19-8-63 . Prime Minister's statement regarding the Agreement with the U. S. A. and U. K. concerning the Supply of radar equipment for the I. A. F. and the joint training exercises.
- 26-8-63 ] . Major Port Trusts Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 21-9-63;  
President's Assent : 16-10-63.)
- Discussion on the Report of State Trading Corporation.
- 27-8-63 ] . Discussion on the Report of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission.
- 28-8-63 . The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 19-9-63;  
President's Assent : 8-10-63.)
- 30-8-63 ] . Prime Minister's statement regarding resignations from the Council of Ministers and consequent change in the portfolios of certain Ministers.

- 2-9-63 . Defence Minister's statement regarding NEFA enquiry.
- 4-9-63 . Home Minister's statement regarding the abolition of Poll Tax in Minicoy Island.
- 5-9-63 . Discussion on the Report of Life Insurance Corporation.
- 9-9-63 . Defence Minister's statement on 'Our Defence preparedness'.
- 16-9-63 } . Debate on International Situation.  
17-9-63 }
- 21-9-63 . (i) Prime Minister's statement on firing by Pakistani Forces on Assam—East Pakistan border.  
(ii) Finance Minister's statement on the Gold Control Order and the Compulsory Deposit Scheme.
- 18-11-63 } .  
19-11-63 } . Discussion on the Motion regarding Committee on Public Undertakings.  
20-11-63 }
- 29-11-63 . Prime Minister's statement regarding India's representation at the funeral of President Kennedy in Washington.
- Finance Minister's statement on the decision of the Life Insurance Corporation to transact general insurance business.
- 2-12-63 . Speaker's announcement regarding the language to be used in Lok Sabha in connection with speeches answers to questions, statements etc.
- 2-12-63 } .  
3-12-63 } . Debate on Food situation.  
4-12-63 }
- 5-12-63 . The Unit Trust of India Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 12-12-63;  
President's Assent : 30-12-63.)
- 13-12-63 ] . Finance Minister's statement regarding the new Family Pension Scheme for Central Government Employees.
- 16-12-63 ] . Finance Minister's statement regarding the Economic Situation.
- 19-12-63 ] . Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 23-12-63;  
President's Assent : 30-12-63.)
- 21-12-63 ] . Finance Minister's Statement regarding reclassification of cities for the purpose of grant of compulsory (city) allowance and the house rent allowance to the Central Government employees.
- 10-2-64 ] . Address by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, to both Houses of Parliament.
- 12-2-64 ] . Discussion on the communal disturbances in East Pakistan resulting on heavy loss of life and property of the members of minority community and their influx to India and consequential disturbances in West Bengal.
- 17-2-64 ] . Home Minister's statement on the theft of the sacred relic from the Hazratbal shrine.
- 18-2-64 } .  
19-2-64 } . Defence Minister's statements regarding missing of an I. A. F. transport plane on the 17th February, 1964.
- 21-2-64 ] . Statement by Deputy Minister of External Affairs regarding recognition of the Republican Government of Zanzibar.
- 24-2-64 . Education Minister's statement regarding the discussion of Kashmir in the Security Council.
- 2-3-64 . Statement by Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering regarding distribution of Steel.  
Debate on Food situation.
- 4-3-64 . Food and Agriculture Minister's statement regarding minimum prices of sugarcane during 1964-65.
- 23-4-64 . Food and Agriculture Minister's statement regarding 'creation of Wheat Zones'.
- 26-3-64 ] . Home Minister's statement regarding President's reference to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution in regard to the conflict of powers and jurisdiction between the State Legislature and the High Court of U.P.
- 22-4-64 ] . The Companies (Profits) Surtax Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 29-4-64;  
President's Assent : 2-5-64).

- 25-4-64 . The Goa, Daman and Diu Judicial Commissioner's Court (Declaration as High Court) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 5-5-64;  
President's Assent : 16-5-64.)
- 25-4-64 . The Advocates (Amendment) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 5-5-64;  
President's Assent : 16-5-64.)
- 30-4-64 . (i) The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Bill passed. (by Rajya Sabha : 29-8-63 &  
President's Assent : 12-5-64).
- (ii) The Industrial Development Bank of India Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 7-5-1964);  
President's Assent : 16-5-64).
- 1-5-64 . Statement by Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering regarding the Bokaro Steel Project.
- 4-5-64 . The Delhi (Delegation of Powers) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 3-6-64;  
President's Assent : 16-6-64).
- 27-5-64 . The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering informed the House of the passing away of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister.
- 29-5-64 . Obituary References made by several members to the passing away of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister.
- 2-6-64 . The Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 5-6-64 ;  
President's Assent : 20-6-64).
- 7-9-64 . Prime Minister's statement on Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.
- 7-9-64 }  
to } Debate on Food situation.  
10-9-64 }
- 10-9-64 . Home Minister's statement regarding the Proclamation issued by the President on the 10th September, under article 356 of the Constitution assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of the State of Kerala.
- 18-9-64 . Statement by the Minister of Labour and Employment regarding the decisions of the Government on the Bonus Commission.
- 21-9-64 . Defence Minister's statement regarding his visits to the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.
- 22-9-64 . Home Minister's statement regarding arrest of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad and others in Kashmir.
- 24-9-64 . The Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 30-9-64 ;  
President's Assent : 5-10-64).
- 25-9-64 }  
26-9-64 } Debate on International situation.
- 17-11-64 . Prime Minister's statement on the International development.
- Statement by Minister of Food and Agriculture on the Food situation in the Southern States.
- Discussion on Food situation in Kerala.
- 23-11-64 }  
24-11-64 } Debate on International situation.  
25-11-64 }
- 25-11-64 . Food Corporation Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 2-12-64 ;  
President's Assent : 10-12-64).
- 18-12-64 . Home Minister's statement on the expulsion of Second Secretary of the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi and retaliatory action taken by Pakistan.
- 23-12-64 . Railway Minister's statement regarding the formation of a new Railway Zone.

\* Amendments made by L.S. on 10-1-64 considered and agreed to by R.S. on 4-5-64.

- 24-12-64** . The Gold (Control) Bill passed  
(By Rajya Sabha : 31-8-65  
\*10-9-65 President's Assent : 22-9-65):
- 17-2-65 . President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.  
Finance Minister's statement on the Foreign Exchange Situation.
- 22-2-65 . Prime Minister's statement regarding allegations against some Chief Ministers and other Ministers of State Governments.
- 25-2-65 . Prime Minister's statement regarding the meeting of the Chief Ministers and Ministers of the Central Government held on the 23rd and 24th February 1965 on the language issue.
- 3-3-65 . Statement by the Minister of Food and Agriculture regarding offer of the Canadian Government to make a gift of wheat.
- 5-3-65 . Finance Minister's statement regarding excise duties on certain Steel products.
- 24-3-65 . Home Minister's statement regarding Kerala.
- 12-4-65 . Home Minister's statement regarding the situation on the Kutch border.
- 26-4-65 . Defence Minister's statement regarding the attack by Pakistan Forces on the Kutch border.
- 28-4-65 . Debate on the attack by the armed forces of Pakistan on the Kutch border.
- 5-5-65 } . Prime Minister's statement regarding the situation on the Kutch border.  
6-5-65 }
- 10-5-65 . Education Minister's statement regarding the setting up of a National Committee for organising the celebration of the Centenary of Gandhiji in 1969.
- The Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Power) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 11-5-65 ;  
President's Assent 14-5-65).
- 11-5-65 . Prime Minister's statement on the situation on the Kutch border.
- 16-8-65 . Defence Minister's statement on the situation on the Cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir.
- 17-8-65 . Planning Minister's statement on the 'Status of preparatory work on the Fourth Five Year Plan.'
- 17-8-65 } . Discussion on the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of June 1965 relating to Gujarat West Pakistan border.  
18-8-65 }
- 19-8-65 . Finance Minister's statement on the economic situation.
- 23-8-65 } . Defence Minister's statement regarding situation in Jammu and Kashmir.  
25-8-65 }
- 30-8-65 . Defence Minister's statement on situation in Jammu and Kashmir.
- 2-9-65 . Defence Minister's statement on the attack by regular Pakistan forces in the Chhamb sector of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Transport Minister's statement on the grounding of Carvelles by the I.A.C.
- 6-9-65 . Defence Minister's statement regarding the situation on Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab Borders.  
Home Minister's statement on the demand of Punjabi Suba.
- 8-9-65 . Defence Minister's statement on situation on Indo-Pakistan border.
- 9-9-65 . The Payment of Bonus Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha : 22-9-65 ;  
(President's Assent: 25-9-65)
- 10-9-65 . Defence Minister's statement on the situation on Indo-Pakistan border.
- 10-9-65 . The Union Territories (Direct election to the House of the People) Bill passed.  
(By Rajya Sabha: 11-12-65 ;  
President's Assent : 22-12-65).
- 16-9-65 . Prime Minister's statement regarding the visit of the U.N. Secretary-General to India and the discussion held with him in connection with the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

\* Amendment made by R. S. on 31-8-65 were considered and agreed to by Lok Sabha on 10-9-65.

- 17-9-65 . The Cardamom Bill passed. ■  
(by Rajya Sabha : 25-11-65 ;  
President's Assent: 9-12-65).
- 17-9-65 and 20-9-65 } Prime Minister's statement regarding the Chinese ultimatum to India to dismantle military installation along the Sikkim—Tibet border within three days.
- (3) 20-9-65 . The Seaman's Provident Fund Bill passed.  
18-3-66 (by Rajya Sabha : 15-2-66 ;  
President's Assent : 26-3-66).
- 22-9-65 . Prime Minister's statement on the resolution passed by U.N. Security Council on the 20th September 1965 relating to the current conflict between India and Pakistan and the situation on India-China border.
- 22-9-65 . The Goa, Daman and Diu (Extension of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Arbitration Act), Bill passed.  
■ (by Rajya Sabha : 13-9-65 ;  
President's Assent : 25-9-65)
- 3-11-65 . The Press Council Bill passed.  
■ (by Rajya Sabha : 26-8-65 ;  
President's Assent : 12-11-65). ■
- 5-11-65 (i) Prime Minister's statement regarding Indo-Pakistan relations.  
(ii) Planning Minister's statement on the re-appraisal of Plan in the light of the Present emergency.
- 11-11-65 . The Railways (Employment of Members of the Armed Forces) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 24-11-65 ;  
President's Assent : 3-12-65).
- 16-11-65 . Debate on the International situation.  
17-11-65 .
- 22-11-65 . The Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 7-12-65 ;  
President's Assent : 12-12-65)
- 23-11-65 . Education Minister's statement on the strike by the students of the Banaras Hindu University.
- 1-12-65 } Discussion on Food situation in the country and the situation arising out of draught and resultant failure  
2-12-65 of crop in several States.  
3-12-65 }  
6-12-65 }  
7-12-65 }
- 8-12-65 . The Goa, Daman and Diu (absorbed Employees) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 11-12-65 ;  
President's Assent : 22-12-65)
- 10-12-65 . Prime Minister's statement on his proposed meeting with President Ayub Khan at Tashkent, situation on the borders; and his proposed visits to Burma and U.S.A.
- 10-12-65 . Food and Agriculture Minister's statement on the supply of wheat and fertilizers by U.S.A. under PL 480 Agreement.
- 14-2-65 . President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament. ■  
Obituary References made by several members to the passing away of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister.
- 15-2-65 . Transport Minister's statement on accident to Air India Boeing aircraft at Mount Black on 24th January, 1966 and crash landing of an I.A.C. Caravelle aircraft at Palam airport.
- 16-2-66 . Defence Minister's statement regarding the situation on India—China border.  
External Affairs Minister's statement on the circumstances under which Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri died
- 16-2-66 } Discussion on Tashkent Declaration.  
17-2-66 }  
22-3-66 }
- 17-2-66 . Defence Minister's statement regarding the agreement arrived at between the Chief of Army staff, India with the C-in-C., Pakistan about the arrangements to be made for the withdrawal of armed personnel in pursuance of the Tashkent Agreement.

(3) Amendments made by Rajya Sabha on 15-2-66 were considered and agreed to by Lok Sabha on 18-3-66.

- 21-2-66 . Prime Minister's statement regarding her meeting with the Nagas.
- 23-2-66 . Defence Minister's statement on the situation on India-Pakistan border.
- 4-3-66 . External Affairs Minister's statement regarding Indo-Pakistan Ministerial meeting held at Rawalpindi on the 1st and 2nd March, 1966.
- 21-3-66 . Home Minister's statement regarding the recommendations of the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Demand for Punjabi Suba.
- 28-3-66 . Food Minister's statement regarding offer of food aid by Canada.
- 4-4-66 . Education Minister's statement regarding the revision of salary scales of University and College teachers.
- 7-4-66 . Prime Minister's statement on her visit to U.S.A.
- 18-4-66 . Home Minister's statement regarding the requisition of the State of Punjab.
- 12-5-66 . The Produce Cess Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 17-5-66 ;  
President's Assent 21-5-66)
- 13-5-66 . Planning Minister's statement on his visit to Washington and Ottawa.
- 14-5-66 . The Orissa Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Bill passed ;  
(by Rajya Sabha : 18-5-66 ;  
President's Assent : 29-5-66)  
The Asia Development Bank Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 1-8-5-66 ;  
President's Assent : 29-5-66)
- 18-5-66 . The Delhi Administration Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 19-5-66 ;  
Presidents' Assent : 2-6-67)  
Statement by the Minister of State for Home Affairs regarding the application of the Emergency provisions).
- 25-7-66 . Prime Minister's statement on her visit to U.A.R. Yugoslavia and U.S.S.R.
- 1-8-66 . Education Minister's statement on the closure of Banaras Hindu University.  
Defence Minister's statement regarding situation on India-Pakistan borders.
- 1-8-66 }  
2-8-66 } Defence Minister's statement regarding situation on India-Pakistan borders.  
3-8-66 } Discussion on the Motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers.  
4-8-66 }
- 2-8-66 . External Affairs Minister's statement regarding the judgement of the International Court of Justice on South West Africa.
- 8-8-66 }  
9-8-66 } Debate on the economic situation in the country.  
10-8-66 }  
11-8-66 }  
12-8-66 }
- 10-8-66 . The Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment ) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 24-8-66 ;  
President's Assent : 27-8-66)
- 16-8-66 . The Advocates (Amendment) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 29-8-66 ;  
President's Assent : 3-9-66)
- 25-8-66 . The Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking over of Management) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 2-9-66 ;  
President's Assent : 3-9-66)
- 1-9-66 . Defence Minister's statement regarding the massing of troops and military exercises by Pakistan on India's border.
- The Delhi High Court Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 5-9-66 ;  
President's Assent : 5-9-66)
- The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 5-9-66 ;  
President's Assent : 7-9-66)



- 1-9-66 The Delhi High Court Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 5-9-66 ;  
President's Assent : 5-9-66)
- 2-9-66 . Prime Minister's statement regarding certain relaxations in the Gold Control.
- 6-9-66 The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 17-8-66  
President's Assent : 16-9-66)
- 7-9-66 . The Punjab Reorganisation Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 10-9-66;  
President's Assent : 18-9-66)
- 1-11-66 . The Beedi and Cigar workers (Conditions of Employment) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 16-2-66 and (4) 10-11-66 ;  
President's Assent : 30-11-66).
- 2-11-65 . Prime Minister's statement on the Tripartite meeting held in New Delhi.
- 2-11-66  
3-11-66 } Discussion on the motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers.  
4-11-66 }  
7-11-66 }  
3-11-66 } Finance Ministers' statment on his visit to Canada and U.S.A.  
4-11-66 } Home Minister's statement regarding banning cow slaughter.
- 7-11-66 External Affairs Minister's statement regarding the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference held in London.
- 14-11-66 . The Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 22-11-66 ;  
President's Assent : 3-12-66 .
- 16-11-66 . The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 16-11-65 and (5) 30-11-66;  
President's Assent : 22-12-66)
- The Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill passed ;  
(by Rajya Sabha : 6-12-65 and (6) 24-11-66.  
President's Assent : 22-12-66).
- 22-11-66 . The Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 30-11-66  
President's Assent : 11-12-66)
- 23-11-66 }  
24-11-66 } Discussion on the student unrest.  
29-11-66 }  
29-11-66 . The Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bills passed :  
(by Rajya Sabha : 6-12-66;  
President's Assent : 15-12-66).
- 30-11-66 . External Affairs Minister's statement on the talks held between the President of Czechoslovakia and the Prime Minister of India.
- 30-11-66 . The Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 14-11-66 ;  
President's Assent : 2-12-66)
- 1-12-66 The Goa, Daman and Diu (Opinion Poll) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 7-12-66;  
President's Assent 11-12-66)
- 3-12-66 . The Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Bill passed.  
(by Rajya Sabha : 9-12-66;  
President's Assent : 22-12-66).

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(4) Amendments made by Lok Sabha on 1-11-66. considered and agreed to by R. S. on 10-11-66

(5) Amendments made by L.S. on 16-11-66 considered and agreed to by R. S. on 30-11-66.

(6) Amendments made by L.S. on 16-11-66 considered and agreed to by R. S. on 24-11-65.

- 5-12-66 . **Law Minister's statement on the election programme for the General Elections, 1967.**  
**Food Minister's statement regarding offer of food aid by the Government of Canada.**  
**The Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Bill passed.**  
(by Rajya Sabha : 22-11-66 ;  
President's Assent : 17-12-66)
- The Seeds Bill passed.**  
(by Rajya Sabha : 18-11-64 & (7) 10-12-66  
President's Assent : 29-12-66.